"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,072. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Probably rain to-night or to-morrow; winds becoming southeasterly.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

According to official advices received in Madrid from the Governor General of the Philippines, the United States fleet, under Commodore DEWEY, achieved a decisive victory in the harbor of Manila yesterday morning. As all of the news comes from Spanish sources, it is believed in London that the full extent of the disaster to the Spaniards has not been revealed.

From the official reports, it appears that one Spanish warship was blown up, two were burned, and several others were damaged or sunk by their crews to prevent their capture. The loss of life on the Spanish side is reported to be heavy, Capt. CADARSO, commanding the Maria Cristina, being among the killed.

The Spanish reports do not say that any of the American warships were destroyed, but speak vaguely of damage and loss of life sustained by our fleet. It is thought that Manila is still in the hands of the Spaniards, but that it may be taken by the combined action of Commodore DEWEY's warships and the Philippine insurgents on land.

It is reported in Washington that the plan of an immediate invasion of Cuba has been abandoned and that the troops will not leave Tampa Wednesday, as expected.

In explanation of this reported change in programme it is said the President fears that it would be unsafe in this season of the year to send our soldiers to Cuba; it also is said that the President wishes to leave Admiral Sampson's fleet free to fight any Spanish fleet that may come to oppose him.

Still further it is reported the President hopes for a decisive naval victory in Cuban waters, in the event of which it might not be necessary to send any of our soldiers to help the insurgents.

News comes from Madrid that Gen. Blanco has announced the capture off Cienfuegos by American warships of a Spanish merchant steamship having on board a Spanish Colonel and several other Spanish officers.

The Government tug Leyden yesterday took into Key West a small Spanish schooner caught off Havana by the torpedo boat Foote.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.20½. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝ cents. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 35 cents. Cotton, middling, 6⅝ cents. Butter, Western creamery, 17 cents. Iron No. 1 foundry, $11.75.

### Page 2.

Capt. Potter of John R. Drexel's yacht Sultana says her owner will keep her tied up at Marseilles, France, until the war is over, as the Spaniards are on the lookout.

The New Orleans left the Navy Yard yesterday morning and stood out to sea. The Government, it was announced, has purchased F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht, Conqueror, and will fit her as a gunboat.

The new cruiser Topeka arrived in port and anchored off Tompkinsville. Lieut. Knapp saw no Spanish warship on the way over, but did not feel safe, as not a gun is mounted. The Topeka may be ready for service in about ten days.

### Page 3.

Everything is in readiness at Camp Voorhees, Sea Girt, for the reception to-day of the New Jersey volunteers.

Nearly 12,000 soldiers will pass through the streets of this city to-day on their way to the camps at Hempstead and Peekskill. The programme of the marches has all been arranged.

### Page 5.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation yesterday, Chief McCullagh was denounced for prohibiting the Socialist parade that was to have taken place on Saturday evening. Some of the members say they will take the matter to the courts.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which its officers say will not volunteer, preached to the regiment last night. He said he did not intend to volunteer himself, and said: "Remember that somebody must stay at home to plow and weave."

During a fight between a colored butler and a white stewardess at the Union Club, Cranford, the man was nearly killed. A mob of blacks gathered and threatened to lynch the woman and her husband. They were driven to a jail, five miles away, for safe keeping, pursued by a number of men on bicycles. The negroes threaten to burn the clubhouse.

Major A. G. Girard of the army has arrived from Madrid. He says a revolution is imminent, and only needs the knowledge of defeat of Spanish arms in Cuba and the Philippines to break out. The Spanish Navy he believes is inferior and its officers not efficient in sea tactics. He has been told it is the belief of Europe that the fleet will soon appear at Cuba.

### Page 7.

The Electrical Exhibition at Madison Square Garden will be opened to-night at 8 o'clock with elaborate exercises.

G. A. Howland of Kleinschmidt & Howland, jewelers, missed a pocketbook containing $6,000 in gems, between Boston and this city, and thinks it was stolen on a Madison Avenue car.

At the fortnightly conference of Christian Workingmen's Clubs, at Amity Hall, last night, Josiah C. Pumpelly lectured upon "Industrial Sovereignty and Privilege," and in the course of his remarks insisted upon the necessity for National ownership and control of railroads.

### Page 10.

Mrs. Hannah Bartow of New Brunswick, N. J., celebrated her one hundred and second birthday yesterday. She enjoys excellent health and can sew without glasses.

### Page 12.

"What Can Stay-at-Home Patriots Do for Their Country During the War?" was the subject of the sermon delivered last night at the Church of the Divine Paternity by the Rev. Charles H. Eaton.

The Rev. J. Thompson Cole has definitely resigned his position of General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, to accept a call as assistant minister to St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in his sermon yesterday declared that compliance with evil surroundings is worse than war. He thinks it is our manifest duty to intervene in Cuba, but said, "Let us deny and denounce all this talk about 'Remember the Maine.'"

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke yesterday preached a sermon on "The Sacrifice of War and the Cross of Christ," at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in which he justified the position taken by the United States in the controversy with Spain.

Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort on the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and the West every day in the year. See time table, this paper.

## POSTSCRIPT

4:30 A. M.

# VICTORY AT MANILA

## The Governor General of the Philippines Concedes a Spanish Defeat.

## SHIPS BLOWN UP, SUNK, AND BURNED.

## No Disaster Reported to Vessels of Commodore Dewey's Fleet in the Fierce Engagement.

### Spanish Disptaches Admit Heavy Loss of Life on Their Side and Destruction of Their Warships.

MADRID, May 1.—The following is the text of an official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, received here at 8 P. M., reporting a naval engagement off Manila to-day:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to manoeuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the west side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy, and volunteers is excellent."

### Ships Sunk to Avoid Capture.

An official telegram received at a later hour from the Governor General of the Philippines says:

"Admiral Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The official dispatch does not mention the destruction of any American vessel, although it says that the United States Squadron finally cast anchor in the bay behind the foreign merchantmen.

Another official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines says: "The equipping of volunteers continues. We are ready to oppose any debarkation and to defend the integrity of the country."

### Report of the Spanish Naval Bureau.

The Naval Bureau at Manila sends the following report of the encounter with the United States squadron, signed "Montejo, Admiral":

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts, and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At half-past 7 the bow of the Reina Maria Christina took fire, and soon after the poop also was burned. At 8 o'clock, with my staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then entirely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged retired into Baker Bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Cadarso, a priest, and nine other persons."

A Manila dispatch to The Liberal says the Spanish land forces are watching the coast to prevent a landing, which, according to the correspondent, would be a difficult operation.

### Admiral Montejo's Escape.

El Heraldo de Madrid says that Admiral Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement, or between the two encounters, in order the better to direct the manoeuvres. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Cristina.

The second engagement, according to El Heraldo, was apparently begun by the Americans, after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish ships Mindanao and Ulloa suffered heavily.

Other unofficial advices from Manila say that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor.

The Spanish second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss, and the Spanish warships Mindanao and Ulloa were damaged slightly. During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

### Madrid Calls It a Victory.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines, and has telegraphed congratulation to Admiral Montejo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

Admiral Bermejo joined the Cabinet Council this evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish forces had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restraining his joyful emotions.

Other Ministers speak of "serious but honorable losses."

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained, naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they could repair and recoal or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

## MUTTERING IN MADRID.

### Great Excitement Produced by the Serious News Received from the Philippines.

MADRID, May 1—11:30 P. M.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines, and there is an immense gathering in the Calla de Savilla. The Civil Guards on horseback were called out to preserve order, and all precautions have been taken.

There is much muttering, but, up to the present, nothing more serious has occurred.

LONDON, May 2.—Dispatches from Madrid, dated 2:20 A. M., say the city is now tranquil, although the mounted guards are patrolling all the main streets. At the theatres, cafés, and in front of the newspaper offices last evening people loudly lamented the unpreparedness of Manila to resist the American warships, whose attack had long been expected. The Madrid authorities are determined vigorously to suppress all street demonstrations.

## THE NEWS IN LONDON.

### Dispatches from Spanish Sources Leave Commodore Dewey's Situation in Doubt.

LONDON, May 1.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave in doubt the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

Neither the Reuter Telegram Company nor The Times nor The Daily Mail, hitherto the only sources of direct information from Manila, has received a word on the subject.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town, he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit. In such an event the United States squadron would be obliged to make for San Francisco.

As the entrance to Manila Bay was heavily mined with torpedoes, Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor. No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side.

Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey's squadron is able to communicate with Hongkong. There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors of a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

### NEWS CONFIRMED IN LISBON.

### Reliable Report of Complete Rout of the Spanish Fleet.

LISBON, May 1—11 P. M.—Reliable news has been received here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

### MADRID HOPED FOR VICTORY.

MADRID, May 1 (Noon.)—All is quiet here, but the festival being organized for tomorrow promises to be an unusual demonstration, being the anniversary both of the liberation of Spain from France, and of the naval "victory" of Spain at Callao, Peru, in 1866, while interest in the event is heightened by the hope of the Spaniards that the Spanish fleet will be victorious over the United States fleet, commanded by Commodore Dewey, thus giving them a triple celebration.

The Mayor of Madrid has issued a manifesto, inviting all the inhabitants of this city to participate in the celebration. He says:

"Spain is engaged in a struggle to repel the unjustifiable attempts of the Yankees to rob her of her rights in Cuba; but the Yankees will not find it an easy task to conquer a race whose history during twenty centuries has been notable only for warlike exploits."

### Philippine Independence Scheme.

LONDON, May 1.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Hongkong saying that the insurgent leaders in the Philippines have submitted to Commodore Dewey a scheme for Philippine independence, embracing free trade.

### HOW THE NEWS CAME.

The cable map in the office of the Anglo-American Cable Company, at 8 Broad Street, shows the route of the wires which furnish superior advantages to Madrid in the prompt communication the Spanish capital has with Manila.

The cable starts from a point on the coast about forty miles distant from Manila, called Cabo Bolinao, these points being connected by telegraph. The cable is direct from Cabo Bolinao to Hongkong. From Hongkong it stretches to Saigon in Siam, and to Singapore and Madras. From the latter place an overland telegraph leads to Bombay, and here the cable is engaged to Aden, then up the Red Sea to Suez, and finally through the Mediterranean to Lisbon, which is in direct telegraphic connection with Madrid.

## THE SITUATION IN MANILA.

HONGKONG, May 1.—Letters to the insurgent Junta here, which were smuggled on board the British steamer Memnon, at Manila, which arrived here yesterday from the capital of the Philippine Islands, assert that the Philippine insurgents are occupying all the hills surrounding Manila, in a radius of ten to twenty miles, awaiting the arrival of the United States fleet, under Commodore Dewey, which was expected off Manila at any moment when the Memnon sailed. The insurgents say that if the United States fleet blockades Manila they can starve the place into submission in about two weeks.

Corroboration has been received of the report that the British residents of Manila expected that the British steamer Esmeralda, which went there to take on board the specie belonging to the Hongkong banks, would have a full cargo of food stuff, as usual, but this was not the case, and much distress is anticipated in consequence, if the insurgent land blockade and the United States sea blockade are enforced.

According to the insurgent leaders, the forces of the Philippine insurgents propose, when the right moment arrives, to make a feint attack upon the City of Manila, to mask a strong and determined attack upon the seaward forts. This plan, however, may be upset by the Spanish authorities, who are well aware of the intention of the insurgents to co-operate with the United States fleet.

The real danger appears to be from internal causes at Manila, where a massacre of the foreign population is apprehended. The British Consul there, E. H. Rawson-Walker, has cabled here asking for the dispatch to Manila immediately of the British first-class cruiser Edgar, to protect British interests there.

It is asserted that the Spanish cruiser Castilla of 3,342 tons displacement and 4,400 indicated horse power, recently grounded near the entrance of Manila Bay, and was afterward scuttled in shallow water. It is added that it is the intention of the Spaniards to use her as a stationary battery, although some of her guns have been landed and mounted on the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor, where other guns have also recently been mounted.

SHANGHAI, May 1.—Famine prices for food are said to prevail in Manila, and it is claimed the Spanish authorities are maintaining order with difficulty. People are burying their valuables, to prevent their seizure by the insurgents or Americans. The military authorities are endeavoring to put a bold front on the situation, but the Manila correspondent of The Shanghai Gazette asserts that it is considered certain that the insurgents will sack the city when the United States fleet appears, not discriminating between Spaniards and other foreigners.

The dispatches received by The Gazette say that Manila is short of food and ammunition and that the conditions prevailing have been made worse by the flocking into Manila of the Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces, Spanish women and children being included in the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the last week.

## CHASED BY A SPANISH SHIP.

### The Cherokee, Loaded with Sugar and Bound for New York, Reports an Adventure at Sea.

TURKS ISLAND, May 1.—The American steamer Cherokee, Capt. Garvin, of the Clyde Line, arrived here yesterday with 1,800 bags of sugar, and sailed for New York in the evening.

Her Captain reported that on Tuesday night, when she was leaving Macoris for San Domingo, the Cherokee was chased by a Spanish ship.

## LOOKING FOR SPAIN'S FLEET.

### Naval Authorities Hopeful that the Warships from Cape Verde Are Coming This Way.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Naval Strategy Board was in session for a time to-day, but their discussions, as usual, were guarded with much secrecy. It is understood that the course of the Spanish fleet, which left Cape Verde on Friday, is a source of much interest.

If, as reported, the fleet is actually coming this way, it will be hailed with delight by naval authorities here. What they have most feared was that the Spanish ships would hug the other side, compelling our fleets to go in quest of them. If they come to Puerto Rico it will meet the best hopes of the naval authorities here.

### TO BOMBARD AN AMERICAN PORT.

PARIS, May 1.—The Eclair says that an Autonomist Deputy from Havana to the Spanish Chamber reports that the Spanish Squadron, which has just left St. Vincent, contemplates the bombardment of an American port.

The Eclair asserts that it is not likely that there will be a fight in Cuban waters, Havana being amply fortified to resist the American fleet.

### A New Spanish Ironclad.

MADRID, May 1.—It is reported that a new Spanish ironclad, which is being fitted out at Carthagena, will soon join the Spanish Squadron at Cadiz.

## ANOTHER PRIZE TAKEN.

### Blanco Informs Madrid that a Spanish Steamer Has Been Caught Off Cienfuegos.

MADRID, May 1—10 P. M.—The Government has received a cablegram from Gen. Blanco saying that the American warships blockading Cienfuegos have captured a Spanish merchant steamer.

A Colonel, a surgeon, six officers, and three non-commissioned officers who were on board the steamer were detained as prisoners of war.

The civilian passengers were released.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Americans were pillaging the steamer Argonauta, seized off Cienfuegos, and carrying a quantity of arms and ammunition, when three Spanish gunboats went out and compelled them to withdraw."

### The Foote Captures a Schooner.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—The Government tug Leyden brought in to-day the small Spanish schooner Mascota, captured near Havana yesterday by the torpedo boat Foote.

She is a small coaster, loaded with fruit. She was bound for Havana. She is not a valuable prize.

### THE OREGON AND MARIETTA.

### Coming from Rio de Janeiro with the Nichtheroy.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 1.—It is announced here to-day in a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the United States gunboat Marietta, as well as the United States battleship Oregon, arrived at that port yesterday.

It is added that they will resume their voyage north to-day, accompanied by the United States dynamite cruiser Nichtheroy, recently purchased from Brazil by the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Navy Department to-day received official confirmation of the report of the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Rio de Janeiro. This was the subject of general satisfaction, for it means the very material strengthening of Admiral Sampson's fleet before Havana within the next fortnight.

The Oregon has been making 13 knots an hour, or about 320 miles a day, and it is calculated that she will cover the 3,000 miles between Rio and Cuba in ten days. When she joins the blockading fleet Admiral Sampson's first line will be made up of four superb battleships, of practically the same strength and equipment.

### The Temerario Laid Up for Repairs.

BUENOS AYRES, May 1.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which was supposed to be on the watch for the United States battleship Oregon, is at Ensenada, on La Platte, undergoing repairs to a portion of her machinery. It is expected that she will leave within a week.

## REJOICING IN WASHINGTON

### News of the Victory at Manila Causes Great Excitement at the Capital.

## SPANISH REPORTS BELIEVED

### It Is Thought, However, that the Full Extent of Commodore Dewey's Success Is Not Yet Revealed—No Official News.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Coming at the close of the quietest day since the war crisis came on, the news of the victory of the American fleet in the Philippines woke the capital to wild rejoicing.

From early in the evening, when the first bulletin bore the tidings the public had been hungering for since the Maine went down—that there really had been a fight—until midnight, the bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds whose enthusiasm grew with each fresh announcement. Newsboys vended extras with strident cries, in defiance of the local regulations forbidding them to call aloud their wares after 8 o'clock in the evening, and the police did not interfere.

The people in the streets accepted the news as being a part of the truth, if not all, taking it for granted that if the Spaniards had been faking they would have distorted the cable story in their own favor. Much the same view was taken in official circles.

President McKinley received the bulletins as fast as they came in and read them with great interest. Like everybody else, he had been expecting to receive stories of a Spanish victory, since the first news must come from Spanish sources, but he could not imagine any inducement for the Spaniards to misrepresent the facts in our favor.

### The News in Official Circles.

At midnight Secretary Porter announced to a group of newspaper correspondents gathered at the White House that there had been no official confirmation of the press dispatches from Manila. "It looks, however, as if the news must be about straight," said Mr. Porter. He added that the President did not expect to receive Commodore Dewey's official report of the engagement for forty-eight hours at least, as it would be necessary for him to send it to Hongkong by one of the vessels of his fleet.

Secretary Long saw the first bulletin and retired without waiting to learn the result of the battle. He would express no opinion concerning the authenticity of the dispatches. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt also retired before the receipt of the news of the battle. Secretary of State Day is not in the city.

When Secretary Bliss was shown the first dispatch briefly recounting the victory of the American squadron, he unhesitatingly expressed his gratification at the result, and gave utterance to the hope that Commodore Dewey's fleet had not suffered greatly. Senator Hanna and Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who were with Secretary Bliss at the time, were delighted with the advices and made no concealment of their pleasure.

### Army and Navy Rejoice.

Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but, in common with other officials of the Administration, declined to make extended comment upon it.

Navy and army circles, after manifesting throughout the day the greatest eagerness for news from the Philippines, received with intense joy the advices telling of the victory of Commodore Dewey's fleet. At the Army and Navy Club a large company was gathered and read and commented upon the story of the engagements as it was presented in the bulletins. At the club, downtown, at their homes, and wherever seen, the officers were free in giving vent to the pleasure they felt at the news, and declaring the confidence which they had entertained throughout, that the American ships and their officers and men would demonstrate their superiority over the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters.

The absence of any specific statement of injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as a convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as clearly indicating that Commodore Dewey and his assistant officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage on its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

### Battle May End the War.

An opinion freely expressed to-night by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Commodore Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possessions, and indications were strongly toward the slipping of the Philippines from her control. It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could their loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting.

Judge McComas, Senator-elect from Maryland, after expressing his joy over the result of the conflict, struck a keynote of the expected result of the cannonading at Manila to-day when he said that it was likely to have a tremendous effect, not only on Spain, but throughout Europe. He expressed the belief that it would turn the tide of European sentiment toward the United States.

The idea advanced by Judge McComas was expressed by others to-night. It is regarded by some as likely that the decisive victory gained by Commodore Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict upon which she has entered. In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront the Sagasta Government within Spain's own borders. It is pointed out that the Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy was invincible, and the bitter disappointment that will ensue over the result of the first engagement of the war is likely to precipitate internal dissension, if not a revolution.

Another result of Commodore Dewey's victory, it is thought, may be action on the part of the powers of Europe to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest for her. Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon Cuba than to risk losing all of her West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that, since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment.

### Joint Attack on Manila Next.

In the dispatches from Madrid, the statement was made that Commodore Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila Bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements. It was suggested in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose. It was not only that the wounded might have better care than they could receive on shipboard, in the face of other probable engagements, but also to carry out what was known to be Commodore Dewey's purpose to effect a junction with the insurgents as soon as possible.

The insurgent forces probably surround Manila on the land sides of the city, and, with the intention of securing control of Manila as soon as possible, Commodore Dewey was to obtain a footing on the island at the earliest practicable moment. As soon as the junction of the American and insurgent forces, the one on sea and the other on land, is effected, a demand is likely to be made for the surrender of the city, and in the event of a refusal a combined attack would be made upon it. The result of such an attack, in the absence of a Spanish fleet and effective shore batteries, seems a foregone conclusion.

In general it may be said that Washington accepts the news received to-night as probably true as far as it goes, with the expectation that when the American version of the affair is received Commodore Dewey's victory will turn out to be more sweeping and signal than the Madrid advices make it.

## SPAIN MAY GIVE UP NOW.

### A Surrender When Disaster Had Satisfied Honor Advocated in the House of Deputies.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The sitting of the House of Deputies yesterday (Saturday) was extremely interesting. The Carlists and Republicans had bitterly criticised the action of the Governments of the Regency and the monarchy with persisting during the last twenty-four years in a policy of too systematic neutrality and isolation in Europe, which now, in Spain's hour of trial, has deprived her of anything but platonic sympathies.

"Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, in the course of his reply, remarked that this was a positivist epoch in which alliances were founded upon interest alone, and, as Spain could offer but little, other powers could only give her little. Señor Silvela, in a speech which has made a profound impression, and is regarded as marking a turning point in Spanish politics, declared that as the Cuban problem was now reduced to a question of 'honor for the Spanish arms,' it behooved Ministers to assume without hesitation the responsibility of deciding when the point of honor had been sufficiently satisfied. When that time had been reached, he said, it would be time to appeal to the European powers so that they could decide what ought to be done to restore peace and determine the fate of Cuba, because all the powers were interested in Cuba's future.

"Señor Silvela declared that all the idealist foreign policies were things of the past; that nations nowadays were only moved by their interests, and that, therefore, if Spain sought the intervention of the powers she must 'approach them with something practical, for instance, on the basis of the Philippine Islands and with her hands full.'

"Everybody was much struck by Señor Silvela's transparent allusions to future inevitable sacrifices and concessions. His eloquent and powerful speech concluded with the plain declaration that he and his party were ready for office if the Liberal Ministry recoiled from assuming the heavy responsibility of such a policy. The speech will prolong the debates on the address, as the leaders of the Opposition and Señor Sagasta have intimated that they will reply on Tuesday.

"El Imparcial says: 'It behooves the nation, not the Cabinet, to say when honor is satisfied.' This criticism practically confirms Señor Silvela's views."

### SPANIARDS FEAR TREACHERY.

### Dread in Paris that Some Commander May Espouse Cuba's Cause.

LONDON, May 1.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent notes among the thoughtful members of the Spanish colony in Paris a lurking dread that some spontaneous act of treachery is looming in the distance. Allusions to Espartero and the Carlist General Maroto, and the convention of Vergara (Aug. 31, 1839,) are made by Spaniards and Cubans who have played their part in politics and who assert that "a commanding officer might be tempted to throw in his lot with the champions of Cuban independence."

The correspondent says this impression is undoubtedly founded upon rumors caused by private letters, in which names are freely mentioned.

## CECIL RHODES OUR FRIEND.

### He Justifies This Government's Action and Favors a British-American Alliance.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning Cecil Rhodes's view of Anglo-American relations. Mr. Rhodes says:

"In my opinion nothing is so vital to the future of the British and American peoples as a cordial understanding now, and a deeply rooted conviction of mutual good will. From this, if future events render it necessary, a formal alliance may be born.

"It is obvious that if America crushes Spain from the outset there will be an unthinking tendency in England to sympathize with the little boy thrashed by the big boy. But what we must not forget is Spanish atrocity in Cuba. America has done, in view of this atrocity, precisely what Great Britain would have done if it had occurred in an island close to the British coast. In fact, we should not probably have been as patient as America has been. At any rate the two peoples would meet the same circumstances with the same action.

"It is not for us to run after America with offers of alliance. Such a result must of course, be a meeting half way, but it seems to me perfectly obvious that in any division of world interests those of the British Empire and America will be found together. England and America need each other, and this need will grow rapidly in the future."

### THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen west of the Mississippi and fallen to the eastward. A belt of low pressure extends from the upper lake region southwestward to Texas, with a high pressure in the Northwest and a second high pressure on the South Atlantic Coats. The weather is nearly clear on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and cloudy in the lake regions, Central and Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest. Rain has fallen in the Central Rocky Mountain districts, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley, and the lake regions. The temperature has fallen sharply on the middle plateau and slope and has risen in the lake regions and Ohio Valley. Increasing cloudiness is indicated for to-day in the North Atlantic States, followed by showers this afternoon or to-night. Showers are probable in the lake regions, the Ohio, Central Mississippi and Arkansas Valleys. Fair weather will continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the weather will clear in the Northwest. The temperature will be higher on the Atlantic Coast and lower in the Central and Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio and Missouri Valles.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

|  | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 54 | 53 | 56 |
| 6 A. M. | 51 | 50 | 54 |
| 9 A. M. | 51 | 56 | 61 |
| 12 M. | 59 | 62 | 64 |
| 4 P. M. | 54 | 67 | 67 |
| 6 P. M. | 52 | 65 | 65 |
| 9 P. M. | 51 | 59 | 63 |
| 12 P. M. | 52 | 58 | 61 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 61¾ |
| Weather Bureau | 58¾ |
| Corresponding date 1897 | 53 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 53 |

The maximum temperature was 69 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 50 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 41 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ANNOUNCES improved service between New York and Atlantic City daily, except Sunday, commencing Wednesday, May 4th, the Atlantic City Express will leave foot of West Twenty-third Street, 1:50 P. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street, 2:10 P. M., and arrive Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 9:15 A. M.; arrive New York, Twenty-third Street, 12:45 P. M. This train will not run into Camden.—Adv.

## STRENGTH OF THE FLEETS

### The American Ships Much Superior in Size and Quality to the Spanish.

## DIFFERENCE IN ARMAMENT

### Commodore Dewey Had One First, Three Second, and One Third Class Cruiser Against the Spaniards' Less Powerful Ships.

A comparison of the relative strength of the American and Spanish fleets engaged off Manila shows the former to have been considerably superior not only in the size and quality of vessels, but also in the armament, as may be seen from the detailed description of the two fleets which follows:

The American fleet in the Asiatic station consists of the first-class protected cruiser Olympia, which also serves as the flagship; the Baltimore, Boston, and Raleigh, second-class cruisers; the Concord, a third-class cruiser, the gun vessel Petrel, the revenue cutter McCulloch, the collier Nanshan, and the supply vessel Zafiro. Their descriptions follow:

The protected cruiser Olympia, of 5,800 tons displacement, is 340 feet long, 53 feet beam, and has a mean draught of 21.6 feet. She was launched in 1892 and has a speed of 21.69 knots. Her battery consists of four eight-inch guns, ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, fourteen six-pounders, six one-pounders, four machine guns, and four torpedo tubes.

The Baltimore is a second-class cruiser of 4,600 tons, with a speed of 20.6 knots. She was launched in 1888, and is armed with 4 eight-inch and 6 six-inch guns, 4 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 2 one-pounders, and 6 machine guns.

The Boston is also a second-class cruiser. Her displacement is 3,189 tons, and her speed 15 knots. She was launched in 1884, and carries a battery consisting of 2 eight-inch, 6 six-inch, 2 six-pounder rapid-fire, 2 three-pounders, 2 one-pounders, 2.8-inch, 2 1.4-inch, and 2 machine guns.

The Raleigh is a second-class cruiser of 3,183 tons. She was launched in 1892, and has a speed of 19 knots. Her battery includes 1 six-inch and 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 8 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, and two machine guns.

The Concord is a third-class cruiser of 1,700 tons, and her speed is 17 knots. She was launched in 1892, and has a formidable battery of 6 six-inch, 2 six-pounder rapid-fire, 2 three-pounders, 1 one-pounder, and four machine guns.

The Petrel is a gun vessel of 890 tons. She was launched in 1888, has a speed of 13.7 knots, and carries four 6-inch, two -pounder rapid-fire, one 1-pounder, and four machine guns.

### Roster of the Squadron.

The roster of the Asiatic Squadron is as follows:

Commodore—George Dewey, Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant—T. M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant.

Ensign—H. H. Caldwell, Secretary.

On board the flagship Olympia: Capt. Charles V. Gridley, Lieut. Commander S. C. Paine, Lieuts. C. G. Calkins, V. S. Nelson, G. S. Morgan, W. G. Miller, and S. M. Strite; Ensigns M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham, W. P. Scott, and A. G. Kavanagh; Medical Inspector A. F. Price, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page, Assistant Surgeon C. P. Kindleberger, Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, Chief Engineer J. Entwistle, Assistant Engineers E. H. De Laney and J. F. Marshall, Jr., Chaplain J. B. Frazier, Captain of Marines W. P. Biddle, Gunner L. J. G. Kuhlwein, Carpenter W. Macdonald, and Acting Boatswain E. J. Norcott.

On board the Raleigh: Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Lieut. Commander F. Singer, Lieuts. W. Winder, B. Tappan, H. Rodman, and C. B. Morgan; Ensigns F. L. Chadwick and P. Babin; Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Heap, Chief Engineer F. H. Bailey, Passed Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead, Assistant Engineer J. R. Brady, First Lieut. of Marines T. C. Treadwell, Acting Gunner G. D. Johnstone, and Acting Carpenter T. E. Kiley.

On Board the Boston—Capt. F. Wildes, Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris, Lieuts. J. Gibson and W. L. Howard, Ensigns S. S. Robinson, L. H. Everhart, and J. S. Doddridge; Surgeon M. H. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman, Paymaster J. R. Martin, Chief Engineer G. B. Ransom, Assistant Engineer L. J. James, First Lieut. of Marines R. McM. Dutton, Gunner J. C. Evans, and Carpenter O. H. Hilton.

On board the Baltimore—Captain, N. M. Dyer; Lieutenant Commander, G. Blocklinger; Lieutenants, W. Braunersreuther, A. G. Winterhalter, F. W. Kelogg, J. M. Ellicott, C. S. Stanwoorth; Ensigns, G. H. Hayward, M. J. McCormack; naval cadets, D. W. Wurtsbaugh, I. Z. Wettenzell, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Karney; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Hesler; Assistant Surgeon, R. K. Smith; Pay Inspector, E. Bellows; Chief Engineer, A. Kirby; Assistant Engineers, H. B. Price, H. I. Cone; naval cadet, (engineer,) C. P. Burt; Chaplain, T. S. K. Freeman; First Lieutenant of Marines, D. Williams; Acting Boatswain, H. R. Brayton; gunner, L. J. Connelly; carpenter, O. Bath.

On board the Concord—Commander, A. S. Walker; Lieutenant Commander, G. P. Colvocoresses; Lieutenants, T. B. Howard, P. W. Hourigan; Ensigns, L. A. Kaiser, W. C. Davidson, H. V. Butler, Jr., O. S. Knepper; Passed Assistant Surgeon, R. G. Broderick; Passed Assistant Paymaster, E. D. Ryan; Chief Engineer, Richard Inch; Passed Assistant Engineer, H. W. Jones; Assistant Engineer, E. H. Dunn.

On board the Petrel—Commander, E. P. Wood; Lieutenants, E. M. Hughes, B. A. Fiske, A. N. Wood, C. P. Plunkett; Ensigns, G. L. Fermier, W. S. Montgomery; Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. D. Brownell; Assistant Paymaster, G. G. Seibels; Passed Assistant Engineer, R. T. Hall.

On the revenue cutter McCulloch—Capt. D. B. Hodgdon.

### The Spanish Fleet.

When the Spanish fleet went into the engagement it consisted of fourteen vessels, including the flagship, five cruisers, five gunboats, and three troop ships, as follows:

The Reina Christina, the flagship and largest vessel of the fleet, a steel cruiser of 3,520 tons, and 3,970 indicated horsepower. Length, 280 feet, 42 feet breadth of beam, and 16 feet deep. Built at Ferrol in 1886, with a battery of six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch guns, three 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 4-pounder rapid-fire guns, six 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, two machine guns, and five torpedo tubes. Crew composed of 370 men and officers.

Cruiser Castilla, a wooden vessel of 3,342 tons, 246 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 21 feet draught. Indicated horse power, 4,400. Built at Cadiz in 1881. Battery: four 5.9-inch guns, two 4.7-inch, two 3.4-inch, and two 2.9-inch, four 1-pounder revolving cannon, and two torpedo tubes. Crew, 300.

The Don Antonia de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, sister ships, each of 1,152 tons, 210 feet long, speed 14 knots, and equipped with a battery each of four 4.7-inch guns, four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, one machine gun, and two torpedo tubes. Crew, 173.

The Velasco, a cruiser of 1,139 tons, 210 feet long, speed 14.2 knots, and carrying three 6-inch and two 2.7-inch guns and two machine guns, with a crew of 173 men. She was built in 1881.

The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Cuba, sister ships, protected cruisers of 1,040 tons and 200 feet long; speed, 14.2 knots, and battery consisting of six 4.7-inch guns, four six-pound rapid-fire guns, two one-inch Nordenfeldts, two 5.3-inch Nordenfeldts, and three torpedo tubes.

The General Lezo and El Cano, gunboats, of 524 tons each, built in 1885, speed 11½ knots. The General Lezo carried two 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, one 3.5-inch, two small rapid-fire, and one machine gun; the El Cano had three 4.7-inch guns, two small rapid-fire, and two machine guns.

The Marques del Duero, an iron gunboat, built in 1875, of 500 tons, speed 10 knots, and armament one smooth bore 6.2-inch gun, two 4.7-inch, and one machine gun.

The Argos, a wooden gunboat, built in

[illegible] of 600 tons, speed 11 knots, equipped with two 4-inch and two rapid-fire guns. [illegible] Don Juan, General Alva, and Manila, iron [illegible] ships of 526, 1,200, and 1,900 tons, respectively, equipped with from two to [illegible] rapid-fire guns each.

## MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

### Description of the Spanish Port and Colony Where Commodore Dewey Is Operating.

Manila, the capital city of the Island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, is situated on Manila Bay, at the mouth of the River Pasig. The city forms the segment of a circle, between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets formed by the river and its branches. The River Pasig is prolonged into the bay by two piers. At the end of one of them is a small fort, and a lighthouse is situated at the end of the other pier. Vessels of small tonnage can go up as far as the bridge which crosses the river.

Cavite is a fortified seaport town of the Island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated. Cavite is on the Bay of Manila, and about ten miles south-southwest of the City of Manila. The town of Cavite has a population of over 5,000, and the population of the fort is less than 600. There is an arsenal at Cavite, which is the capital of the province of the same name. The residence of the Governor is situated there, and the place is the chief naval depot of the Spanish possessions in that part of the world.

The City of Manila has a dilapidated appearance. North of it is the Binondo suburb, which is the residence of the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. It is more populous than the city itself.

Manila presents both Spanish and Oriental features. There are long lines of heavily mounted batteries, dark-looking churches, strange-looking towers, and massive houses of solid masonry. These are mingled with light little houses, or cottages, in groves of tropical trees, raised from the ground by posts, in order to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season. The streets are straight, mostly unpaved, and they are almost impassable during the rainy season.

In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central courtyard. There reside the heads of the State, the Church, and the army, and all those who claim to belong to the aristocracy.

### Industries of Manila.

The bridge across the river leads from the city proper into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and to the left. It is lined with innumerable shops, stores, and stalls, and is usually crowded with people of various races.

Beyond the Escalta is a colony of Chinese, Indians, and half-castes, who do business as goldsmiths and jewelers, painters and enamelers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners, and keepers of gambling houses and cook shops. The other suburbs have each its special character. For instance, San Fernando is the seat of the great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa is the centre of the cordage manufactory. At the Alcaiceria suburbs the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes; the fishermen and weavers inhabit the suburb of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. The suburb of Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is where the artisans and artists live, and health seekers flock to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati.

The principal buildings of Manila are the Cathedral, the palace of the Governor, the palace of the Archbishop, the Town Hall, a beautiful building; ten churches, belonging to the different religious orders; several monasteries, a number of convents, the arsenal, three colleges for young men, two colleges for young women, the Supreme Court Building, the prison, the civil hospital, the university, the marine school, the commercial school, the theatre, a large building; the Custom House, and the barracks. There are several large squares in Manila, the largest of which is the Prado, in which is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

### A Natural Trade Centre.

Manila's municipal history dates from the year 1571, when the city was founded by Legaspi. It is a splendid natural trade centre, and ranks with Calcutta and Batavia. Being the chief port in the Philippine Islands, all their productions flow there, and its harbor is visited by a very great number of vessels of all nations. Its principal exports consist of sugar, tobacco, indigo, manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds' nests, coffee, mats, hats, hides, tortoise shell, cigars, cotton, and rice.

Its manufactures are chiefly cigars and cheroots, a Government monopoly; cordage from the filaments of the abaca, beautiful fabrics, known as pinas, woven from the fibres of the pineapple leaf and afterward exquisitely embroidered; various other cloths made of the abaca filament, pure and mixed cotton fabrics, mats, and cigar cases.

In 1645 Manila was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and several others have visited the place since then. A British fleet captured Manila in 1762, and held it for fifteen months, when it was restored to Spain by treaty. The population of Manila, with its suburbs, is about 160,000.

The Philippine Islands belong to the Malay archipelago. Next to Cuba, they are the most valuable colonial possession of Spain. In all, there are about 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, the principal of which are Luzon, Mindanae, and Palawan. Their total area is estimated at about 115,528 square miles, and the total population is estimated to be about 8,000,000.

### Characteristics of the Islands.

The islands are of volcanic formation, and are traversed by a chain of mountains from north to south, rising in some of them to an altitude of 6,000 feet. The coasts of most of the islands are deeply indented by the sea, and the larger islands are well watered by large streams, with estuaries, which form excellent harbors.

The Philippine group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are of frequent occurrence. From May to September the west coasts of the Philippine Islands are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the east coasts, which are dry at other seasons. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce luxuriant vegetation.

The mineral products are gold, copper, iron, lead, mercury, sulphur, and coal.

The exports amount to about $16,000,000 annually, and the imports, consisting mainly of cottons, machinery, linens, coal, iron, earthenware, hardware, and woolens, amount to about $15,000,000 annually.

The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

## GEN. WOODFORD'S MISSION.

### His Ultimatum to Senor Gullon Reported by the London Times.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, continuing this morning his story of Gen. Woodford's mission to the Spanish Government, the first installment of which appeared on Saturday, shows that on March 23, in an interview with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, Gen. Woodford four times pronounced deliberately and emphatically the ominous phrase, "unless some satisfactory agreement assuring peace in Cuba is reached within a very few days the President will be constrained to submit the whole question, including the Maine explosion, to Congress."

Beyond this the correspondent gives little in addition to what was already known, but he says a Red Book containing the correspondence will be published in Madrid presently.

## EXPERIMENT WITH PIGEONS.

### Message Received from the Monitor Lehigh Out at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A message was received by John G. Hunt of this city to-day from the United States monitor Lehigh at sea off Atlantic City by means of carrier pigeons. The Lehigh sailed from League Island Saturday morning, and at the request of Lieut. H. F. Fuller a few homing pigeons were placed on board for liberation at sea during the trip to Boston. The message read:

"U. S. S. Lehigh, at sea, May 1, 1898, off Atlantic City, N. J., 8:45 A. M. Fine weather, smooth sea; all well and everything going well on board; have met no Spaniards, nor taken any prizes yet.

"H. F. FULLER."

The bird was found in Mr. Hunt's loft at 2:15 this afternoon. The Lehigh took these homing pigeons to make an experiment in this means of sending messages from sea to land.

## CUBAN INVASION MAY WAIT

### President McKinley Said to Have Ordered an Important Change of Plan.

## PROBABLY IN FEAR OF DISEASE

### Strong Representations Made to the President Concerning Fever Statistics—Sampson's Fleet to be Left Where It Is.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The advance guard of the army of occupation may not move on Cuba this week, after all. In spite of the plans that have been perfected and the preparations hurriedly made for dispatching a force of five or six thousand regulars to the island at once to establish a base of supplies for and effect a junction with the insurgents, there is high authority for the statement that the enterprise has been postponed for the present.

A large number of troops who were expected to compose the preliminary expedition already are massed at Tampa, and others are under orders to proceed there from Chickamauga, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Brig. Gen. Shafter, who had been selected to command the first landing party, is already at the expected point of departure. Transports have been chartered for thirty days to convey the soldiers and their supplies from Tampa to whatever point on the coast of Cuba might have been selected for capture. Wednesday of the present week had been chosen as the day for the sailing expedition under convoy of Admiral Sampson's iron-clads. Such explicit assurances had been received from high authority in the War Department that this programme would be carried out that war correspondents detailed to accompany the first American troops to land on Cuban soil have been scurrying in hot haste to Tampa in the last few days in fear lest the regulars should sail before they could get there.

The change in the plans at the last moment is the work of the President, not of the War Department, the explanation of the postponement of the expedition bearing the color of necessity of leaving Admiral Sampson's fleet free to attend to the Spanish warships said to have sailed in this direction from the Cape Verde Islands. All the plans for landing a small force on the island as a preliminary move were based, it is explained, on the support of the fleet. To land a few thousand men there and to leave them without naval protection, it is declared, would be suicidal. If, after the expedition had been landed, the Spanish fleet should appear at Puerto Rico, or at some point on the coast of the United States, it would be necessary for Admiral Sampson to turn his attention to it, leaving the troops cut off from communication with their base of supplies. In order to avoid this, it is proposed to defer the sending of any armed forces to Cuba, till more is known of the intentions of the Spanish squadron.

### The President's Reason for Delaying.

There are good reasons, however, for the belief that the most powerful influence which has operated to induce President McKinley to decide against sending any United States troops to Cuba at present is fear of the effects of the climate on the men.

Strong representations have been made to the President of the fearful mortality likely to result from sending unacclimated men there at this season, and he has been seriously impressed thereby.

Brig. Gen. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the army, has vigorously urged on the President the advisability of avoiding what he considers would be a useless and wholesale sacrifice of life in that the thousands of deaths which he predicts would occur among our troops as a result of the fever and kindred diseases, would accomplish nothing toward the freedom of Cuba. The Surgeon General submitted to the President an advance copy of the report recently made to the Marine Hospital Service by Dr. W. F. Brunner of Savannah, former United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana. This report, which has not yet been printed, makes an astounding revelation of the mortality among the Spanish troops in Cuba.

It was made up from the official records of the Spanish hospitals and its accuracy is beyond question. It shows that nearly one-third of the entire Spanish military strength in the island—or 30,000 out of 110,000 men—were constantly in the hospitals. The report strongly advises against the invasion of the island by American troops at this season, although Dr. Brunner is convinced that with proper food and sanitary precautions the death rate among our troops would be less than among the Spaniards. This report, reinforced by Surgeon General Sternberg's earnest advice, is believed to have been the final force which induced the President to decide to hold the preliminary expedition back for the present at least.

The President has a horror of sending an army through a pesthouse to an open grave. He would like to accomplish the expulsion of the Spanish from Cuba without an invasion if possible. If an American army must go there he wants such lives as are sacrificed to be lost in honorable battle, not from a ravage of the devastating fever. If the postponement of a movement from Tampa were really due to apprehensions concerning the approach of the Spanish fleet, it might be only temporary. If it is based, as it is believed to be, on the fear of the fever plague, it means there will be no invasion until after the rainy season is over.

Meantime the President has hopes that a naval combat may settle the question and make it unnecessary to send a single soldier to Cuba, except to preserve peace and order there when the Spaniards withdraw.

### Greater Secrecy in the Departments.

On the surface the day has been eventless here. Work went on in the War and Navy Departments, but with greater secrecy than ever before. The building was closed to newspaper men, and absolutely no information was given out concerning war developments.

President McKinley accompanied Secretary of the Navy Long to church in the morning and listened to a sermon by a Unitarian minister in praise of his policy of conducting the war against Spain with dignity and deliberation. It was serenely peaceful about the White House all day.

## ACTION EXPECTED AT TAMPA.

### It Is Believed There that the Invading Army Will Embark for Cuba This Week.

TAMPA, Fla., May 1.—The army of invasion will leave Tampa for Cuba, it is believed here, on Wednesday next. Such is the programme as unofficially announced at the headquarters and in the camp, and there seems to be little doubt among the officers that it will be carried out. All arrangements now in progress lend color to the statement that before midnight of Wednesday more than 5,000 troops will have sailed for Cuba and to war.

The steamers of the Plant Steamship Company, which are to assist in the transportation of the troops, are all now here and have up steam. Several vessels from Admiral Sampson's fleet are expected to arrive to-morrow or Tuesday to convoy the expedition. Supplies are arriving on every incoming train in great quantities, and several shiploads are now at Port Tampa ready for shipment. The arrival of troops has been the order of to-day, and the last to arrive was the First Infantry from San Francisco, in command of Col. Evans Miles.

Three trains, averaging twenty cars to a train, were necessary to bring the regiment and its equipment. These troops left the Pacific Coast ten days ago. On arriving here the men, 500 strong, went into camp with the First and Second Brigades.

During the morning the Third Cavalry arrived and went through to Port Tampa, where the Fifth Infantry, Ninth Cavalry, and several batteries of artillery are now encamped, waiting for the movement to the front. The total number of troops now here will exceed 7,000, most of them comprising infantry commands. Several more batteries of artillery are expected to arrive to-night, and the number deemed necessary to be landed in Cuba will be complete.

Sunday has been unusually quiet in the three camps where the men are located. The strictest discipline is enforced, and the men are not allowed far from their camps. About twenty thousand of the people of this

and adjoining cities have [illegible] the camps to-day.

## QUIET DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

### Army in Need of Horses and Mules—Officers in Line for Promotion.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, May 1.—This has been the quietest day at Chickamauga Park since the mobilization of troops began. No troops arrived and none departed, and no orders were received to-day for a further movement South. The only order of any interest issued was by Quartermaster Lee, detailing Assistant Quartermaster Carron and three assistants to go through Middle Tennessee in search of horses and mules, the greatest difficulty having been experienced in securing these equipments for recruits.

Among the officers now at Chickamauga who are in line for promotion to the rank of Major under the recent act of Congress are the following: Capt. Charles A. Dempsey of the Second Infantry, who stands next to the top on the list; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. James Miller, Second Infantry; Capt. William Thomas, Eighth Infantry, and Capt. Henry C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry.

The following First Lieutenants will get companies and become Captains: John S. Mallory, Second Infantry; W. O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry; H. H. Benham, Second Infantry, and C. R. Tyler, Sixteenth Infantry.

## CUBANS START FOR THE WAR.

### Forty of Them, Accompanied by Surgeons, Leave This City.

A party of forty Cuban patriots from New York left Jersey City last night by the 8 o'clock train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were commanded by Major Prevol, and were accompanied by two surgeons, Drs. N. Casuso and M. R. Beaudoin Bennett.

They said they took the surgeons because, no matter how they reached Cuba, they were going there to fight.

## GEN. NUNEZ AT KEY WEST.

### Making Preparations for the Dispatch of Cuban Volunteers—Favors Landing at Matanzas.

KEY WEST, May 1.—Gen. Emilio Nunez and Col. Baldomero Acosta arrived here today on the Mascotte. Col. Acosta, with his many marks of battle, notably the loss of his right ear, became at once the centre of an admiring throng.

To-night Gen. Nunez and his party were arranging for the departure on the Mascotte to-morrow of the Key West contingent of the Cuban regiment now forming at Tampa.

Gen. Nunez is acting under instructions from Señor Estrada Palma. To-night he endeavored to obtain passage to the fleet to confer with Rear Admiral Sampson, but he was unsuccessful, as no boat left for the flagship.

Gen. Nunez is much taken with the idea of making Matanzas the base of operations. Although the city itself is subject to the fever, he says, the hills a mile and a half back from the coast would furnish an ideal camp ground, in every way more healthful than Tampa.

The weather in Cuba, Gen. Nunez says, will be excellent until June 15. He advises, however, that American soldiers should taste no Cuban fruit of any kind and should use only boiled water. The insurgents have had much sickness during the rainy seasons, but this, Gen. Nunez says, has been due to the fact that they have camped in forests and swamps. Malarial fever has resulted, and the Cuban troops generally have been without quinine. There has been no yellow fever among them at any time, and Americans in the Cuban army usually have been exempt from all disease.

There is much fever at Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos during the Summer because of unsanitary conditions. On the other hand, Sagua la Grande is healthful always. The Spanish troops are decimated by disease, Nunez says, because they are not cleanly and because they are fed improperly.

The General would favor sending shoes, rifles, and horses to the Cuban soldiers. The Cubans are splendid horsemen, but their mounts have been killed and their shoes worn out.

When Nunez last heard from Gen. Maximo Gomez, he had, in all the armies, 25,000 able-bodied men. Since that time there has been no fighting of consequence, and the General thinks the Cuban armies must now be in better condition, except in the matter of clothing. There is abundant forage, he says, everywhere in the island.

The enlistment of Cubans to-day at the Marti Club resulted in the enrollment of 150 men. The enlistment roll will be open to-morrow, when more names are expected.

The arrival of Gen. Emilio Nunez and Col. Acosta has greatly augmented the enthusiasm of the Cuban colony.

## BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS.

### Celebration in Havana Based on a Report of the Affair—Another Story from Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, May 1.—The following version of the bombardment of Matanzas was received late last night, under date of April 28:

"At midday on the 27th three American cruisers opened fire at a short distance on the Morrilla Battery and the Matanzas Fort. The battery replied and the cruisers retreated to some distance. The fleet fired thirty-two shots and the battery fourteen, but all were without result.

"The fleet fired over forty shots at the Sabanilla Battery and the city, but none exploded, and the only casualty reported was the killing of a mule.

"Some of the shots from the American vessels fell in the outskirts of the city. One projectile landed in the Sabanilla Station and several more around the new sugar refinery. Others fell in the harbor near the brigantine Vigilante, and one dropped in the water close to a private house on San Juan Bautista Street, Pueblo Nuevo. The Sabanilla battery fired only four shots before the fleet got out of range.

"The bombardment lasted an hour. One of the ships, a vessel with three smoke-stacks, was damaged in the rigging."

The receipt of the news produced an outburst of enthusiasm, many houses were decorated and processions headed by bands of music marched through the streets to national and Cuban airs. Crowds gathered in the upper part of the city, and cries of "Viva España!" were heard on all sides. At night there was a military tattoo at the park.

According to advices received at the palace on the same day, (April 27,) a detachment of Spanish troops overtook at Megete, Matanzas Province, a force of insurgents comprising several small bands, under command of the leader Betancourt, and engaged them in battle. The Spaniards captured the positions of the insurgents, who retired, leaving twenty of their number dead on the field. A quantity of arms and other effects were taken. Among the killed were the insurgent leaders Ceja and Bamora. The Government troops lost two soldiers killed and two officers and two privates wounded.

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 29th, according to Palace reports, a fleet of three American vessels approached Cienfuegos, and at midday began firing. The projectiles fell inside the harbor, three miles from the wharves. At midnight the vessels bombarded Fort Jagua, situated midway of the harbor. The fort did not reply to the fire of the ships, which did not the least damage. Subsequently three gunboats proceeded to the mouth of the harbor and fired at the fleet, which retreated. The battery Paso Cabello was soon after fired upon by the Americans, and this fire was returned. No lives were lost on the Spanish side, nor was any person wounded in Cienfuegos.

This news also was received with great enthusiasm and rejoicing. The idea of the fleet's attempting to bombard Cienfuegos is ridiculed on the ground that the town is beyond the range of the ships' guns.

It is asserted that the only idea of the Americans in firing was to try to frighten the people in the town.

The French and Austrian Consuls here have protested against the bombardment of Matanzas by the American fleet as a violation of international law in that no previous notification of the intention to bombard the place had been given.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

## THE TOPEKA SAFE IN PORT

### She Is Not a Trim Craft, but Has Stability and Endurance.

## NO SPANISH SHIPS IN SIGHT

### Lieut. Knapp Kept Out of the Regular Steamship Track, but Did Not Feel Safe, as Not a Gun Is Mounted.

The United States cruiser Topeka arrived yesterday, twelve days out from Falmouth, England. No one would have to be told that the Topeka is not an American-built boat. She is not the trim craft which is the pride of the American navy, nor is she at all formidable. She in fact looked as she came up the bay to an anchorage off Tompkinsville like a tramp steamship.

She has no ram, but simply a straight stem, and her round stern is topped by a turtle back. Her sides are lofty, giving her high bulwarks, such as our gunboats have, and her hull is painted black. Her two funnels are buff color. She has two wooden masts, without fighting tops, and is brig-rigged, carrying three yards on each of her masts. Excepting two small sponsons on either side, there was nothing to indicate that she was a warship, and the sponsons were closed in. There were no guns in them; there were no guns anywhere, mounted, but in her hold, packed in cases, were sixteen Hotchkiss guns and ammunition in plenty.

The Topeka was in charge of Lieut. J. J. Knapp of the navy, who had with him Dr. La Motte, Assistant Surgeon, retired, who was in Berlin when called upon to accompany the Topeka across the sea. The crew, consisting of Sailing Master Charles Stewart, an Englishman, and forty-two men, was supplied under the purchase contract by the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, of Blackwall, England. They are to be sent back to England.

### She Is a Good Sea Boat.

Lieut. Knapp, when seen aboard yesterday afternoon, would say little regarding the vessel, but was willing to talk of the trip. The Topeka had proved herself a good sea boat, he said, for she had come through one of the worst storms he had ever seen on the North Atlantic. Of 580 tons of coal taken aboard, little was left. It was a poor quality of coal, the best obtainable, in view of the strike in the Welsh mines, and not favorable to speedmaking, even in good weather. Besides a very long course had been taken. The Lieutenant knew that hostilities were imminent when he sailed from Falmouth, and took every precaution to avoid surprise. Without a mounted gun, the prospect of encounter with a Spaniard was not pleasant. Having put into Falmouth with the torpedo boat Somers, and put back a second time, he started finally on the transatlantic voyage April 19. He took a long swing to the south first, to throw any would-be captor off the track, then turned and went to the northwest. He kept out of the steamer track, swinging sometimes to the north of it and sometimes to the south, with never a sight of a warship.

Some liners were seen at a distance. The zigzag course was a very long one, covering 3,300 miles. The Topeka managed to reel off about 280 knots a day. She is a twin-screw vessel, with a fair type of compound engines. She could be pushed to 18 knots, Lieut Knapp said; she could make 16 knots sustained speed, 14 knots in good weather for a transatlantic trip, and had, with her bad coal, in rough weather, on the present trip averaged 12 knots.

From the time of leaving the English Channel to the time she reached the Newfoundland Banks the Topeka had a succession of strong westerly gales. After she passed the banks the wind hauled to the northeast and blew a strong gale for four days, heaving up tremendous seas that flooded her decks, but did only trifling damage.

### Looked Somewhat Forlorn.

The cruiser showed the effects of her rough usage, however, for on entering port her sides, funnels, and every painted part were scarred and marred and gave her a forlorn look. She hardly required so heroic an experience to make her look forlorn. She has long been laid up in the yards of her former owners, and she looks much as though she had come from ships' graveyard. Her decks are black from the weather stains and her canvas and running rigging looked as though they would not stand much strain. She has good stock in her, however, and the unsightliness is due to superficial conditions only.

A few days at the navy yard will make a wonderful difference in this respect. Lieut. Knapp said that he felt as miserable as his vessel looked. He had been up six nights, and had for as many days but two hours' sleep. He looked thoroughly worn out, and Dr. Lamotte, who had assisted, looked almost as fagged out.

No visitors, save the newspaper men, were permitted aboard yesterday, and they were not allowed to inspect the vessel. The crew was out of sight. Two-thirds of their number belonged to the Engineer's Department, and they had availed themselves of being in port to turn in for a good rest.

The announcement of the Topeka's arrival reached the city early, and when she steamed through the Narrows at 9 o'clock in the morning, crowds of persons were already on their way to Tompkinsville, S. I. to see the new member of the American Navy. Tugboat men started in at once to take passengers from the Battery down the Bay to see the craft, and they carried all who could find room on the decks and deckhouses at 25 cents a head.

It is expected that the Topeka will go to the navy yard to-day and work be begun at once putting her in trim. The Topeka was formerly known as the Diogenes. She was built in 1888 for the Government of Peru, at Kiel, Germany, but was not completed. She was taken in part payment by the Thames Iron Works, who fitted out her sister ship, the Isosthenes.

### The Japs Once Wanted Her.

At the time of the Japanese-Chinese war negotiations were begun for her purchase by the Japanese Government, but were not consummated. She was purchased by Lieut. Commander Colwell for the United States Saturday, April 9, and left the shipyard the following Tuesday. Lieut. Knapp boarded her the next day. There was little time, therefore, for anything save getting the boilers and engines in trim and taking on coal.

The Topeka is 250 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 21.9 feet depth. She draws 14½ feet of water. Her armament has not yet been definitely determined upon. It is believed that she will carry eight 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns and sixteen rapid-fire guns in her secondary battery. When fully manned she will have about 200 men. A battery had been prepared for her here, but the guns were turned over to the War Department to meet pressing needs. Other guns are now available, and it is thought that she will be put in commission in the course of a week or ten days.

The Topeka is said to have cost $200,000.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR THE NAVY.

### Rigidity of Regulations to be Relaxed So as to Get Crews for the St. Paul and Other Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—An order from the Navy Department has been received at Cramps' Shipyard by the officers who have charge of the enlistment of volunteers in the naval service, directing that the rigidity of the regulations be relaxed in order that recruits for the St. Paul and the other auxiliary cruisers more easily may be brought into the service.

So many men have been rejected because of trivial physical defects who nevertheless would be desirable additions to the service, that the relaxation of the rule was found necessary. It is understood, however, that the new rule applies only to volunteers and that the naval regulations governing the enlistment of regular seamen will be adhered to strictly.

The St. Paul will sail from Cramps' Shipyard Wednesday. She has only 3,000 tons of her coal supply in her bunkers now and will sail "light" in order to get safely over the shoal spots in the Delaware River. At deep-water point the St. Paul will be joined by four coal barges, and she will then receive the balance of her coal supply.

### Trial Trip of the McKee.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The torpedo boat McKee will sail from the Columbian Iron Works, where she has just been completed, for Norfolk early to-morrow morning. The Trial Board of the Navy Department will be aboard, and on the trip down the bay the vessel will be thoroughly tested.

## SULTANA TO STAY IN FRANCE.

### Capt. Potter Says Drexel's Yacht Will Not Move Until After the War—Spaniards Watching Her.

Capt. John G. Potter and First Officer A. L. Acorn of John R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana, which is now tied up at Marseilles, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne. Capt. Potter said that the Sultana would probably remain at Marseilles until the American-Spanish war was over. Mr. Drexel, who is in London, expects to return here this month.

Regarding the purchase by Spain of Mr. McCalmont's fast yacht the Giralda, Capt. Potter said that Spain's purpose had been to use her to prey upon American yachts in the Mediterranean.

"The Giralda is the fastest yacht in those waters," said the Captain. "She makes 22 knots an hour, while the fastest American yacht makes not more than 17 knots. I have evidence of the purpose of the Spanish Government with me. I have a telegram addressed confidentially to a yacht agent in Marseilles asking whether the American yacht Sultana was there. This telegram, as you see, was prepaid, and the answer was to be called for. The telegram was turned over to me by the friendly recipient. I know personally that similar telegrams were sent respecting other American yachts."

The Sultana has been on a Mediterranean cruise, including a stop at Alexandria. Capt. Potter lives at 287 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn.

## WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

### Lieut. Commander Marix, with the Scorpion, Joins the Fleet at Hampton Roads.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 1.—May day on the warships of the Flying Squadron found beautiful weather and peaceful conditions at Old Point, although all about Hampton Roads evidences were seen of warlike preparations. The work of laying mines and torpedoes in the harbor continued all day in charge of the Army Engineer Corps, acting under Col. Frank.

Stories to the effect that Commodore Schley already has his orders to move are absolutely without foundation. Communication between Commodore Schley and the Navy Department is constant, but no specific orders are here.

The squadron is in perfect readiness for sea, and can leave at an hour's notice. The report that the ram Katahdin is attached to the squadron is untrue. The converted yacht, now known as the Scorpion, in command of Lieut. Commander Marix, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored with the fleet off Old Point. It is understood that the Scorpion is to be the dispatch boat of the squadron, but she is also equipped for fighting, and is very fast.

Officers of the fleet believe that the Scorpion is a splendid addition to the squadron. She can make 18 knots, is protected by side armor, and has a fine battery of four 5-inch guns and four six-pounders. For torpedo destroying she would be of good service.

## THE PARIS BUSY COALING.

### She Takes on Nearly Five Thousand Tons—Will Be Christened the Yale by Capt. Rodgers.

The American Line steamer Paris was taking on coal throughout yesterday and all of last night preparatory to an early departure from this port as a Government war vessel. Eight big barges were moored alongside the vessel, and coal was being taken from each. It was said that between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of fuel will be taken aboard, and while the destination of the vessel is not known, it is certain that she will be engaged on the same mission as the St. Louis and Harvard.

Although the Paris will not be formally turned over to the Government until to-day, work was begun early yesterday morning installing her armament, which will consist of four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns placed on the main deck, two forward and two aft. This work was being performed by a gang of workmen from the navy yard under the direction of Naval Constructor Watt, and will be completed to-day.

A Merritt-Chapman derrick lighter was alongside during the afternoon receiving the spare sets of shafting for the Harvard, St. Louis, and St. Paul, which are usually kept stowed at the Southhampton end of the line.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, who has been assigned to command the Paris, will board her to-day, and formally run his pennant up to the main truck, and thereafter the vessel will be known as the Yale. Some trouble is expected in inducing the crew of the Paris to ship for the Government service to-day. A large number of the men, including many in the Engineer's Department, have expressed themselves as unwilling to sign. Many men are here willing to ship, however, and the shipping officials are determined to have no haggling over the matter this time. Each member of the old crew will be asked once to ship, and if he refuses a man will at once be taken in his place. It is understood that Capt. Watkins and all his officers will serve.

Two of the officers said last night that the ship is expected to sail under sealed orders about noon to-morrow.

## NEW ORLEANS GOES TO SEA.

### Her Passage Down the Bay Vociferously Greeted—Vanderbilt's Yacht Conqueror Purchased.

Quietness reigned at the Navy Yard yesterday for the first time since the beginning of war preparations. With the exception of a few men engaged in the machine shops of the Steam Engineering Department, no workmen were in the yard, and the shops that have been running practically night and day for weeks were closed.

Two hundred workmen belonging to the Departments of Steam Engineering and Yards and Docks were laid off Saturday evening, there being no work for them. A large number are expected to go to-day, as the work in the yard is nearing completion. The only signs of activity displayed in the yard yesterday was during the forenoon when preparations were being made for the sailing of the cruiser New Orleans, in command of Capt. Folger. The vessel was to have sailed at 9 o'clock, but it was after 11 before all her stores and ammunition were aboard.

About 11:30 o'clock the big vessel cast off and headed down the East River. She was greeted with a continuous chorus of steam whistles from tugs, ferryboats, and excursion steamers throughout her trip down the river and bay. A mighty cheer was given by the throng of spectators on the Bridge as the stately fighting vessel glided underneath. Off Tompkinsville she passed the newly arrived cruiser Topeka, which was lying at anchor. Both vessels dipped their ensigns in mutual recognition and the crews exchanged cheers of greeting. The New Orleans put directly to sea.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Michigan, which arrived Saturday night from London, brought 506 cases of cordite addressed to the Commandant of the Navy Yard. The material will be transferred to the yard to-day.

It was announced yesterday that the Government has purchased Frederick W. Vanderbilt's big yacht Conqueror. This splendid vessel, which has already been described in these columns, will be brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and fitted up as a gunboat.

### Another Test of the Holland.

The submarine boat Holland was lying at the Erie Basin yesterday with live torpedoes on board. She was towed into the Basin at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon the Government tug General Meigs came into the basin with a number of officers from the navy yard, including Capt. Miller and Lieut. Dougherty, who inspected the Holland and spent several hours on her. The Holland is at the Erie Basin to be tested with live torpedoes. The test will probably be made in the lower bay to-day.

### Miantonomoh Sails for Key West.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—The monitor Miantonomoh sailed at noon to-day for Key West. While here the monitor took on a full supply of coal and fresh water and also had some slight repairs made to her machinery. She went out with everything apparently in good condition.

### Minneapolis and Columbia.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 1.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived from Portland at 11 o'clock this morning, and after giving a fine exhibition in manoeuvring by steaming round the Columbia like a naphtha launch, dropped anchor off the navy yard.

The bow plates of the Columbia, which were stove in by her anchor when leaving Boston, have been repaired, and she will leave for Portland in the morning, while the Minneapolis will sail west, probably for Boston.

## SHOTS HEARD OFF COAST.

### Stories of Residents at Far Rockaway, Probably Caused by the Firing of Salutes.

One of the coast patrol vessels standing well out at sea was seen patrolling from a point a little east of Far Rockaway southwestward toward Barnegat yesterday afternoon. She was painted a dark color and had two stacks. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the reports of guns were heard at sea.

Some say there were thirteen reports, and that at an interval they were followed by eight. Others claim to have heard as many as twenty-five shots. Not long after the same vessel as at first noticed hove in sight moving eastward, apparently toward the end of her beat.

As the New Orleans went to sea yesterday to join the coast patrol, the shots heard were doubtless salutes.

Life savers at Point Pleasant, N. J., reported a monitor off the coast bound north in the late afternoon. It was supposed to be one of the old monitors bound for one of the eastern cities, manned by naval militia.

## CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

### Charles Fox, Lately Vice Consul at Santiago, Gives the Results of His Observations.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Charles Fox, lately United States Vice Consul at Santiago de Cua, arrived at his home in this city today. He came on the British steamship Cabral, which sailed April 23. In addition to his duties as Vice Consul Mr. Fox acted as auditor of the Juragua Mining Company, whose mines are situated near Santiago.

"The party of which I was a member," said Mr. Fox, "was the last to leave the island. I would have staid longer in the country in the interests of the Juragua company, but I was notified formally that hostilities between the United States and Spain had begun, and that the Spanish Government had taken possession of the company's mines. There was nothing for me to do then but leave."

Speaking of the fortifications on the Cuban coast, Mr. Fox said:

"I think they are very poor. There is something that they call a fort at Santiago, but I do not think it would exist for many minutes during a bombardment.

"As for Morro Castle, at Havana, it is not all that is claimed for it. At one period of time, many years ago, it might have been a most formidable fort, but it could hardly at this stage of warfare withstand the fire of the American gunboats.

"There is much misery and starvation on the island, but the situation in this respect has, I think, been somewhat exaggerated. There has been great suffering among the reconcentrados, which the Consuls alleviated to the best of their ability. But the food supplies are now cut off on account of the war, and the condition of the unfortunates will grow worse and worse.

"There are no industries in Cuba. Every iron mine is closed, and the laborers of all classes are out of work. The situation is most appalling. Where once stood factories is now a burned waste, and starvation is on the increase. The firebrand of war has leveled all centres of industry to the ground, and it will be years before the country will be the same as it was before the insurrection.

"As far as the Cuban Army is concerned, it could hold its own for years on the island. The insurgents control the entire inland country, and the Spanish soldiers can make no headway whatever. Around Santiago there are thousands of Cuban soldiers, and they are in constant communication with their friends.

"Nearly every non-combatant is a sympathizer with the insurgents, and secretly performs many favors for them at a great risk."

## BLANCO'S PLAN OF DEFENSE.

### Ten Thousand Men Working Day and Night at Matanzas Throwing Up Earthworks.

LONDON, May 2.—The Havana correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphing on April 26, says Captain General Blanco has determined upon a desperate defense of Havana.

In Matanzas 10,000 soldiers are engaged day and night in throwing up earthworks and encompassing the entire city in a segment of a great circle.

## MADRID HEARS FROM HAVANA.

### Cheerful Spanish Views of Operations and the Outlook in Cuba.

MADRID, May 1.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American ship has bombarded a battery at the entrance of Cienfuegos, but it was driven off by three of our gunboats, which put out of the harbor in another direction. We sustained some slight damage.

"Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defense."

Another dispatch from Havana says many Cubans are offering their services to the Spaniards to "repel the American attacks," and it is added that they will be incorporated into a Cuban brigade, which is now being formed.

## QUIET DAY AT KEY WEST.

### No News Was Received from Rear Admiral Sampson's Fleet.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—The day has been very quiet, no news from the fleet or the outside world being received.

Miss Clara Barton and her Red Cross aides came ashore from the relief steamer State of Texas this morning and attended church. The 800 marines on the transport Panther remained huddled on the steamer's deck in the roasting sun. The Amphitrite, Montgomery, and Newport sailed this morning in the direction of the fleet.

The steamer Mascotte while entering port this afternoon fouled the Spanish prize schooner Perineo, carrying away the latter's forward rigging. The handrailing on the upper deck of the steamer was torn away.

### Cuban Refugees at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 1.—The British steamer Lucine, Capt. Tucker, from Havana for Philadelphia, is anchored below for coal and supplies. She has 150 Cuban refugees on board.

### Italian Cruiser Quarantined.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 1.—The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, three days from Havana, arrived at Port Royal this evening with forty-six passengers. She was detained in quarantine.

### Chief Engineer Henderson's Honor.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The honor of being fleet engineer of the numerous mosquito fleet, which is expected to be one of the mainstays in the defense of the Atlantic Coast cities, has fallen to a retired officer, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, who is now a prosperous business man in New York, but has consented to sacrifice his personal interests to fight in the navy.

### Big Pole for Montauk Point.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., May 1.—The big 150-foot pole which is to be erected on Montauk Point for the use of the Signal Corps is now at Fort Pond Bay, and to-morrow the work of getting it to its destination will be begun. The lighthouse is 100 feet high, and the pole will rise about thirty-five feet higher, and will be easily seen at sea.

### Letter to Sagasta Seized.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A letter addressed to "Premier Praxedes Sagasta, Madrid, Spain," was received last night at the Post Office here and confiscated by the Superintendent of Mails, who sent it with one of his own to the authorities at Washington. The Superintendent did not open the letter and refused to disclose the postmark.

### Poles to Form a Regiment.

At a mass meeting of citizens of Polish birth held last night at 42 Grand Street, Brooklyn, and presided over by Dr. B. Onufrowicz of Brooklyn, it was decided to organize a regiment, to be known as the Polska Gwardya, and a Committee on Organization was appointed. None but men of Polish birth will be accepted, but it is the desire to have American officers, and when the required number of men have been enrolled the regiment will be offered to the President, with the request that he appoint the officers.

## A Peaceful Conquest.

In these days of rumors of war and plans for victory it is well to pause a moment to note the triumph of a new idea in the arts of peace. A dozen years ago cooking by gas was almost unknown in this country, being confined to a few scientific dabblers or lovers of novelties. Then it began to get a foothold, for broiling and oyster cooking, in restaurants and hotels. It was not long before chefs and the public began to demand the large gas range for doing all kinds of cooking, until now the leading caterers and purveyors of delicate eating will hear of nothing but gas for cooking. Then the new method began to spread in private families. Gas for cooking by retail was found to be just as convenient and economical as by wholesale. To-day it is to be met with in use everywhere—in the tenement and the flat, in house and hotel, in club and restaurant. It is one of the victories of peace no less renowned than those of war.

MONDAY-MAY 2nd

CHICAGO, May 2.—To-day 550 women start from this city, Lemar, Iowa, and Seattle, Wash., for the Klondike. They go North to establish mending bureaus and restaurants or to seek husbands with dust. The Chicago party musters 300 strong.

Men's clothes to order or ready made.

Quality sensibly good.

Prices in between the high and the low.

E O Thompson's Sons

To-order clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 Broadway
above Park Place.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,233 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
ERIE AND 5TH STS., JERSEY CITY. TELEPHONE.
Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans

## MANY FISHERMEN MAY BE LOST.

### Eleven Boats Found Bottom Up in Delaware Bay After the Storm.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 1.—Grave fears are entertained that many of the sturgeon fishermen were drowned near Milford in yesterday's storm. Eleven boats were found this morning bottom up in the Delaware Bay. Two men were found in a boat, lashed to it. They say that many of their companions are lost.

It is impossible at present to ascertain how many are missing, as the men belong to different places.

## INDIAN SCARE IN TEXAS.

### Delawares, Apaches, and Comanches Said to be Getting Warlike.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 1.—Word has come in from Belcherville that the Delaware Indians have communicated with the Apaches and Comanches, and with these tribes are preparing to go on the warpath. The Comanches for the first time in many years are indulging in the tomahawk war dances.

The Delawares have war paint on for the first time in twenty years, and it is said the three tribes intend soon to begin a thieving expedition, accompanied by the usual massacres.

The people about Belcherville are greatly alarmed.

## "PIED PIPER" AT ORANGE.

### Performance Will Be for the Orange Memorial Hospital's Benefit.

ORANGE, N. J., May 1.—Over a hundred children and young people of the Oranges will take part in the production of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," which is to be given in Orange Music Hall Thursday evening, May 12, and Saturday afternoon, May 14, for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital, and under the auspices of the Sales Entertainment Committee of the Board of Governors of that institution. The children's dances, which were marred at the New York performance by the interference of the Gerry Society, are to be given entire, and elaborate arrangements have been made for the setting and costuming of the spectacle.

A number of changes have been made in the spectacle and several new features have been introduced since the performance in Carnegie Music Hall. Carl Marwig is to play the part of the Pied Piper, and the other principal characters will be assumed by Edgar J. M. Hart, Miss Eleanor Laselle, Miss Sadie Dykes, Kenneth Currier, and Leslie Conrad.

## TROUBLE IN WESTFIELD'S CLUB.

### Several Members May Be Disciplined for Breach of Etiquette.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 1.—Club life in Westfield is deeply stirred over the notices which several of the young members of the Westfield Club have received to appear before the Governing Committee for discipline in being guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

It seems that some weeks ago John Ris, a well-known New York business man, was nominated as a member of the Board of Trustees, and in accordance with the rules of the club, his name was posted on the club bulletin. Mr. Ris is said to be of a rather stern mind, and the selection of such a man as one of the club officers was looked upon as likely to prove disagreeable in case some of the frolicsome members wanted to have a stag not entirely within the bounds of propriety for polite society. As a means of expressing their indignation and opposition to Mr. Ris, these young men scribbled uncomplimentary epithets opposite Ris's name on the bulletin board.

But Mr. Ris was elected, and now his friends have taken up the matter and are determined to punish the young men who committed the breach of club etiquette. All supposed to have knowledge of the affair have been summoned to appear before the Governing Board. Bitter feeling has been caused by the serving of the notices, and it is thought that if the matter is pushed a serious split in the membership will occur.

### North Westport Post Office Robbed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 1.—The Post Office at North Westport was broken into last night and the safe was blown open. A burglar was wounded, as bloodstains were found. The office was kept by Arthur M. Reed, and he reports a loss of $150 in money and stamps.

### Jose Yglesias Has Not Been Shot.

KEY WEST, May 1.—There is no truth whatever in the report of the execution last evening of José Yglesias, who is under surveillance on the monitor Puritan, as the result of suspicious behavior near one of the magazines last Wednesday evening. He has not even been placed on trial.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• Finest Flavor • Fairest Price

# GUARDSMEN CAMP TO-DAY

## Nearly 12,000 Soldiers Will Pass Through This City to Hempstead and Peekskill.

## MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS

### Up-State Organizations Will Be Met at the Grand Central Station and Escorted to the Ferries—Programme of the Marches.

Nearly 12,000 soldiers will pass through the city to-day on their way to the camps at Hempstead and Peekskill, where they are to be taken into the service of the United States, and form part of the volunteer army of 125,000 men called for by the President. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn will not move until to-morrow.

The guardsmen throughout the city spent their last day at home yesterday. The armories were deserted save for a few curiosity seekers and members of the regiment anxious to make sure that all their equipments were in order. By orders of the Colonels all drills were suspended for the day, so as to give the men an opportunity to take leave of their families and friends. A few raw recruits made application to be allowed to drill, as they wanted to appear to good advantage in this morning's march to the trains, but they were informed that this would not be allowed, and that they would have to do the best they could.

At the Second Battery headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Gen. Howard Carroll and Capt. David Wilson were in consultation all day, making arrangements for the movement of the troops.

### Programme of Movements.

The official programme giving the exact movements of troops for to-day was completed late in the afternoon. The movements of city troops will be as follows:

MANHATTAN TROOPS TO HEMPSTEAD:

The Seventy-first Regiment will move from its armory at 8:30 A. M. through Thirty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, East River. Special boats will convey them to the Long Island Railroad Station, where trains will leave as soon after 9:30 A. M. as possible.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will leave its armory at 8:30 A. M., taking the route up Fourth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and through Thirty-fourth Street to the Long Island Ferry; thence by special boats to the Long Island Railroad Station.

BROOKLYN TROOPS TO HEMPSTEAD:

The Fourteenth and Thirteenth Regiments will move from their respective armories at 8:30 and 9:00 A. M., respectively, taking central routes most convenient to the commanding officers, to the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad. Special trains will convey them to the camp. The Forty-seventh will not move until to-morrow.

MANHATTAN TROOPS TO PEEKSKILL:

The Twelfth Regiment will move from its armory in time to reach the pier at Twenty-second Street and North River at 11 A. M., the commanding officer to select a central route most convenient for the march.

The Ninth Regiment will assemble at its armory and move to Twenty-second Street and North River, where it will embark at 11:45 A. M. The route to the pier will be chosen by the commanding officer.

The Eighth Regiment will assemble at its armory and march to the pier at Twenty-second Street and North River, where it will embark at 12:30 P. M.

### The Up-State Troops.

The movements of up-State troops, all of whom go to Hempstead, will be as follows:

Over the New York Central Railroad to the Grand Central Station.

Train No. 1 is due at the Grand Central Station at 6:30 A. M. with the following troops:

First and Eighth Separate Companies of Rochester; left Rochester last night at 7:30.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company of Geneva; left Lyons last night at 8:00.

Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego; left Syracuse last night at 9:20.

Forty-first Separate Company; left Syracuse last night at 9:20.

Train No. 2, due at 12:30 P. M., will bring:

Forty-fourth Separate Company of Utica; leave Utica at 5:30 A. M.

Thirty-first Separate Company; leave Herkimer at 5:45 A. M.

Forty-sixth Separate Company; leave Amsterdam at 7:15 A. M.

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies; leave Schenectady at 7:30 this morning.

Train No. 3, due at 12:45 P. M., will bring:

Seventh Separate Company, which will report to the commanding officer of the Thirteenth Battalion at Troy, and with the battalion leave Troy at 8 A. M.

Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies; will leave Troy at 8 A. M.

Fifteenth Separate Company of Poughkeepsie will take the same train on its arrival at that station.

Train No. 4, due at 1:10 P. M., will carry:

Ninth Separate Company; will leave Whitehall at 5 A. M.

Eighteenth Separate Company of Glens Falls; will leave Glens Falls at 5:15 A. M.

Twenty-second Separate Company of Saratoga; will leave Saratoga at 6:20 A. M.

Thirty-second Separate Company of Hoosic Falls; will leave Hoosic Falls at 6:30 A. M.

Train No. 5, in two sections, first section due at 1:15 P. M., second section due at 1:20 P. M., will carry:

Third Separate Company of Oneonta; leave Oneonta at 3:55 A. M. and Albany at 8:30 A. M.

Tenth Battalion of Albany; leave Albany at 8:30 A. M.

Fifth Separate Company of Newburg; will cross to Fishkill and leave at 10:45 A. M.

Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston; will leave Rhinecliff at 9:30 A. M.

### Transfer of Baggage.

The troops coming in on the five trains will be met by Lieut. Sherry and Sergt. Mulford with six men of the Second Battery, who will assist them to transfer their baggage to express wagons, which will be held in readiness on their arrival.

Capt. Bridgman of Squadron A, with six men, will also meet the troops and escort them from the station to Fortieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, and through Thirty-fourth Street to the Long Island Ferry.

A detail of police will line the entire route to prevent any blockade of traffic.

The following troops will arrive over the Erie Railroad on a special train due at the Jersey terminus at 5 A. M.:

Forty-second Separate Company of Niagara Falls and Twenty-fifth Separate Company of Tonawanda, which, together with the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo, left Buffalo last evening at 5 o'clock.

The Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown left at 3 P. M.

The Forty-third Separate Company left Olean at 5:20 P. M.

Forty-seventh Separate Company left Hornellsville at 7:10 P. M.

The Thirtieth Separate Company left Elmira at 9:30 P. M.

The Twentieth Separate Company left Binghamton at 11 P. M.

The Thirty-third Separate Company of Walton left Hancock at 12:15 A. M.

The Twenty-fourth Separate Company left Middletown at 3 A. M.

Immediately upon their arrival these troops will be placed on board special boats and conveyed to the Long Island Railroad station. They will probably be the first troops to arrive at the camp.

### Movements of Cavalry.

The only cavalry troops to go will be one troop of Squadron A and Troop C of Brooklyn. Both will start on their own mounts at about 10 o'clock this morning from their armories and ride by way of the Merrick Road to Hempstead.

All the details of the movements have been arranged with the greatest care, and no conflict of schedules is expected. Gen. Howard Carroll has issued instructions to the commander of every organization which, if carried out, will prevent any delay or confusion. The troops will be accompanied by Lieut. Schmidt and Sergt. Jansen, with a detail of six men from the First Battery of Artillery, as far as Hempstead, and there the artillerymen will open the camp with a salute.

The camp has been officially named Camp Black in honor of the Commander in Chief of the National Guard, Gov. Frank S. Black.

Marching will be in columns of four, so as not to impede traffic and to hide as much as possible the men who will be compelled to go without uniforms.

Major Gen. Roe and his staff will leave at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and immediately upon their arrival at Hempstead will establish headquarters.

# A BUSY DAY AT HEMPSTEAD.

### Soldiers and Gangs of Workmen Spend Sunday in Preparing for the Troops.

Company H of the Seventy-first had its hands full yesterday. Seventy-five hundred persons at least visited the Hempstead Plains, on Long Island, where before to-morrow the largest part of New York's troops will camp. The men of Company H [illegible] and kept the visitors away from that part of the field where the stores and equipments are.

The men did not enjoy the usual Sunday rest. They were up early, and after a cup of coffee and a piece of bread they set to work. At 7 o'clock they assembled for breakfast. This consisted of baked beans, corned beef hash, coffee, and bread. The men got away with big quantities of this because of the lively work they had been doing all morning.

Breakfast over, the men returned to work. This consisted in a great part in placing the tents, but not erecting them. The tents and poles with the pegs were dropped on the ground where they will be erected, and as the regiments arrive the men composing them will have to put up their canvas houses. The soldiers will then have a lesson in tent pitching, a thing they are said to need. It is probable that one of the principal courses to be followed for the first few days will be the taking down, shouldering, and packing of tents.

While on practice marches through the surrounding country, the men will have to take down their tents, wrap them with the rest of their outfit, and with one tent to four they will march. The tents and fixings connected with them will add considerably to the weight each man will have to carry, but in actual service they will have to carry them, so the officers say they may commence now to do the work.

At noon the company once more lined up. This time the soldiers received boiled ham, corned beef, and potatoes. Then each man received a generous supply of pie. Company H's Commissary Sergeant is a caterer with a big place in New York, and the company is not hampered in this line. For supper the men had fried bacon, ham hash, coffee, and bread.

Col. Holly was the only staff officer present to-day. He did not ask for a special mess, but joined Capt. Joyce and his Lieutenants, and took Company H's fare. Col. Holly was in the saddle all day, directing the location of the tents. There were not enough tents to accommodate all the troops, but 500 tents from Peekskill Camp, where they had more than they wanted, may arrive in time.

The water mains have been dropped along the line where they are to be laid, and yesterday the Hempstead Water Company had a big force of men at work digging the trenches. Dr. Henry, who has charge of the sanitary details, put a partial veto upon the plan to place the pipes only eighteen inches under the surface, and said the pipes should be at least four feet under the surface if the camp was to be occupied for any length of time. This did not delay the work, and the trench was dug eighteen inches deep. If the decision is that the pipes must go down to four feet the trench can be deepened.

The telephone and telegraph companies had men here to-day mapping out the lines they are to run. The main offices will be near headquarters tents. It is thought possible that for the quick transmission of orders a field telephone service will be created with stations in the tents of the Colonels. During some of the practice marches experiments will be had with quick laying of field telephone and telegraph so as to keep the commands absent from camp in constant communication with headquarters.

Col. Holly said yesterday he had not perfected arrangements for the feeding of the troops, but had supplied enough for all the men for a few days. After that he would have new facilities. Owing to the fact that the base of supplies will be within two hours by railroad, he is making no extensive contracts prior to learning what the United States Government is going to do. Col. Holly says that a score of big houses in New York and Brooklyn have assured him that they stand ready to supply the troops with what is needed upon telegraphic orders.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad said yesterday that his road calculated it was able to handle 10,000 troops in eight hours, and on a pinch could handle that number in six hours. Spurs were being laid yesterday near the camp grounds, and the work was continued all night. Mr. Baldwin said the cars to transport the troops were already in Long Island City and Brooklyn, and the movement could begin within an hour if need be. While the troops were on the plains the cars would be held in readiness to move them at very short notice.

A detail of men from the First Battery will go to the camp grounds this morning, and at noon will fire a salute. That will mark the formal opening of the encampment. An artillery detail will be maintained at the camp to fire the necessary salutes.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

# ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDERS.

### Instructions Given as to the Order in Which Various State Commands Will Go to Camp.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's office was a place of activity today. The Adjutant General was at his office during the entire day and held many conferences with the higher officers of the guard who were in the city. Among those who were in conference with the Adjutant General were Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Doyle of the Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. Oliver of the Third Brigade, and Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment. Col. Bartlett made an urgent request that his regiment be permitted to go as volunteers in the place of any of the regiments who might not desire to volunteer. Nothing could be learned as to the result of his proposition.

The Adjutant General announced that the Forty-seventh Regiment would be held in its armory until Tuesday morning because tentage for it would not be available at Hempstead Plains before that day. Brig. Gen. Doyle's staff arrived in this city today, and will accompany the General to the Peekskill camp to-morrow.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued an order to-day designating the Fifteenth Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, Capt. John Sague, to take the place of the Sixteenth Separate Company of Catskill, Capt. W. W. Bennett, in the Second Volunteer Regiment from the Third Brigade. Gen. Tillinghast would give no reason for the change except to say that it was not prompted by any unwillingness of the Sixteenth Separate Company to go.

# STATE TROOPS OFF FOR CAMP.

### Sixty-fifth Regiment Leaves Buffalo for Hempstead Plains and Other Commands Follow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—The Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard of New York, left here this afternoon for Hempstead Plains, where it will enter the military service of the United States. The regiment departed on two special trains of eleven coaches and one sleeping car each on the Erie Road shortly after 5 o'clock. Their specials were preceded by one at 5 o'clock carrying their horses and baggage and Separate Companies Nos. 42 and 25 of Niagara Falls and Tonawanda, respectively.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Samuel M. Welsh, Jr., left their armory at 4:20, parading through a number of streets to the Erie Station. The route of the parade was one mass of flags and bunting; the sidewalks were jammed with people, and every window had its full quota of those who were determined to give the soldier boys a hearty farewell. The parade was an ovation from beginning to end and will long be remembered by those who participated in it. The regiment was escorted by a number of Grand Army posts, headed by Mayor Conrad Diehl and other city officials, various civic and military organizations, among the latter a number of members of the Seventy-fourth Regiment in citizen's dress, with their band and drum corps in uniform; the Buffalo City Cadets, Buffalo Troop, Gordon Highlanders, and Italian and Polish companies. There were great demonstrations in Jamestown, Hornellsville, and Olean when the separate companies from those towns departed. The Thirteenth, from Jamestown, will join the Sixty-fifth Regiment, to which it has been attached, at Hornellsville.

Gen. Peter C. Doyle and staff left here this morning for the camp at Peekskill, stopping at Albany en route.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 1.—The Twenty-fourth Company will leave this city at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Half the population of the city remained up to witness the departure, and fully 10,000 will be along the line of march and at the depot. The company received a flag from the City Club to-night. Three bands and two drum corps paraded all over the city after midnight, and cannon, bells, and whistles awoke all those who had retired. Two thousand dollars has been subscribed by the residents of the city to care for the families, and 200 business men agreed to contribute 50 cents a week while the company is away for the same purpose.

## ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

### While Troops Were Leaving Amsterdam the Shot Was Fired.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 1.—This evening while the Forty-sixth Separate Company was making preparations to leave for Hempstead to-morrow, George De Graff was shot and killed by a revolver in the hands of a companion named Wilbur Jeralmon. Jeralmon pointed the revolver at De Graff, thinking the weapon was not loaded, when it was discharged, and the bullet entered the mouth of De Graff and passed through his head. De Graff was seventeen years old and the son of Dr. Emanuel E. De Graff of New York City. He was a student in the Amsterdam High School.

## THE FORTY-SEVENTH DELAYS.

### Williamsburg Regiment Will Not Move Until To-morrow Morning.

When Gen. Tillinghast's order to be ready for departure to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock reached the Forty-seventh Regiment in Williamsburg yesterday, the scene changed immediately from one of nervous expectancy to busy bustle and glad excitement. Previous to this order one had been received calling the regiment out to-day, but owing to the fact that there is a great number of ununiformed men in the regiment, Col. Eddy secured a postponement of departure.

Even with the four new companies the regiment is about 100 men short of the full quota. The new companies with their Captains are as follows: Company L, Capt. Libbey; Company C, Capt. Fish; Brigade Company H, Capt. Calligan, and Company M, Capt. Peoples.

## PEEKSKILL GROUNDS READY.

### One Hundred and Twenty-five Colored Waiters Arrive There.

PEEKSKILL, May 1.—The camp grounds here are now ready for the reception of troops. The last tents were placed in position to-day. There are now 1,580 of them, and 300 more which were not needed were shipped to Hempstead Plains this afternoon. During the day there was a big crowd at the camp grounds to watch the work.

The laying of water mains to the north parade ground was completed. A telegraph office was opened on the grounds, and 125 colored waiters, the ones usually here during the Summer encampments, arrived from New York. Gen. Doyle will arrive in the morning and take command. He will be greeted by a salute. The electric light plant was put in shape to-day and to-night the camp is illuminated.

### Capt. Healy to Draw Pay.

Capt. Charles Healy of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who will take his command to Hempstead to-day, has obtained leave of absence with full pay by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, where he is instructor of military exercises. His place will be kept open for him as long as he is in the service of the United States.

### To Reorganize the Guard.

The reorganization of the State National Guard, as ordered by Gov. Black, will be begun to-day. The officers whose regiments go into camp to-day, but who have not themselves volunteered, will meet at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade this afternoon, when Brig. Gen. Smith will hold a conference for the purpose of making plans to recruit new regiments. The nucleus will be formed by the men who stay at home.

### To Encourage Hebrew Volunteering.

A mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, this evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Hebrew American Volunteer Bureau, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering among the Hebrew citizens. A committee of thirty prominent citizens, chiefly down-town residents, has the matter in charge. Several hundred have already signed the enrollment roster. It is intended to muster and equip at least two regiments of Hebrew volunteers from the down-town section of the city. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

## WHAT IS REQUIRED OF RECRUITS.

### The War Department Issues Instructions as to Physical Measurements.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The instructions issued by the War Department to govern recruiting in the regular army in time of war give the weight required for men enlisting for the various branches of the service, together with a table showing the physical proportions for height, weight, and chest measurement.

For the infantry and artillery branch the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches, and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds. For the cavalry branch the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for the cavalry, but the chest measure must be satisfactory.

The following is the table of physical proportions prescribed for height, weight, and chest measurement:

| Height. Inches. | Weight. Pounds. | Chest Measurement at Expiration. Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| 64 | 128 | 32 |
| 65 | 130 | 32 |
| 66 | 132 | 32½ |
| 67 | 134 | 33 |
| 68 | 141 | 33¼ |
| 69 | 148 | 33½ |
| 70 | 155 | 34 |
| 71 | 162 | 34¼ |
| 72 | 169 | 34¾ |
| 73 | 176 | 35¼ |

In this tabular form the full requirements in the way of physical proportions is set forth for the benefit of those desiring to recruit.

### Coal Contracts Canceled.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, May 1.—Word was received here to-day that the Government had cancelled contracts for the transportation of coal to Bering Sea points. This would indicate that the Bering Sea patrol is to be abondoned this year.

## GUARDING THE POWDER MILLS.

### Spanish Spies Are Believed to be Planning to Destroy Factory Magazines.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Local representatives of powder manufacturing concerns were warned to-day that two Spanish spies were in town, and were planning to blow up powder mills and magazines near St. Louis.

The information was laid before Chief of Detectives Desmond, and he immediately detailed men to investigate. The informant is Capt. Alfred J. H. Bailes of the Cuban insurgent army, who has been in St. Louis about a month. His statements are positive, and he says these men have been gathering every possible bit of information about St. Louis. A third was with them, but he has gone to New York. The other two, Capt. Bailes said, visited Jefferson Barracks and left for Eureka to-day. The powder magazines of a number of St. Louis companies are situated at Eureka, and telegrams of warning have been sent there.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 1.—Lieut. Colton of Company C, Delaware National Guard, with a detachment of men, will be detailed for duty in the vicinity of the Dupont Powder Works on the Brandywine. They will go on duty to-morrow. This is taken as a precautionary measure against the blowing up of the works by Spanish spies.

Meriden Silverware
Gold and Silver Plate
AND
Sterling Silver
The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

# COL. GRANT TAKES COMMAND.

### The "Fighting Fourteenth" Has a Busy Day Making Preparations for Camp.

The armories of the National Guard organizations in Brooklyn were busy places yesterday. The men were engaged in packing up, preparatory to going to Hempstead Plains. The customary gay atmosphere of the armories had been exchanged for one of bustle and work.

The new commander of the "Fighting Fourteenth," Col. Frederick D. Grant, made the acquaintance of his command in the morning. He appeared at the armory about 11 o'clock and was welcomed by Lieut. Col. Kline, Major Mitchell, and other officers. He was then taken into the different company rooms and introduced to the men, who gave him an enthusiastic reception.

At 2 P. M. Col. Grant appeared at the headquarters of the Second Brigade in the Hall of Records and met Gen. McLeer, to whom he said: "General, I wish to express to you how highly I appreciate the honor of becoming commander of the Fourteenth."

"As commander of the brigade," replied Gen. McLeer, shaking hands with the Colonel, "I feel honored in having you at the head of a Brooklyn regiment."

Col. Grant then took the oath of office. He will be at the head of the regiment when it leaves the armory this morning. The line of march will be Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue, to the Long Island Station.

Troop C will leave its armory, on North Portland Avenue, at 8 o'clock. Capt. Clayton and the eighty-four members of the troop who have been chosen to go slept at the armory, and were busy all the evening packing for the march.

The Thirteenth spent the day getting ready, and in the evening attended the Central Congregational Church, where the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, preached. The intentions of the Thirteenth are still in doubt. They will go to Hempstead because they have received an order from the State authorities to do so, but their officers say they will not volunteer.

# EDITOR FLEES FROM A MOB.

### Kansas People Enraged by Socialist Bowman's Insult to the Flag—Wanted to Hang Him.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 1.—George E. Bowman, associate editor of The Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard, has been compelled to flee from Girard to escape a mob of citizens incensed at an article he wrote for the paper.

While sitting in the newspaper office he was notified by a friend of the approach of the mob, which had a rope, intending, it was said, to hang him. He escaped through the rear door, and hurried to this city, a distance of twenty-five miles, without money or baggage.

The article which incensed the people referred to the National flag as a piece of painted rag tied to a stick. The article criticised the worship of the flag above the regard for fellow-creatures. Mr. Bowman came from Providence, R. I., about a year ago. He was the Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island two years ago.

He has left here, and is en route to the State of Washington.

## FLAG FOR ST. JAMES'S UNION.

### Father Kean Presents It to the Club with Patriotic Words.

When a bright new flag of Stars and Stripes was raised above the clubhouse of St. James's Union, at 27 Oliver Street, yesterday morning a wildly enthusiastic shout went up from a great crowd that blocked the street, and mingled with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the members of the union. The flag was presented by the Rev. John Kean, pastor of St. James's Church, who said:

"Now that our country is engaged in war, and so many flags floating to the breeze attest the patriotic feeling everywhere prevailing through our great metropolis, the thought came to me that the gift of an American flag coming personally from your pastor would be welcomed cordially by you. Therefore I present you the Stars and Stripes as a token of the interest I take in you. As it floats from your clubhouse it will thrill your hearts with pride, gratitude, and love for that Government and country which it represents, the most glorious country and finest Government in the world."

## CROWDS AT STATEN ISLAND.

### The Topeka and a Peep at Wadsworth's Big Guns the Attractions.

Several thousand persons visited Staten Island yesterday. The first trip in almost every instance was to the docks to get a view of the new cruiser Topeka, which anchored off Tompkinsville during the morning. After that the larger portion took the South Beach cars in order to pass through Fort Wadsworth and obtain a glimpse of the big guns.

As the cars pass the upper entrance of the fort two of the guns of one battery can be seen, and glimpses of others can be obtained. The troops kept a constant patrol along the shore side of the fort yesterday, and no one was allowed to enter or even loiter along the street.

Midland Beach had an informal opening and several thousand persons visited it.

### Paulist Priest May Go to War.

It was decided at a recent meeting of the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, the Paulist Fathers, that that community should show its affection for the country and its earnest sympathy with the cause of Cuba and freedom in the present war with Spain in a substantial manner by sending one of its number to the front. The Rev. Father Deshon, the Superior General of the community, who was graduated from West Point with Gen. Grant, was one of the most enthusiastic on sending one of the members of his band of preachers to the scene of hostilities. After much discussion the Rev. Frank Brooks Doherty of the Paulist community, in the newly established house in San Francisco, Cal., was selected, and his services have been offered to the Government.

### Militiaman Ill in the Street.

David W. Sands, a member of Company B of the Twelfth Regiment, who lives at 63 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was suddenly taken ill at Fifty-third Street and Columbus Avenue a little after 11 o'clock last night, just after leaving the armory. He was assisted to Roosevelt Hospital by two members of the company. He was delirious, and the physicians of the hospital say that he is suffering from nervous prostration.

### Spies Suspected at Reading.

READING, Penn., May 1.—A heavily armed guard of a dozen men went on duty at Carpenter's Steel Works to-day, in consequence of reports from elsewhere of suspected Spanish spies in the vicinity of other establishments which are engaged in Government work. The guards have orders to shoot any suspicious characters who fail to depart after fair warning.

### Celebration at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, May 2, 2 A. M.—A popular demonstration was made in the Spanish lines last night. Over 6,000 persons paraded the streets with torches and flags, and cries of "Viva España!" were heard on all sides. The Spanish troops took part in the demonstration, and many military and civil bands marched in the parade. A large symbolic castle representing Spain was a prominent feature.

### All Yankees.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

We have got to accept it. Yankee now means an American. First he was a New Englander, then a soldier in the Union army, and now the name is applied by the foreign press to all citizens of the United States. Even Fitzhugh Lee is a Yankee.

# NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS

## Everything in Readiness for Their Reception To-day at Camp Voorhees, Sea Girt.

## ARRANGEMENT OF THE TENTS

### Men Will Be Subjected to a Rigid Physical Examination Before Being Mustered Into the Service of the United States.

SEA GIRT, May 1.—Camp Voorhees, the temporary rendezvous of the New Jersey volunteers from the National Guard, is in complete readiness for the coming of the guardsmen to-morrow. The soldiers will arrive on special trains shortly after noon. Box cars will also bring the horses belonging to the officers.

Camp Voorhees is a model of military precision and dexterous arrangement. It is laid out in streets, each avenue being the rendezvous of a company. On the east, near the ocean, is the section to be occupied by the First Regiment of Newark. In the centre are the quarters of the Second Regiment of Paterson, while the Third Regiment is assigned to the western extremity of the field and adjoining the commissary department. The brigade headquarters is situated directly in front of the western mess hall and just south of the "Little White House."

Major Gen. Plume's fly tent, which will be surmounted by the official flag to-morrow, is the most conspicuous piece of canvas on the field. It is flanked by the tents of his staff officers. The brigade officers will mess together in the messroom just back of Gen. Plume's tent. All the other officers will mess with their several commands in the open.

The cook's tent and portable cooking utensils are situated at the south end of each company street. The brigade refrigerator will hold sufficient meat to supply an entire division for several days. It is illuminated with electric lights. The commissary department has received several additional conveniences, including a general office, from which the stores will be issued under direction of the Quartermaster General's Department.

All the officers' tents are boarded, but the rank and file have nothing but the green grass for a flooring. Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Earley said to-day that there would probably be no restriction to the general foraging expedition for old boards and planks that the troops would certainly engage in when they arrived in camp.

The volunteers will be put through a rigid physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States. Secretary Alger has designated Assistant Surgeon W. C. Govas, United States Army, to perform this work at the Sea Girt camp. The Jersey troops will be mustered into the Government service by Capt. William Butler of the Third United States Infantry, who is Military Instructor at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

After the men are regularly mustered into the service, their uniforms will be made to conform to that the regular army. They will wear campaign hats and army belts and their shoulder-strap colors will be changed from the light blue to a white background.

Gov. Voorhees will be on the grounds early and receive the troops as they march into camp. He is expected to spend a good part of his time here. He has directed Col. Alexander C. Oliphant, who is an Inspector on Major Gen. Plume's staff, to report at the camp for temporary duty on his personal staff.

Secretary Alger has designated Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan of the Second United States Infantry to perform the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary at Sea Girt prior to the mobilization of the Jersey division at the central points. He will act in harmony with Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly and his deputies.

The following will, in all probability, be on duty at the camp:

Adjutant General, William S. Stryker; Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Henry P. Perrine; Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. James S. Kiger; Quartermaster General, Richard A. Donnelly; Deputy Quartermaster Generals, Col. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Col. William H. Earley, Col. George G. Felton, and Col. George P. Olcott; Paymaster, Capt. Samuel S. Armstrong; Military Storekeeper, Capt. Charles F. Snowden; Assistant Surgeon General, Col. Edmund L. B. Godfrey; Medical Inspector, Lieut. Col. Mortimer Lampson.

Major Gen. Plume's division staff is as follows: Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Col. Alexander C. Oliphant; Surgeon, Col. George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. William Strange; Paymaster, Lieut. Col. William S. Righter; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. John A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Col. A. Judson Clark; Aides de Camp, Majors James W. Howard, Charles Alling Gifford, and J. S. Henry Clark.

With one or two exceptions, the old officers of the commands ordered to camp have volunteered. There is a vacancy in the office of Major in the Third Regiment, which will probably be filled by the appointment of Capt. William H. De Hart of Company C, Elizabeth. Several companies are minus the necessary number of Lieutenants, but the vacancies will be filled at once. The volunteer officers will all receive new commissions when they are mustered into the United States service.

### Hospital Corps Disappointed.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—The members of the New Jersey State Hospital Corps are disappointed and surprised at not having received a call for service. They were ordered to be ready to leave at a moment's notice, and had made every preparation for departure, when they received word that they would not be needed. The State Hospital Corps is composed of fifty-seven doctors and trained men.

### The Seventh Hissed at Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—At an entertainment given by the Passaic Club last night pictures with a running account of the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments of New York formed one of the features. When the Seventh was touched upon and the pictures were shown the audience began to hiss and would not allow the performance to proceed until the manager agreed to skip that part of it dealing with the Seventh.

### Colored Man Would Raise Regiment.

ASBURY PARK, May 1.—Col. William Murrell, a well-known colored leader of West Asbury Park, has tendered his services to the Government through Secretary of War Alger and offers to raise a regiment of colored men, well acclimated and adapted to go to Cuba. Col. Murrell served in the civil war in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment and was wounded three times at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. After the war he commanded the Fourth Regiment, Louisiana National Guard, under Major Gen. James Longstreet, from 1873 to 1876. If the Government assents, Col. Murrell will proceed to Louisiana at once and organize his regiment.

### Renominating Congressmen.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Of the twenty-two members of Congress from Illinois all except five are Republicans. Several of the seventeen have already been renominated, and, with one exception, there was no opposition. Every one of the seventeen should be retained. Neither the State nor the country should lose the parliamentary services of any of them. The entire Republican delegation from Illinois consists of old members, except Mr. Boutell and Mr. Mann, both of whom have won high rank during their first term. The experience of the fifteen will be of great value to the country during the next Congress. Questions of the highest importance in practical statesmanship are bound to arise. Whether the war itself be long or short, the United States has opened a new chapter in the history of the Nation. Men of large views and with a capacity for meeting a great emergency of state are needed in the halls of Congress. We have spoken only of Republican Congressmen, but when the people come to the polls it will be found that every Congressman who distinguished himself in the crisis which culminated in demanding vengeance for the Maine disaster and recognizing Cuban independence will receive a vote of approval from his constituents, without regard to party. In times like these not only do factional lines drop out of sight at the primaries, but partisan ties are loosened at the polls. The people, Democrats and Republicans alike, are profoundly grateful to the men who proved themselves equal to the great National emergency just passed.

# TROUBLE IN URUGUAY.

### United States Minister Threatened by Spanish Sympathizers—Government Neutral.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 1.—The United States Legation, situated at 176 Calle Zabala, has been placed under guard. The United States Minister, William R. Finch, has received a number of threatening letters from people who sympathize with the Spaniards.

The Uruguay newspapers are blaming the Government for its action, due to its neutral attitude in the war between Spain and the United States, in prohibiting public performances and other steps to raise subscriptions here in behalf of the Spanish Navy. A number of pro-Spanish proclamations have been confiscated, and a mass meeting of Spanish sympathizers, which was to have taken place at the Solis Theatre, has been prohibited.

## TENERIFFE CONSULS PROTEST.

### They Want No Bombardment by the United States Fleet.

LONDON, May 1.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, dispatches have been received there from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, capital of the Island of Teneriffe, the largest of the Canary Islands, saying that the foreign Consuls there, at a meeting just held, have passed a resolution to protest against the United States fleet bombarding the island.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH AND SPAIN.

### Report of the Austrian Emperor's Pecuniary Subvention Denied.

LONDON, May 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, denies that President McKinley has protested against the reported pecuniary subvention given by Emperor Francis Joseph to Spain.

"The Fremdenblatt denies that the Emperor has given a subvention or that President McKinley has protested."

## NO COAL ALLOWED WARSHIPS.

### Neutrality Will Be Strictly Enforced Along Newfoundland's Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 1.—The Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, issued a royal gazette extraordinary last night containing the following proclamation received from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"No coal shall be supplied to any belligerent ships except for the specific purpose of enabling them to proceed direct to their own country or to some other named neutral destination, with reference to which the supply of coal is given.

"Coal shall not be supplied at all if there are reasonable grounds for supposing that it is, in fact, to be used for another purpose."

The proclamation is regarded as preventing the Spanish fleet from securing coal here for an attack on American coast cities.

### Siam Proclaims Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Acting Secretary Moore and Assistant Secretary Adee were together for some time to-day at the State Department. An official notification of neutrality had been received from Siam. This was regarded as important, in that it completed the neutral attitude of all Eastern Asia, save China. No word came from China, so that it is inferred that her ports are still open to the American fleet.

### Sulphur Not Contraband of War.

ROME, May 1.—Dispatches from Madrid published in the newspapers here to-day indicate that Spain will comply with Italy's request to exclude sulphur from the articles considered contraband of war.

### British Squadron for the Canaries?

MADRID, May 1.—A report, which could not be verified, was in circulation here this afternoon to the effect that the British Channel Squadron is going to the Canary Islands.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

### Spanish Ambassador Not Present—Speeches by Notables.

LONDON, May 1.—At the Royal Academy banquest last evening there were present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Christian Victor, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Col. John Hay, the American Ambassador; the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the Spanish Ambassador, Count de Rascon, and many other leading men. The Duke of Devonshire, in the course of an address, said:

"At present we are spectators of the war between one of the oldest and proudest European States and one of the youngest and most powerful communities of America, in the foundation of which Great Britain has taken so large a share and in whose fortunes she has taken so much interest."

The Duke of Devonshire said he believed that both belligerents admitted that Great Britain had no right or interests which prescribed any other course than one of the strictest neutrality, and, while he admitted that "not even the dictates of humanity warrant action on our part that could be construed as uncalled-for interference in a quarrel which is not ours," he felt sure that the country would join in the wish that if opportunity ever offered itself the good offices of Great Britain, if asked for, should serve to bring to a speedy and honorable conclusion a war which, however inevitable it might have been, was attended by conditions more than usually pathetic. The address of the Duke was received with applause.

### European Interests at Las Palmas.

PARIS, May 1.—The Eclair says: "Commercial Europe, especially Great Britain, could not tolerate the Americans' capture of Las Palmas."

### Money Talks Loudly.

From The Rochester Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES looks at the American-Spanish war from a business point of view. It says: "The Spanish situation is hopeless, and the hopelessness of it has become plain to the Spanish people. For what money she can now borrow Spain must pay at least 12 per cent., for that is what 'Spanish fours at 33' means. How could a business man who was forced to pay 12 per cent. compete with another who could borrow all he needed at 3 per cent.? This latter is our case. No wonder that panic has taken possession of the Madrid Exchange and of the street crowds in the Spanish cities. The panic is a national admission that Spain's time has come." If money talks, it is voluble at present, and its remarks are not agreeable to Spanish ears.

### Singerly Owed Over Five Millions.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

William Singerly was engulfed in an indebtedness of over $5,000,000. This bit of information was the sensational feature of a statement given by George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank, and one of the managers of the famous bank plan, to an Inquirer reporter. Until now the public has been led to believe that the dead publisher's liabilities were at least a million dollars less than that, and that if everything went right there was a chance of his creditors obtaining dollar for dollar when the final settlement was made.

## DIED FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

### Brown's Brother and a Companion Are Held on Suspicion.

A man who passed the building at 1,464 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday heard some one groaning in the hallway. He notified the police, who discovered Thomas Brown of 1,864 Fulton Street lying in the hallway in a semi-conscious condition. Ambulance Surgeon Pfarre removed the man to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that his skull was fractured. He died a few hours afterward.

Policemen Kirby and Kearney subsequently arrested the dead man's brother, Alexander Brown, of 1,548 Fulton Street and Thomas McGovern of 1,546 Fulton Street, who are said to have been with Brown shortly before he was found. They were arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court and held for examination. George M. Collins of 43 Marion Street, who was seen drinking with Brown in a saloon at Albany Avenue and Fulton Street, was arrested later, and held for intoxication. Alexander Brown and McGovern are said to have quarreled with Thomas Brown.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. Hemsley Johnson, Baltimore; and E. B. Dahlgren, St. Paul.

ASTOR—Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut; and Lieut. H. L. Tremain, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—C. Maney, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—F. Crawley, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND UNION—M. J. Hutchinson, Paris.

GRAND—W. J. Chamberlain, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—W. F. Crosby, United States Army, and J. Abelardo Nunez, Santiago de Chile.

HOLLAND—H. Durnham, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—David C. Litt, Chicago, and Mayor L. H. Donnelly, Atlantic City.

MANHATTAN—F. A. Palmer, Chicago; H. S. Kimball, Rochester, and E. F. Endicott, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—J. H. Sharpleigh, Boston.

WALDORF—David C. Gill, Chicago, and Joseph L. Anderson, Cincinnati.

WINDSOR—Auro B. Saundstrom, Jacksonville.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ballantine, J., Keokuk, Iowa; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Lit, bags, burlaps, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. Kelly, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Casper & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Casper, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, furnishing goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Halff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; C. Symington, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods, 699 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, carpets and cloths, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, N. Y.; I. Spear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Williams, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Solomon, M. H., Cincinnati, Ohio; furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Waldman, L. J., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Sloane, woolens, cloaks, laces, and white goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:15 A. M.—229 West Houston Street; John Rogan; no damage.

7:35 A. M.—953 Amsterdam Avenue; Andrew J. Harris; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—2,335 First Avenue; Charles Donuarn; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue; James Armstrong; damage $10.

5:50 P. M.—249 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Smith; damage, $15.

6:10 P. M.—408 West Thirty-ninth Street; Frank Johnson; damage, $300.

8:30 P. M.—460 East Fifteenth Street; John Costello; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—1,308 First Avenue; John J. Gohluca; damage, $50.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 1.—The Georgia Railroad elevator and warehouse, occupied by Leroy Miller, and the warehouse of Bussey & Carswell, occupied by A. A. Doolittle, burned this morning. Loss, $200,000.

### Son for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is the father of a son, with which his wife presented him at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, in the little brick house at 12 West Thirty-sixth Street. Dr. Austin Flint was in attendance. Mother and child were reported yesterday afternoon as doing well.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.
Importers and Dealers in
High Grade Housefurnishing Goods
COMPRISING
Table and Kitchen Cutlery.
Silver-plated Ware.
China, Glassware, and Crockery.
Cooking Utensils.
Kitchen, Laundry, Pantry, and Cellar Outfittings.
Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests & Coolers.
Wooden and Willow Wares.
Sickroom and Nursery Conveniences.
Fire Irons and Brasses
Andirons, Brass and Iron.
Coal-Scuttles and Wood-Holders in Brass, Iron, Wood, and Willow.
Fire Screens and Fenders.
Patent Safety Folding Steps for Library and Hall Use.
Improved Patent Plate and Dish Warmers.
Coffee Machines—160 styles and sizes—French, German, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish.
Chafing Dishes—Afternoon Tea Kettles.
Table Egg Boilers.
The Triple-flame Warming Lamps for Tea Table, Nursery, Sickroom and Traveling.
Fireproof Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Utensils.
ENAMELED STEEL Cooking Utensils that are guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition and perfectly safe for use.
Every article necessary, useful or convenient for housekeepers.
Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
An inspection invited.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
In order to realize
$50,000 Cash
to meet maturing obligations
The Johnston Jewelry Co.
17 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
(Cor. 15th Street.)
Will sell their entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware at Public Auction, without reserve.
Sale beginning Monday, May 2, and continuing daily at 11 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
The goods will be on exhibition before sale.

Wanamaker's The Wanamaker Store Wanamaker's

# Exceptional Plans for an Emergency Period

## Every Fact that Follows Must Interest Somebody

## Many Facts that Follow Must Interest Everybody

Thoughtful people are asking "How are prices to be affected by the present war?"

This page gives our answer.

Some prices of foreign goods are already advanced by importers and agents.

*The effect in our business is to make prices lower.* Genuine bargains appear all over our store to-day. Indifference to them may be costly—to you. The entire offerings will be closed at the advertised prices. Thev should command your attention NOW.

Our relation to markets should be remembered. Two of the greatest retail stores in America, distributing to two great markets only ninety miles apart, create a matchless buying combination. Temporary disturbances in trade are forcing some goods on the market. As the largest distributors at retail we get the first choice. Our Public secures the benefit.

Information concerning the following occupies the most important places in our store news:

**The Richest Collection of Imported Costumes brought to America this year, now at half cost.**
**Tailor-made Costumes at moderate prices.**
**Bicycles. The Wanamaker Nine.**
**Spring Dress Silks, shown first to-day.**
**Carpets. Axminsters, Velvets, Tapestries.**
**French China Table Ware.**

Frequently fifty thousand persons enter our doors in a single day. Nevertheless there remain several hundreds of thousands in this vicinity that have never visited our store. We remind all such that:

This store is at the geographical center of Greater New York;

That it is more easily reached by public conveyance than any other large store in this city;

That the store policy is based upon the largest and most complete stocks of goods and that prices are invariably fixed at the lowest point;

That the Picture Gallery, the Restaurant, the Orchestrions, the Bicycle Ring, combine attractions that make the store a place of public enjoyment.

### Imported Capes and Jackets.

SHOULDER CAPES—short, graceful dainty—are the needed complement and completeness to elegant dress, White silk and black lace in applique combination, blue cloth, white silk.

black braid with swirl of Elihu Vedder's illustrations. These are the graces of the season and are here awaiting you. All from Paris and Berlin. Prices, $15 to $125. Others, $10 to $35.

Jackets *a la militaire*, cadet blue with white and tinsel braid; black silk with net and jet all over; kersey in black, tan, drab with the fine frenzy of a Paris design expressed in fantastic little fixings—all original and exclusive. Have you seen them? $10 to $125.

Golf Capes: Scotland supplies the plaids and France adds the manipulation—the result is ideal and the prices go from $15 to $48.

### Imported Costumes an Event

ARCHITECTURAL art is frozen music. Dressmaking art is the poetry of textiles—with a severe mercantile side. Wanamaker collections of the graces of costumes are made in the capitals where minds are brightest, eyes are quickest, expenditure freest, ambition greatest, fashion supremest. Prudence in buying is thrown to the winds—a fig for cost, however great.

Thus the show comes with the procession of the seasons; thus, and 'twas just the other day, came the most imperial show of the world's latest in elegant dress for women. But they are shown only once. The sea may engulf or fire consume—better either than a repetition at Wanamaker's.

Therefore the sword that divides falls upon the prices, and all the imported costumes, the poems of Corne, Worth, Doucet, Paquin, Sara Mayer, and the Callot Soeurs; the dreams of the dressmakers to royalty at the imperial courts of Germany and Austria; go at just one-half of Saturday's prices.

Paris holds no costumes that are richer, fresher or more original. Here is one from Worth that goes from $600 to $300—cost $550 in Paris—another from Corne that drops from $250 to $125. Another from Drecol that was $425, but is $212.50.

Advertising description is mere mockery—has a touch of irreverence. We drop it. Your own intelligence will bring you here—your wit will read the story in the cloths.

**Prices were $200 to $600**
**Prices are $100 to $300**

Second floor.

### Spring and Summer Dress Silks.

FIRST shown on our counters this morning. Not old goods galvanized by reductions, but new goods that have the charm of original cheapness.

The styles are beautiful as well as new, and the prices go thus: 75c. sorts at 50c., 85c. sorts at 55c., 90c. sorts at 60c., $1 sorts at 65c., $1.25 sorts at 70c., $1.50 sorts at 90c.

19,000 yards in the offering and they cannot be duplicated. Silks must advance. Study this decline. To buy them will be speculating upon a certainty.

75c. grade for 50c.
720 yards ombre striped Taffetas; choice of colors.

85c. grade for 55c.
5,280 yards rich check Taffetas; 1-4 in. blocks; choice of 11 colors.

90c. grade for 60c.
840 yards brocaded glace Twills, for entire dresses.

$1 grade for 65c.
1,320 yards glace Taffeta Pekin; triple stripes in color on color; 11 colors.

$1.25 grade for 70c.
980 yards rich evening silks; bayadere stripes in waves of embroidery; 5 colors.

$1 grade for 75c.
480 yards rich white Taffetas; ombre and canale stripes; 4 colors.

$1 grade for 75c.
600 yards hair-line plaid Taffetas; pretty colors on white, with raised dots or figures; 8 colors.

$1 grade for 75c.
120 yards stripe Taffetas; black shaded, lines on white; gray ombre lines on white.

$1.25 grade for 75c.
720 yards barre Pekin Plisse; all-silk; all colors on white, for blouses.

$1.25 grade for 80c.
360 yards guipure lance Taffetas; a new stripe for evening dresses; 6 colors.

$1.25 grade for 80c.
1,200 yards chameleon Pekin Taffetas, with canale of satin dividing; 6 colors.

$1.10 grade for 85c.
3,780 yards ombre check Taffetas; 18 new colorings.

$1.15 grade for 85c.
600 yards ombre check Taffetas; raised dots of satin sprinkled over; 7 colors.

$1.35 grade for 85c.
510 yards barre Pekin Plisse, in evening tints; also in black.

$1.50 grade for 90c.
270 yards pompadour Pekin Plisse; some stripes are black with color; other white.

$1.50 grade for 90c.
150 yards pompadour Pekin Pebble Plisse, with barre cord of white across; for evening wear.

$1.25 grade for 80c.
1,170 yards rich satin stripe Plisse; satin stripes of color bordered with hair-lines of black on white, on blue, on yellow, on pink, on torquise, on lavender, on cerise, on navy blue; all black if you wish.

Rotunda.

### Women's Tailor-Made Suits

AND here are good bargains for such as may ask for plain and practical suits at moderate prices. They were moderate on Saturday and are very moderate to-day. Bargains that are not forced, but just a little frolic of cheapness for the fun of it.

At $7.50—Of serges or mixed materials; mostly fly-front jackets, all silk lined; some have silk lined skirts; value $10 to $15.

At $12—In serges or broadcloths; fly front or Saddler jackets, silk lined; correctly hanging skirts, percaline lined; value $18 to $25.

At $20—Tailor-made and dressy costumes, the former in serges and broadcloths, with blouse, fly-front or Saddler jackets; the latter in fancy materials; some are prettily trimmed; all silk lined throughout; value $30 to $55.

At $25—Tailor made and dressy costumes in handsome materials; beautifully made and trimmed; all silk lined throughout; value from $37 to $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

### Some Items of Dress Goods

ECONOMIC conditions now work to the advantage of the economical. Here are prices on Summer dress stuffs which we could not have matched a year or more ago, when wool was ever so much cheaper than now.

The reduction in price from regular figures is really a reduction, and not merely a compensation for lack of amount or variety. The lines are complete in almost all cases.

At 30c.—Figured Vigoreaux, five different mixtures, 39 in. wide. An honest 50c. quality.

At 30c.—Two-toned Jacquard Suitings, in five combinations, 42 in. wide. A 50c. quality.

At 31c.—All-wool fancy Check Cheviot, 40 in. wide. A 50c. grade.

At 50c.—Fancy Worsted Checks; in 15 colorings, 44 in. wide. A 75c. grade.

At 50c.—Diagonal Mixed Cheviots in 7 patterns, 46 in. wide. The usual 85c. quality.

At 50c.—A regular dollar grade of two-toned all-wool Grenadines, in five different combinations; 45 in. wide.

At 50c.—Wool Bayadere satin-striped Coverts, 44 in. wide. A 65c. quality.

At 75c.—All-wool Coverts, in five colors, 50 in. wide. A full $1.25 kind.

Fourth avenue.

### News of Garnitures

JUST in time for the movement of this morning, these Garnitures and Blouses reach us, to add a new splendor to the store's showing, and a new set of bargains to the store's offerings to-day.

Black and colored, beaded and spangled, rich, striking new things, and cheap beyond belief. At regular worths, the prices would run from $2 to $5,—none less, none more. Take your choice this morning

**At One Dollar Each.**

There is also news of the stock of finest French beaded, spangled and embroidered Garnitures—magnificent goods,—almost all our own direct importations.

**Saturday, priced at $5 to $40;**
**To-day, priced at $2.50 to $20.**

### Wrought Iron Lamps

A BIG lot of the solid and handsome sorts of Wrought Iron Lamps has come to us in an out-of-the-ordinary way, and is marked for quick selling. You have paid one-half more for goods of this character and considered yourself to be congratulated on a bargain.

Table Lamps, $2, $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, $6.
Banquet Lamps, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $5, $7.
Library Lamps, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.50.
Piano Lamps, $4.50, $6.50, $7.50, $9, $15.

We are selling 9 and 10 inch decorated globes in dark tints and good decorations, for 75c. and $1. Regularly, $1.50 and $2.50.

**Women's Neckties; The Princess.** THERE are no more of these in the market that we know of, so you may be sure they'll not be common. We were offered seventy-four dozen at an almost trifling price, and you're offered a sharing in the bargain. These are twice-around-the-neck ties, with the newest shirred effect ends; also a shirring in the centre for front neck finish; twenty-five patterns in various widths and about 300 color combinations. They were imported to sell at 75c. to $1.50. This little lot won't last long, as we've marked them 35c., 50c. and 65c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

### French China Dinner Sets.

A PARADOX and a fight. The fight is between Importers and U. S. appraisers upon questions of valuation. If the importers lose, prices will rise. Other causes will create advances. The paradox appears in the reductions that you will find in the following lines.

A TALE OF
CHINA

"Haviland China" are household words. Our policy has brought great quantities of the beautiful Haviland ware to American dining tables with all the tax of extra profits eliminated—and the same is true of much other fine foreign pottery.

Some values this morning which leave out of the question the matter of any probable rise in cost of these goods.

Here are four styles of Haviland dinner ware which are marked a third below value:

100 piece sets, 2 flower decorations and all handles gilt, $20.

113 piece sets, same decorations, $27.50.

100 piece sets, all pieces gilt and 2 flower decorations, $25.

113 piece sets, same decorations, $35.

4 Dinner Sets, Theo. Haviland, green, flower decoration and all pieces gilt, $18.50; reduced from $24.

6 Dinner Sets, Theo. Haviland, 2 decorations, pink and violet, 113 pieces, $26; reduced from $36.

35 Dinner Sets, Austrian china, 3 decorations and all pieces gilt; were imported to sell for $25, we marked them $15; will close balance out at $12.50.

30 French China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, two shapes and three decorations, $6.50; reduced from $8.

14 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; underglaze blue and gray decorations, $5; reduced from $6.

Basement.

### Upholstery Store News.

Principally about curtains to-day—all kinds—though the store's full of other attractive goods of particular interest at this season. Wish to tell you first of a lot of Irish point lace curtains, white or ivory, in six patterns, that were very fairly priced at $4.25, but which are now $3.15. They should go in a rush to-day. If you should arrive too late you'll doubtless be pleased with some of these newly opened lots. Among them, fancy net curtains, plain and point d'esprit net centres, at $2 to $4.50 a pair; sash curtains to match, $1.65 to $3 a pair. A lot of cross-striped curtains in all new colorings, $1.35 to $8.75 a pair—the sort that find so much favor nowadays in the furnishing of sea-shore or mountain homes. These denim curtains, plain or figured, are exceptionally good value at $6 a $6.50. Then there's this lot of summer portieres at half prices:

8 colorings at $4.50; formerly $9.
4 colorings at $6; formerly $12.
2 colorings at $9; formerly $18.

### Parlor Furniture—Odd Pieces

PIECES from Parlor Suits—Sofas, Chairs, Tete-a-tetes and Reception Chairs, a choice variety that gives a lucky chance to get an odd piece with which to enliven a corner of your parlor or reception room. But the power is in the prices and they are powerfully low. All sorts of fine upholstery stuffs and all good styles of finish are among them.

2 Parlor Chairs, at $5; were $7.25.
4 Parlor Chairs, at $6; were $8.
2 Parlor Chairs, at $6; were $8.50.
3 Parlor Chairs, at $7; were $10.
Parlor Chair, at $9; was $12.
Parlor Divan, at $9; was $12.
Parlor Chair, at $9.25; was $18.50.
Parlor Rocker, at $10; was $16.
Over-stuffed Parlor Chair, at $10; was $14.
Over-stuffed Parlor Chair, at $10; was $20.
Over-stuffed Parlor Chair, at $10; was $13.
Parlor Chair, at $10.75; was $18.
Parlor Chair, at $11; was $16.
Parlor Sofa, at $11; was $15.
And many others.

### Imported Furniture

THE owner was losing money in an attempt to sell foreign furniture in New York and his representative wanted to go to the war. That explains how we got the $6,000 worth so that we can sell it to you at just half the prices at first named to us. A good chance that comes only from war conditions. Get your war dividend while you may.

At $15—Mahogany table, with fancy top; value $35.60.
At $21—Mahogany parlor cabinet; value $60.
At $22.50—2 Inland tables; value $55.
At $25—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet; value $60.
At $30—Vernis Martin music cabinet; value $85.
At $38—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet; value $150.
At $40—2 Carved cabinets, value $150.
At $45—Vernis Martin corner cabinet; value $135.
At $55—Vernis Martin cabinet; value $135.
At $65—Vernis Martin cabinet; value $225.
At $75—Vernis Martin desk; value $175.
At $90—Vernis Martin cabinet, with marble top; value $200.
At $95—2 Cabinets; value $200.
At $115—Vernis Martin cabinet; value $300.

Fourth floor.

### Flags, Bunting and Ribbon Flags

WE are supplied with all forms of patriotism in colors,—plenty of flags, plenty of bunting, and plenty of the red-white-and-blue ribbons in all widths and lengths. You will find the prices entirely satisfactory. You probably know that the market has been suddenly and almost wholly swept clear of this kind of goods. There is no flag-famine here as yet, however, nor famine prices.

Main floor and Basement.

### Women's Shoes $1.50

TWENTY-NINE hundred and eighty-five pairs, here to-day and gone in a day or two, for surely there are many more than that many women who will pay $1.50 for $3 and $4 shoes.

All are of black kidskin, of fine quality,—nothing cheap about it. Soles are welted and stitched, workmanship is all you can wish it; you'll never have any trouble there. Laced and buttoned, round and pointed toes, sizes 3 to 8 in widths AA to D. The value of this shoe as based on comparison with standard makes, is $3 to $4. Now, $1.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

### The Safe Route to Wheel Content

THE reputation of a bicycle, like the reputation of a human being, depends wholly on what people say of it—not on what they know of it.

Meritorious wheels have undoubtedly suffered from careless and ignorant criticism. It is one of the strongest evidences of the standing of the Humber that no one has ever anything to say of it save good. One can never fail of bicycle satisfaction in following the unanimous approval of all wheeldom.

Besides the Humber—

The Continental, at $40—a wheel of which we are proud.

Seven others which offer *the best for the least*.

Fifth floor.

### The Command in Carpets

OUR Carpet Store went straight to the top where competition is limited. Only a few of us up there. Sometimes we give a word of command that causes dealers to wonder, but consumers heed and profit thereby.

1,152 pieces, 170 styles, 49,750 yards pass in review to-day. Bargains! May we introduce you? An immediate transfer from our floors to yours is the intention. Here are the credentials:

290 pieces, 11,600 yds., 40 styles. Extra Velvets at $1. The $1.25 and $1.40 sorts.
135 pieces, 5,400 yds., 25 styles, Velvets at 75c. The $1 sort.
360 pieces, 14,400 yds., 45 styles, Axminsters at 75c. The $1 sort.
257 pieces, 12,850 yds. 40 styles, Best and Extra Tapestry at 65c. The 80c. and 85c. sort.
110 pieces, 5,500 yds., 20 styles, Tapestry at 45c., from 60c.

The comparison is with our own low prices during the present season.

Third floor.

**Trunks at Half Prices.** YOU wouldn't know after the first journey that your trunk had been slightly scratched when you bought it. But the fun of it is that the dollars were saved without cost to you. Economy that doesn't pinch is delightful. Of such is the Wanamaker sort.

| Now | Was | Now | Was |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2—$4.25 | $8.50 | 1—$15 | $30 |
| 1—$4.50 | $9 | 4—$11.25 | $22.50 |
| 1—$5.13 | $10.25 | 3—$10 | $20 |
| 1—$5.38 | $10.75 | 1—$10.50 | $21 |
| 1—$5.75 | $11.50 | 1—$14.50 | $29 |
| 1—$5.88 | $11.75 | 1—$18.75 | $37.50 |
| 2—$6.38 | $12.75 | 2—$17.50 | $35 |
| 2—$7.13 | $14.25 | 1—$18.38 | $36.75 |
| 1—$6 | $12 | 3—$19.50 | $39 |
| 6—$6.75 | $13.50 | 1—$20 | $40 |
| 2—$7.50 | $15 | 4—$22.50 | $43 |
| 3—$8 | $16 | 3—$23 | $46 |
| 1—$8.88 | $17.75 | 1—$24.50 | $49 |

They include trunks for men and for women, steamer trunks and ladies' hat boxes.

Basement.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

---

## NEGROES PRECIPITATE RIOT

### Colored Butler Nearly Killed by White Stewardess in Cranford Union Club.

### MOB THREATENS A LYNCHING

### Demand that the Woman and Her Husband Be Given Them, and Pursue the Couple in Charge of Officers Five Miles to Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 1.—A fight that may develop into a tragedy occurred last night at the Union Clubhouse at Cranford, N. J. For some time the Governors of the club, whose members are all New York business men, have employed a colored man named Patterson as butler, and a Mrs. Martha Kohlberg as stewardess, and permitted them to buy supplies for the club, they sharing the profits. Ill feeling has existed between the two, as Patterson succeeded her husband, who had been discharged.

Mrs. Kohlberg had been told to leave, and last night began to pack up her effects. Patterson attempted to prevent her from taking her things away, when a struggle followed. Mrs. Kohlberg, it is alleged, picked up a quart bottle filled with milk and brought it down with crushing force on Patterson's head, fracturing his skull.

The screams of Mrs. Kohlberg and the noise made by the combatants called the club members to the kitchen, where the fight was going on. The police, headed by Chief Bindenberger, were called, and arrested Mrs. Kohlberg. In the meantime about sixty angry negroes assembled in front of the clubhouse with clubs, pistols, and razors and demanded that Mrs. Kohlberg and her husband be handed over to them to be lynched.

President N. R. Foster of the club spoke to the infuriated mob of blacks, but to no purpose. A carriage was finally called and Mr. and Mrs. Kohlberg were secreted in it and driven from the back door of the house to Justice Mendell's office, who committed them to the Union County Jail. Chief Bindenberger started with them to the jail, five miles away, but the negroes discovered them and gave chase. They were soon outdistanced.

"Josh" Bryant, leader of the colored rioters, however, with several other colored men, secured bicycles and pursued the carriage, and reached the jail as the doors closed in their faces with the prisoners safe inside.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the colored men identified in the mob. In the meantime, the town is being patrolled by an extra number of police in anticipation of a fresh outbreak among the blacks, who threatened to burn down the clubhouse, which is known as the "Casino," and was just rebuilt, the old one having been destroyed by fire.

Dr. McConnell says that Patterson is suffering from concussion of the brain. Patterson's ante-mortem was taken, and soon after that he became unconscious.

## TRIED TO POISON HERSELF.

### Newark Girl Despondent Because Her Sweetheart Volunteered.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Because her sweetheart is going with his regiment tomorrow, Miss Addie Norton of 17 New Jersey Railroad Avenue swallowed a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent late last night, and to-day was hovering between life and death in the City Hospital. Miss Norton is nineteen years old, and a daughter of Charles Norton, the retired lightweight boxer.

She grieved at the decision of her sweetheart to volunteer, and it was proposed they be married yesterday, but her parents objected. Shortly before midnight Miss Norton left home, walked about a block, and then swallowed the poison. She was found on the sidewalk by a citizen, who notified the police. It is believed she will recover.

## FLY-CASTING RECORD BROKEN.

### Mansfield Adds Five Feet to the Cast He Made Last Year in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Walter D. Mansfield, who beat all competitors at Chicago last year, making the world's record, again has broken the long-distance fly-casting record, this time raising the mark to 125½ feet, five feet beyond his longest previous cast. Whether the sun is shining or the wind blowing a gale, it seems to be all the same with Mansfield, who at almost every meeting raises his own record and gets further away from the long-distance mark set by Leonard, which stood for so many years.

### A Grocer's Trap to Catch a Thief.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 1.—Robert Grover, a grocer of this city, laid a clever trap for a thief who for some time had been making successful raids upon his store at the corner of Suydam and Drift Streets. On Saturday night he made a small hole in a twenty-five-pound bag of flour, and, placing the bag in front of his store, left the vicinity to await results. At about 10 o'clock he returned and found, as he had anticipated, that the bag was missing. But the hole in the bottom had done its work, for the flour had left a trail all along the street. He followed it to the home of John Cavanagh of Suydam Street, and then informed the police this morning. Cavanagh was arrested. He protested his innocence, but was sent to jail in default of bail.

### Traction Company Gets Franchise.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 1.—The Piscataway Township Committee met at New Market Friday night and granted a franchise to the Brunswick Traction Company for its connecting line between Dunellen and Bound Brook. By the provisions of the franchise the company will have to pave eight feet each side of the track. Tuesday night it is expected that the Bound Brook Borough Council will grant a similar franchise in that town, after which the company will immediately commence the work of building its various extensions in this section. When finished, Plainfield will be connected with Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Lincoln, New Market, New Brunswick and Metuchen by trolley lines.

### Used Dynamite on a Safe.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—Thieves broke into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station here last night and used dynamite to blow open the safe. The explosion was heard by the students sleeping in Blair Hall. A number of them started out to investigate, but did not learn the cause of the explosion or where it took place. This morning the station safe was found to be wrecked. It contained no money, nor did the cash drawer.

### Temperance Settlement House.

A new Temperance Settlement House on Sixty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, will be opened some time in June. It will be controlled by the St. Paul's Temperance Guild, successor to the old Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. The house, a five-story brownstone structure, in the vicinity of the Paulist Fathers' Church, will contain the offices of the guild, and serve as a club for its members, while entertainments of various kinds will be given there. William E. Dodge contributed a check for $500 toward the purchasing fund for the building.

### New Church in Brooklyn.

The new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, which has been erected upon the site of the French Mission Church of St. Francis de Sales, on Aberdeen Street, near Broadway, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, although not fully completed, was opened for public service yesterday morning. The formal dedication will not be held until the early part of June.

### Soldier of the 69th Hurt.

Owen Boylan of 222 West Sixty-seventh Street, a private of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, after being at the armory yesterday, was on his way home in uniform last evening, when, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, he missed his footing as he was getting on a cable car, and was thrown against a pillar of the elevated road. His right leg was broken, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

# MAJOR GIRARD ON SPAIN

## The Navy Inferior and Its Officers Ignorant of Sea Tactics, He Says.

## A REVOLUTION IS IMMINENT

### Spanish Defeat, He Believes, Will Start the Uprising—Belief that the Fleet Will Soon Sail for Cuba.

Major A. G. Girard, United States Army, who with Medical Director J. Rufus Tryon, represented the United States at the International Hygienic Congress, held in Madrid from April 10 to April 17, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamer La Bourgogne. He left Madrid three days before Minister Woodford. Mr. Tryon remained in Europe.

Major Girard, after inquiring for the latest war news, said:

"I expected to hear of a revolution in Spain upon my landing here. When I left the country was on the verge of a revolution. In fact the revolutionists did make something of an outbreak, but they were suppressed. There are now in Madrid ten regiments of troops, and also cavalry, to put down possible revolution. That might be done in Madrid, but should the revolution spread over the provinces, they could hardly control it.

"The enlightened classes in Spain, so far as I could gather from the best sources, want a revolution. They want a change. They can't do any business as matters stand now. Which sort of Government will come next in case of revolution? A republic, I think. The Spanish are not over enthusiastic for either the Queen Regent or Don Carlos. The army, of course, is for the Queen, because its officers hold good, assured positions, but the army may not be able to uphold the throne. I don't think the Spanish masses are prepared for a republic, but a few masterful minds are forcing it onward. If the revolution breaks out, it may originate in Barcelona and the provinces outside of Madrid. The revolution, it seems, will come when the news of Spanish defeat spreads over Spain.

"The masses in Spain are not so greatly concerned over the holding of Cuba. In fact, all intelligent persons seem to recognize there that Cuba is gone. But the Spanish don't want to be forced to give it up. They are abnormally proud. The Spanish actually think they can defeat the United States; that all that is necessary is to have their fleet steam over and bombard New York or Boston, and the war will be ended with a glorious victory for Spanish arms.

#### Ignorance of the Spaniards.

"The body of the Spanish people do not seem to have the slightest idea of the enormous strength and war resources of the United States. They think we have only a few soldiers and vessels, and they are kept in ignorance of the great disparity of the industrial, financial, and fighting power between the two countries. For that matter, even in Paris, I saw a solemn statement in La Patrie—a newspaper hostile to the United States—that the United States had only 25,000 militia and one regiment of cavalry.

"The European nations do not relish the sight of the United States trying to have something to say in political matters, and their official classes are accordingly hostile. The French holders of Spanish bonds are also, of course, actively influencing public sentiment. But it is improbable that any European nation will venture upon active support of Spain.

"From quite reliable information I received there are now 62,000 regular Spanish troops in Cuba, besides the volunteers. Forty thousand Spanish soldiers have died in Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection, and one-half of the women in the provinces are in black, mourning the loss of sons and husbands, shipped to Cuba to die there.

"The Spanish Navy," said Major Girard, "has not a ghost of a show, so to speak. The testimony of certain high French naval officials enlightened me a great deal upon that point. From all I could hear, the Spanish Navy is in a very inferior condition. Its main trouble is that its men, from officers down, don't know how to fight in squadrons. Squadron manoeuvres cost money, and Spain has never had money enough for this purpose, and certainly has never devoted any funds to it.

#### Ships May Sail to Cuba.

"When the American war vessels were spending months in attaining high proficiency in squadron drills and gun practice the Spanish vessels were lying idly in harbors and the Admirals and Captains and other officers were driving in the streets of Madrid or dining in cafés. It is thought among excellently posted naval men abroad that the Spanish fleet will go straightway to Cuban waters. They know those waters and will not venture near our coast.

"Dr. Tryon and I were very pleasantly treated in Spain. Gen. Woodford sent word to us at 4 o'clock every afternoon, notifying us whether or not it was safe for us to remain over night.

"While in Madrid I took special care to observe the Spanish military. The Spanish soldiers there are small and very young, few being over twenty-five years old. The veterans have nearly all been killed off. Though personally brave, the Spanish soldiers are commanded by inefficient officers. The Spanish haven't the stability of the Anglo-Saxons. A defeat throws them into dismay."

Major Girard telegraphed to the War Department for orders, and then went to Englewood, N. J. The Major is a veteran of the civil war.

## AGED MAN IN BAD COMPANY.

### Policeman Rescued Mr. Garden and He Was Restored to His Friends.

Policeman Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night at 10 o'clock noticed an aged man, well-dressed and wearing diamonds, in conversation at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, with a man known to the police as "The Cook," a member of "The Slaughterhouse Gang," whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery. Hayes approached the couple and asked "The Cook" what he was doing with the old man. He replied that his companion was a friend. The old man spoke in a rambling manner of property in Philadelphia and Boston, and the policeman decided to take him to Roosevelt Hospital. Here he showed papers which proved that he was C. Henry Garden a member of the Union League Club. He also showed a roll of bills aggregating $500. The hospital authorities communicated with the Union League Club by telephone and ascertained that Garden was a member of the club, and lived at 124 West Forty-fourth Street.

A telegram was sent to that address. Soon afterward a young woman, who said she was Mrs. Martin and the old man's niece, arrived and took him away in a cab. Mr. Garden, it appears, is a retired hat manufacturer who formerly conducted business in Philadelphia. It has been the custom almost every day for a servant to conduct him to the Union League Club and take him back to his home. This was being done last evening, when Mr. Garden insisted on going west instead of east to reach the club. Finally he ordered the servant to leave him, saying he did not know her. She became alarmed and hurried back to the house for aid. In the meantime Mr. Garden disappeared.

His family was searching for him when information came that he was in the hospital.

## Of Course She Was Excused.

From "Journalism for Women," E. A. Bennett.

Once there was a woman journalist in the North of England who wrote to a London paper for permission to act as its special correspondent during the visit of some royal personages to her town. The editor of the paper, knowing her for an industrious and conscientious worker and a good descriptive writer, gave the necessary authority, with explicit information as to the last moment for receiving copy. The moment came, but not the copy, and the editor * * * went to press without it. The next day, no explanation having arrived, he dispatched to his special correspondent a particularly scathing and scornful letter. Then came the excuse. It was long, but the root of it amounted to exactly this: "I was so knocked up, and had such a headache after the ceremonies were over, that I really did not feel equal to the exertion of writing. I thought it would not matter."

## THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

### Delegates Talk About Their Organizations and the War.

Soon after the meeting of the Central Labor Union was opened yesterday afternoon, Delegate Owen Carroll of the Eccentric Engineers said he wanted to say something about his union and the war. "Our union," he said, "has decided to carry all its enlisted members in good standing in its books during the war. Should the war last five years it will be all the same, and enlisted members will find themselves in good standing when they come back."

"All the men in your union are too old for active service," remarked a delegate.

Delegate Carroll bristled up, and in a North of Ireland brogue said: "There are plenty of men in it who can fight. You can safely bet on that."

The other delegates laughed and applauded, and asked the cynical delegate whether he wanted any more.

Delegate Carroll said later that many men in his union belonged to the Naval Reserve, and 200 members were Grand Army men, but they were still healthy and vigorous, and were ready to go out to fight whenever they may be called upon to do so.

Delegate Flanagan of the patternmakers said that many members of his union were taking advantage of a resolution passed by it to carry enlisted members in good standing during the war. "Many of those who were working," he said, "have voluntarily given up their jobs to serve Uncle Sam."

Several of the members of the Bluestone Cutters' Union, who were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the city works were reported to have enlisted, and more are to enlist during the week, the delegate said.

Many of the delegates said they knew members of their respective unions who had voluntarily given up their jobs and enlisted. Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union said "organized labor will be found to be well represented in the present war against Spain. The workingmen will never forget the treacherous murder of their countrymen by the blowing up of the Maine."

While the delegates were talking about the war, Typographical Union No. 6 was holding a meeting in the hall above. It was said that 150 of its members were already in the Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, and that eight members were in the regular army.

## CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION.

### Chief McCullagh Denounced for Prohibiting Socialist Parade.

The Central Labor Federation, which is composed of Socialist trade and labor unions, was expected to denounce the police at its meeting yesterday for having refused to allow the Socialists to parade on Saturday evening.

None of the delegates made any speeches upon the subject, but a committee was appointed to draft resolutions denouncing the Police Department for alleged interference with right of speech.

The leaders of the Socialists who had got the permit to parade refused to give it up when Chief of Police McCullagh asked for it. Some of the Socialists said they may take the matter to the courts, and try to show that Chief McCullagh had prevented a peaceable meeting in violation of the rights of the people. One of the leaders observed:

"We do not accuse Chief McCullagh of rudeness or hectoring manners. On the contrary, he was very mild and gentlemanly. We asked him to give us a written statement, signed with his name, to the effect that a permit was issued for the parade on April 30 by the Police Department, and that the permit was withdrawn. He did so, and did not insist on our giving up the permit.

"As we think now, I believe we will take the matter to the courts. In such case we will take the constitutional ground that the parade and mass meeting would have been a peaceful demonstration, and that the action of the Chief of Police was unwarrantable and an invasion of the rights of free assemblage and free speech. The Chief of Police might stop a parade or mass meeting if it was likely to lead to riot or to a breach of the peace. This is the ground he undoubtedly took in stopping the demonstration. We, however, hold that his interference was unwarrantable and unjustifiable, and that there were no grounds for the belief that the demonstration or speeches or resolutions were calculated to lead to a breach of the peace."

The Socialist Labor Party of the Ninth Assembly District had an eight-hour demonstration and entertainment last evening in the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery. Several detectives and a good many policemen, both in uniform and civilian's clothes, were scattered among the audience. B. Stone acted as Chairman, and the principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, a Boston Socialist. She attacked capitalists and the present system of production, and said that a man who had his full share of the fruits of his toil and owned the means of production was a true free man, but others who did not get their full share were slaves.

Other speakers were H. Carless and B. Feigenbaum. They all denounced Chief McCullagh for preventing the demonstration and said the remedy for such evils was at the ballot box, for, if the Socialists grew strong enough to control the Government, such men as McCullagh would not retain office.

## TITUS AND TAYLOR TRAINING.

### The Former to Meet McDuffee in Boston—Kennedy's New Quarters.

Fred Titus and Major Taylor, who have been doing some preliminary training at the Manhattan Beach track for the past week, will be joined to-day by Manager Kennedy and a corps of pacemakers. This morning the regular training will begin, and no efforts or expense will be spared by the American Cycle Racing Association to get the men in the finest possible condition. The first race of the season will be in Boston May 14, when Titus meets McDuffee in a fifteen-mile contest, paced by forty-eight men. Titus realizes that in order to win races one has to train. This has been one of his failings in the past, but he intends to remedy it this year, and has assured his friends that in the future he will be in fine fettle whenever he mounts his wheel.

Next week Titus and Taylor will be joined by Taylore, who has been training in Florida since January last. Reports from the South say that the Frenchman is riding in great form, and reliable authorities predict that he will vanquish every man he meets this year. Taylore will ride an exhibition in Rochester May 14, and his season's campaign will begin May 28, at Willow Grove track, when he faces J. Frank Starbuck in a twenty-mile race. The riders, pacemakers, trainers, and handlers employed by the American Cycle Racing Association will be in charge of Manager Kennedy, who has leased the Homestead, a spacious cottage, at Fourteenth Street and Emmons Lane, Sheepshead Bay, near Manhattan Beach. A first-class chef will be engaged.

The American Cycle Racing Association's team this year is as follows: Edouard Taylore, France; F. J. Titus, New York; Major Taylor, Indianapolis; Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn; R. A. Miller, New York; George Fulford, England; J. W. Judge, New York; Percy Wheelock, England; J. J. Egan, Brooklyn; John Ruel, Newark; Earl Reynolds, Chicago; J. E. Walsh, Waltham; W. A. Terrill, San Francisco; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; A. B. Stone, Denver; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo; F. A. Blanchard, Bridgeport; Al. Weinig, Buffalo; Oscar Julius, Sweden; H. E. Caldwell, Manchester; A. A. Jackson, Lynn; L. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park; O. L. Pickard, San Francisco; R W. Ellingham, New York; R. A. Burchell, Syracuse; A. Newhouse, Buffalo.

### Col. Millard Ten Eyck Dead.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Col. Millard Ten Eyck, a turfman, known throughout the country, died in a lodging house here to-day in poverty and without medical attendance. He was born in Albany, N. Y., fifty-five years ago, and made a fortune with a stable, but lost the money in a wheat deal. He followed the turf ever afterward, but never made more than a mere living, although his judgment of horses seldom erred. He came of an old Dutch family. It is said he leaves a sister in Albany.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.

W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

# DR. BEHRENDS TO MILITIA

## Thirteenth Regiment Men Hear a Striking Sermon from Their Chaplain.

## CALLS UP WAR'S SERIOUS SIDE

### He Declares He Will Not Volunteer, and Says: "Remember that Somebody Must Stay at Home to Plow and Weave."

A striking sermon was preached last night to the Thirteenth Regiment by its Chaplain, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Thirteenth is the regiment which is going to Hempstead because ordered to go, but whose officers flatly say that the regiment will not volunteer.

Dr. Behrends declared that the United States was right in fighting Spain, but declared that he did not intend to go with the regiment himself. He said he would not advise them whether to go or not, and painted the disagreeable and horrible features of war. He told the soldiers that they need not go unless they wanted to, and described the unpleasant features of army life, such as having to eat salt pork and hard tack. "Remember," he said, "that somebody must stay at home to ploy and to weave."

Following are some of Dr. Behrends's remarks:

"I am thankful for the love of country that is swelling the breasts of the people throughout the land. I am thankful to see the numbers of brave men who are willing to brave the danger of death that the flag may be protected and an oppressed people may be made free. We believe that the cause of the oppressed people in Cuba is the cause of God and of humanity. Let Spain laugh, if she will, at our standing army of 27,000 men, but we have the young men who are as recklessly courageous as were their fathers in 1861. This is the most unselfish conflict in which any body of men or any nation has ever flung itself. We don't want Cuba, but we are bound to take her, whether we want her or not, before we get through. It is our business to stand by the authorities. There may have been mistakes made, but the time for criticism has passed.

#### His Personal Duty.

"What is my personal duty at this time? Is it my duty to go out to-morrow and enlist in the regular army? As far as my personal duty is concerned, I think I must stay right here. I can do my duty to God, to my people, and to you ten times better here than in the tented field in the service of the regular army. You won't think less of me, will you? [Cries of "No!" and applause.] As for you, I cannot advise you whether to go or not. When it comes to eating hard tack and salt pork, you've got to have an iron constitution. I can't eat that. I don't like plum pudding, but give me roast beef.

"Even for those who are physically robust it is not always their duty to go to the front. There are always physical and domestic considerations. If a man goes to the front and with cold indifference leaves his family, or those dependent upon him, to their own resources, that man, I say, mistakes his duty. The first duty a man owes to God is to care for his own, and I say that on the authority of Holy Writ. I don't urge anybody to go and I don't urge anybody not to go. Let no man think that only he is patriotic who bares his breast to bullet and to bayonet. It may be that he who remains here and gives the shield of protection to his family performs his duty and is just as patriotic as the man who goes to the front. Remember that somebody must stay at home to plow and to weave.

#### Excitement Unnecessary.

"The time may come when we will be obliged to close up the churches and suspend business to repel invasion, but I don't think there is any need of getting excited about whipping a little country like Spain. The whole matter is one of individual conscience. Let every man decide for himself. Only 125,000 volunteers are called for out of a large population, and the time has not yet arrived where it is necessary for every man to fly to arms."

Dr. Behrends told the soldiers that he had pictured them lying wounded in hospitals, or buried in nameless graves on the field of battle. The guardsmen looked serious.

Dr. Behrends is one of the leading clergymen of Brooklyn, and at the time of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermons on the Old Testament was recognized as the champion of orthodoxy. During the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895, Dr. Behrends preached a sermon which attracted wide attention, in which he declared that the strikers must be overcome by force, and that the coming of the National Guard over the Brooklyn Bridge was the sweetest music that had ever come to Brooklyn ears. It was his regiment, the Thirteenth, which shot Thomas Carney, the roofer, during that strike.

## SPECIAL VESPER SERVICE.

### Addresses by the Revs. J. W. Chadwick and M. St. C. Wright at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church.

The third of the current series of special vesper services in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, took place yesterday evening. The Rev. John W. Chadwick spoke on "God in Literature," and the pastor, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, discussed "Inspiration and Revelation."

Mr. Chadwick's general proposition was that God was specially manifested in various portions of the work of literary men, including some Biblical writings, but by no means wholly in the Bible. "If you seek for the highest point reached by the modern poet whose private beliefs are orthodox," said he, "it is ten to one that you find it coincident with the point at which he nearest approaches rational religion. As men's natures have revealed protests against their conventional dogmas so have their writings.

"In the sum of such literature we have a Scripture of which the Old and New Testaments are but a small portion of a stupendous whole. It might be said that this part of literature is a garment woven for the Deity by human hands, the garment by which we see Him. We would perhaps come nearer the truth, however, by saying that it is also God's autobiography, His self-revelation. It is not difficult to make up a body of such literature 100 times more extensive than the Bible, and most of it more inspiring than a large part of the Bible. There are as good fish in the sea of general literature as were ever caught in that particular net."

Mr. Wright referred to the old idea of inspiration and revelation as the belief in abnormal, exceptional, and arbitrary acts. "Now that we understand man and nature and recognize the presence of God throughout the world," said he, "we no longer believe in that. Inspiration is universal if you deserve it, and continual if you continue to deserve it. Every one is sometimes inspired. There are people who are always inspired, and their lives are a sufficient revelation to us.

"The old-time revelation was regarded as something coming from without, which took the place of one's personality for a time. We do not believe in that to-day. It is not hysterical persons or madmen that are held up for the admiration of the Western civilization. When our whole nature is most normal and moves of its own motion, we most nearly reveal the truth that it is our mission to express.

"Inspiration and revelation are not as a rule claimed by themselves for the Scriptures said to be inspired and revealed. The originals we know by investigation, and by their internal character to have been the mere products of man. The most inspiring things in the Old Testament were the last to be canonized. The Hindu Vedas were regarded by the Hindus as inspired, and the Persians thought their Scriptures were communicated directly by God to Zoroaster. The Jews thought the Jewish law existed before the Creation, and the Greeks not only thought the book of Homer a Bible whose every line was inspired, but thought all wisdom could be drawn from it. The Christians themselves treated Homer for hundreds of years as a book of oracles."

Mr. Wright explained his idea of inspiration as the calm identification of one's self with the best of which one is capable. For revelation he adduced such examples as the organic formation of chalk and coal, arguing that they showed Divine wisdom in providing for the creature.

# CYCLONE SCATTERED RUIN

## The Winds Played Havoc with Towns in Several Western States.

## EXTENT OF DAMAGE UNKNOWN

### Several Lives Lost, Many People Injured, and Houses Laid Low—Duncan, I. T., Nearly Wiped from the Earth.

PERRY, O. T., May 1.—At 11 o'clock last night, Duncan, I. T., a town of 1,500, just over the Oklahoma line, and situated on the Rock Island Railroad, was struck by a terrible cyclone, which came near wiping the whole town out of existence. The news was brought here this evening by parties who relate that every house in the town was either blown down or badly wrecked. Only one death is reported, and that was a little child of Herman Jones, which was killed outright. Twenty or more persons were injured.

Several persons are missing, and it is thought they are buried in the débris. John Manning and wife were hit by flying timber, and both will probably die. Both brick and stone buildings were dashed to the ground, and stacks of general merchandise scattered for many miles.

More horror was added to the destruction when the heaps of wooden buildings took fire. Many persons were pinned under the heaps, and the cries for help were heartrending. Alarm was sent to neighboring towns, and all day people have been rescuing those under the buildings. Telegraph wires are flat and communication with Duncan is hard to get.

The report is that several people are known to be absent, and it is thought they will be found under the heaps of brick and stone. The approach of the funnel-shaped cloud was made known by the ringing of bells and pistol shots, and hundreds of people escaped to caves and other places of safety. Had it not been for this many more would have met death. It is impossible to-night to get news of the many wounded.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 1.—Meagre reports have been received here thus far from districts north of towns swept by last evening's wind and hail storm. As nearly as can be learned, the cyclone, although quite destructive to property, caused only one death, that of John P. Johnson, a farmer, near Richland, South Dakota. The towns touched were Valparaiso, Neb.; Elkpoint and Richland, South Dakota, and Sheldon, Alta, Akron, Maurice, Westfield, Hartley, Archer, Mallard, Whiting, Oto, and Smithland, Ia.

All along the path of the storm buildings, for the most part small, were razed, and considerable damage done to crops. The greatest property loss seems to have been at Maurice, where the Sioux City and Northern Railway Station, the St. Paul and Kansas City and Thompson Brothers' elevators, the local slaughter house and many residences were destroyed. At the same point, C. Van Gorham was severely injured while fleeing to a cyclone cellar. No other deaths or serious injuries have been reported thus far.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 1.—The cyclone which swept across the southeastern part of this State and Northwestern Iowa last night killed a number of people in this State, and wrecked a great amount of property. The death loss is eight, and the property loss exceeds $100,000.

MASON CITY, Iowa, May 1.—A devastating cyclone swept over Northwest Iowa last night. The worst destruction is reported near Archer, in O'Brien County. Primghar, Hartley, and Curlew, is is stated, are badly wrecked. Hartley is said to be almost entirely destroyed. The wires are down, and only meagre particulars are obtainable. Several are reported killed, and the property damage seemingly is great.

ALTON, Ill., May 1.—A windstorm of great violence passed over Alton this afternoon. Several buildings were unroofed and window fronts blown in. Telegraph poles on Fourth Street were blown down for a distance of three blocks, and much damage resulted to the trees and outbuildings.

SAPULPA, Indian Territory, May 1.—A cyclone struck this town to-day at 9 A. M., resulting in considerable damage to property and the injury of several people. Mrs. R. Taylor and two babies have been removed from the ruins of their demolished house, dangerously, but, it is thought, not fatally, hurt. The residence of Robert Howell, a merchant was turned upside down while the family were all inside, but all escaped injury. The Rev. Mr. Ray and family, residing in the Methodist parsonage, narrowly escaped from their dwelling just as the storm twisted it from its foundation. Other dwellings and storehouses were more or less injured, and the town is flooded, as a result of a cloudburst.

## BEFORE CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

### The War Revenue Bill Will Be Rushed by Republicans in the Senate—An Emergency Bill Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Interest in the Senate this week is in the War Revenue bill, which is expected to reach that body with the beginning of the week. It will be referred at once to the Committee on Finance, and probably will be reported back Wednesday. A meeting of the Finance Committee has been called for to-morrow with the view on the part of the Republican members of having the consideration of the bill in committee begun informally. They have even intimated that they may ask that a vote be taken at this meeting with the view of reporting the bill as soon as it is referred.

The Democratic members of the committee will oppose this programme, as they desire opportunity to have various amendments considered. It is now believed that they will offer a provision for a tax on all producing industries, another for an inheritance tax, and a third for non-interest-bearing Treasury notes. It is also probable that an amendment will be suggested for the issuance of $100,000,000 in greenbacks to take the place of those outstanding which are supposed to have been destroyed. They will seek to have the bond provision of the bill eliminated entirely on the plea that the time has not yet arrived for a bond issue.

There is a possibility that the Republican members of the committee may amend the bond provision, as there is more or less dissatisfaction with it among Republican Senators. One of the changes suggested is a reduction of the amount of the bonds. When the bill reaches the Senate the opposition will insist upon having time for the various factions to state the reasons for their position, and it is now predicted that two weeks will be required for debate. While they will insist upon the elimination of the bond feature, they will all state that they will vote for bonds later, if the war should be prolonged sufficiently to require their issuance. The programme of the Senate until the revenue bill is reported is uncertain. The Post Office Appropriation bill probably will be reported and passed and the Omnibus Claims bill may be taken up.

There is no business of great importance to come before the House during the week unless the Appropriations Committee brings in an emergency war appropriation measure. It was the intention of Chairman Cannon to make the emergency appropriations a part of the General Deficiency bill, but, as that bill might be delayed some time, he may bring in a separate measure.

There are also a number of conference reports to be disposed of, and these may occupy the time of the House during the week. Several appropriations bills are still in conference, but reports are expected during the week. The Alaska Land bill remains to be disposed of, and there are a number of minor matters that may be taken up for consideration.

### Four Killed by Freight Train.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 1.—William Peters, Edwin Linstead, Mrs. L. Miller, and Mrs. Hortson, all from near New Market, a short distance north of here, were struck by a freight train and instantly killed last night, two miles from New Market Station. When driving over the crossing they failed to notice the train whistle.

## JULIUS HARBURGER'S SPEECH.

### He Declares that All German-Americans Love This Republic.

Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Brighton Association yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall. He said, among other things:

"I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of all patriotic citizens when I say that the German-American loves this Republic as the home of his adoption, and stands second to none in his admiration for a land that has been his home since he landed on this soil of freedom. I have the honor to represent the largest German-American Assembly district in the State of New York, and they resent the utterances of the German press in European lands, which are of a hostile nature to our Government in its war with barbarous Spain. Not a soul of German birth can be found in this city who countenances utterances which are inimical to our country's interests. Spain will be driven from power and that within a short time. Take the recruiting stations on the east side and you will find German and Hebrews side by side offering their services to their country's call, all of them imbued with one spirit, to crush out of existence a nation which is unexcelled in the history of the world for its acts of inhumanity and cruelty.

"The attacks of the foreign German press, as against our land of freedom, give us no apprehension. We have never been defeated, nor will we ever be. We are so powerful because of our cosmopolitan characteristics and of a freedom which we possess unexcelled in the history of the world. That freedom must be maintained under all hazards. Our influence will be felt at home as well as on the battlefield. Our great fraternal organizations will furnish men as well as means to make the victory more assured and the enemy's defeat more crushing. At our German and Jewish theatres the playing of a National air induces a patriotic outburst, showing the intense love of country exhibited by these truly loyal and faithful Americans. The entire press of this Nation, inclusive of the German, is voicing the patriotic setiments of the people. And if any European nation should meddle with our affairs, they will find that those of German extraction to a man, who live in the United States, are Americans of Americans, protecting their country with their life's blood."

## CELEBRATION AT NEW HAVEN.

### Students and Citizens Rejoice Over the News from Manila.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—This city witnessed great excitement to-night when the fact of the naval engagement at Manila became known through the bulletins. Almost the entire student body at Yale turned out and signalized the apparent American victory by bonfires, fireworks, &c.

Commander Buckland of the Naval Reserves, having obtained police permission, ordered out the Hotchkiss guns, and the gunners, in uniform, fired off several volleys.

The Graduates' Club, the Quinnipiac Club, and other prominent social organizations commemorated the affair by bonfires and burning red fire in front of the clubhouses.

## TROOPS VISITED IN CAMP.

### Pennsylvania's Guardsmen Received Kindred and Friends.

MT. GRETNA, Penn., May 1.—Sunday at Camp Hastings, the present home of the Pennsylvania National Guard, brought to the soldiers a refreshing relief from the hard daily routine of drill, and instead the camp was thrown open to the relatives and friends of the officers and men. Special trains from Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and the regular trains from other points in the State brought over 5,000 persons to the grounds.

The visitors were largely the parents, wives, and sweethearts and relatives of the guardsmen, but the usual lightheartedness incident to an encampment was noticeable by its absence. When the tattoo was sounded at 9:30 this evening, and the time for leave taking came, there were many touching and pathetic farewells.

The only drills to-day were guard mounting in the morning, and dress parade in the evening. To-morrow the real business of inspection and muster will begin. Lieut. Howe, United States Army, who was appointed Commissary of Subsistence for the division, arrived to-day.

## SPAIN'S BUSINESS PARALYZED.

### Prices Rising, Silver Reserve Falling, and Steamers Tied Up.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The April settlement on the Bourse has been much easier than was expected. The prices of all articles imported from abroad are rising rapidly, the war having a deterrent effect on all commerce, trade, and industry. The Bank of Spain balance sheet shows a fresh decline of 40,000,000 pesetas in the silver cash in hand, owing to the run on the provincial branches. Until further notice the Government has suspended all mail steamer services between Spain and the West Indies."

### Government Buys the Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—It is anounced to-day that the steamship Illinois, formerly of the American Steamship Line, has been secured by the Government and probably will be used as a transport. The Illinois was one of the four boats built by the Cramps for the American Line in 1873, her sister ships being the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and they were the first to fly the American flag in the transatlantic trade. The boat is 340 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 32.1 feet depth of hold. She has three decks, five bulkheads, and triple-expansion engines.

## JACKSON ON THE FLORIDA WAR.

### Interesting Letter from Him to Col. Hayne of South Carolina.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Following is a copy of a letter of Andrew Jackson, the original of which has been placed in our hands by a lady in Richmond. The letter is interesting just at this time, because it gives Jackson's views as to the right of the President to appoint militia officers. We print it "verbatim et literatim" so that the public mind may be disabused of the idea that is widely prevalent that Jackson was extremely illiterate. His handwriting is good, legible, and in style almost clerkly. Our readers will see that "Old Hickory" knew how to express his thoughts clearly and gracefully, and was not forgetful of the claims of the men who had helped him win fame on the battlefield. Here is the letter:

Washington, Feb. 15, 1836.

My Dear Col.:

Your note of the 20th ult. is this moment received. Gen'l Scott has been ordered to Florida, and must have reached there before this reaches you. he is authorised to accept as many volunteers as will put a speedy end to this punic war, and he will no doubt give you any command in his power. you are aware that the Executive of the U. States cannot interfere with officering the Militia. you must be convinced of my friendship and regard, & with what pleasure I would employ you in military command as well as civil, when I can with propriety.

It will be found that in Florida there is not, nor has not been, more than five hundred Indians & negroes engaged in the war, if so many—but the tardy movements, and incautious conduct by which small portions of our men have been surprised and ambuscaded has given the Indians courage, and introduced panic throughout our troops and throughout Florida, shameful and disgraceful to the American character. I trust Gen'l Scott will soon put an end to these distressing and painful scenes, and that with exemplary punishment on the instigators of this savage war.

My whole household joins me in kind salutations to you and yours. In haste, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Col. A. P. Hayne.

Col. A. P. Hayne, to whom this letter is addressed, was a member of the Hayne family, of South Carolina. He joined the American Army in 1812 as First Lieutenant, and soon rose to the rank of Inspector General. He was with Jackson at New Orleans and was there breveted Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry. He commanded the Tennessee volunteers during the Florida war, and retired in 1820. He then studied law. In 1858 he was elected to fill an unexpired term as United States Senator from South Carolina, and served till 1859. He died at his home in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7, 1867.

### May Day Quiet in Europe.

LONDON, May 1.—Judging from the special dispatches received from all parts of the Continent, May Day appears to have passed quietly everywhere in Europe.

W. & J. Sloane

*SPECIAL ORDERS*
*now taken for delivery next Autumn or earlier for*

WHOLE CARPETS

*Woven in one piece to cover any space in*
*FRENCH AUBUSSON and SAVONNERIE,*
*BERLIN, HAND-TUFTED and*
*SCOTCH AXMINSTER, INDIA, TURKISH*
*and other fine grades.*
*Designs prepared to suit any period of decoration.*

Broadway & 19th Street.

# THOMAS C. ACTON IS DEAD

## He Expired at His Home in Saybrook, Conn., After a Long Illness.

## MADE HISTORY IN THIS CITY

### He Stopped the Draft Riots Here During the War—An Abolitionist in Earlier Days and Helped Form the Republican Party.

Thomas C. Acton, prominent in making history in New York, died last evening at 6:30 o'clock at his home in Saybrook, Conn. He had been in failing health for some time and death resulted from a complication of diseases.

Mr. Acton was born in New York City in 1823, near Washington Square, and was educated in the common schools of the city. He made his way in life without any aid beyond what his own brains could furnish him. For years he acted in the capacity of deputy clerk under Clerk Bradford, subsequently holding the office of Deputy Register for six years.

He was appointed Police Commissioner of the old metropolitan district by Gov. Morgan, and became President of the Board of Police Commissioners when New York County was formed, which practically constituted the city proper of that day. This office Mr. Acton held at the outbreak of the civil war, and upon the death of Superintendent Kennedy, which occurred during the draft riots in this city, he immediately assumed the duties of the Superintendent's office. He grasped the situation in such a masterful way that the disturbance was soon quelled. While the trouble lasted Mr. Acton spent the time from Monday morning to Friday night without ever going to bed. The safety of the city depended upon his vigilance, and he was equal to the occasion.

The absolute personal fearlessness with which he was gifted was a marked contrast to his gentle and genial nature. Mr. Acton held so many public offices and was conspicuous in so many ways that it is scarcely possible to enumerate them all in a brief sketch.

#### Work in Fire Department.

Besides his work in the Police Department, Mr. Acton was instrumental in creating the Fire Department. His advocacy of a paid Fire Department in place of the old volunteer service, which had become inadequate to the city's needs, brought a storm of opposition, but he maintained his purpose until the object was accomplished.

Mr. Acton was one of the organizers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was also a prominent member of the Geographical and Historical Societies.

After the severe experience which he had in quelling the draft riots, Mr. Acton's health gave way and he was compelled to take a rest of five years' duration. For twelve years subsequent to his recovery Mr. Acton was Superintendent of the Assay Office in this city, a position which he left to become Assistant Treasurer of the United States, an office which he held for four years. His books balanced to a cent when he relinquished the office to organize the Bank of New Amsterdam.

Mr. Acton played an important part in the politics of the city during the active years of his life. His greaest work in this line was his help in bringing into existence the Republican Party, when he worked in connection with Fred A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling's brother, and Marshall B. Blake. Mr. Acton was a great supporter of Lincoln, and an Abolitionist, and stood strongly by his opinions when they were none too popular.

#### Refused to be Mayor.

He was tendered the nomination for the Mayoralty of New York in 1887, but refused to accept because he was too much occupied with his own business affairs at the time. At the following election he could again, have had a unanimous nomination for the office, but he would not accept it.

For the best part of his life Mr. Acton was a well-known and implacable foe to Tammany Hall, and never let an opportunity slip to do all he could to defeat its policy.

Among his personal friends were Horace Greeley and George W. Jones, editors, respectively, of The Tribune and THE TIMES.

He had lived at his residence in Saybrook, which was formerly only his Summer home, for the past two years. Mr. Acton was an honorary member of the Union League Club. He had been a member of the club since 1864. At the time of his death he was still a Director of the Bank of New Amsterdam, an institution of which he was the founder and first President. He was succeeded in that office by Mr. Wyckoff, who was shot while attending to his duties in the bank.

Mr. Acton leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son. The daughters are the Misses Agnes, Sarah, and Caroline Acton. Thomas C. Acton, the son, is engaged in business in Saybrook, of which place Mrs. Acton was a native.

No arrangements have been made concerning the funeral.

## BILLS SIGNED AND VETOED.

### Gov. Black Allows the Eldridge Railroad and Burns Insurance Measures to Die.

ALBANY, May 1.—Of the 614 bills left in the Governor's hands when the Legislature adjourned, 459 were signed by him and 61 were killed by Mayors' vetoes, thus leaving 94 which failed to receive Executive approval.

Aside from the Ahearn New York City School Teachers' bill, which was vetoed last Friday by the Governor, the most important measures which failed to become laws were Senator Page's, to prohibit the sale of liquor in department stores, which was favored by the liquor dealers and grocers; Assemblyman Eldridge's, which sought to give unlimited relief to the "Huckleberry" and other street surface railroads, and Senator Burns's insurance law amendments, which provided that no action should be maintained to assert any rights under a life insurance policy where no notice of premium due had been sent, unless the same should be instituted within one year from the day upon which default was made in paying the premium portion thereof, "and in all cases where any rights now exist, based upon failure to send any notice heretofore required by any statute of this State to be sent before forfeiture or lapse, or declaration thereof, such rights are hereby barred and extinguished unless action shall be commenced thereon within six months from the time this act takes effect."

The Parsons Uniform Bicycle Ordinance bill, which was favored by the League of American Wheelmen, was also allowed to die. It provided that the regulations restricting the use of bicycles throughout the State be not left to town officials, but be made to conform to a general law. The Governor and his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, were fearful that this act might take away the power of Town Boards to adopt regulations regarding the use of bicycles.

The Stranahan amendment to the public officers' act, which abolishes recess appointments and thereby prevents the Governor from filling a vacancy until the Senate confirms the nomination, was one of the last bills approved.

In signing Senator Coggeshall's bill to permit the removal of the Ninety-seventh Regiment battle flags from the State Bureau of Military Affairs to a Utica museum the Governor has established a precedent which is not relished by the Grand Army men.

Among the other bills signed by the Governor yesterday, when he completed the work of examining the measures left with him by the Legislature, were the following:

Senator Page—Transferring the duties of the board for the Park Avenue improvement above One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City, to the Commissioner of Highways of that city.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the expediency of revising the tax laws.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $200,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of last year for legislative printing.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $35,000 to enlarge the State armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Kings County.

Mr. Sears—Amending the Indian law relative to the distribution of lands by the St. Regis tribe of Indians.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing the Board of Railroad Commissioners to grant a certificate of permission for the construction of part of a street surface railroad, if public necessity does not demand the whole of the line.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Trustees of the New York Law Library to fix the salary of the Assistant Librarian.

Senator Grady—Fixing the salaries of stenographers of the New York City courts at $3,000.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the City of New York to devote public schoolhouses to recreation and other public uses.

Senator Malby—Providing that co-operative insurance companies, organized exclusively for the purpose of insuring cheese factories and creameries, may extend the business to any number of counties, not exceeding one county for each $100,000 of insurance in force.

Senator Parsons—Amending the railroad law in relation to substituted lines in cases of eminent domain.

Mr. Wallace—Providing for the publication of advertisements of the sale of real property by the Sheriff in papers in the counties comprising New York City.

Mr. Eldridge—Prohibiting persons who receive transfer tickets for street surface railroads from disposing of them.

Mr. Armstrong—Authorizing the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund to hold property to the value of $5,000,000.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that in the County of Queens no town shall contract for its lighting unless twenty-five of the taxable inhabitants of the town shall sign a petition for such lighting.

### Rash but Victorious.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

The daring exploit of Lieut. Fremont recalls that of Lieut. Hunter, familiarly known at the time as "Alvarado" Hunter, who during the Mexican war, arrived off the town of Alvarado, in California, and, without waiting for the co-operation of the land forces, which had not yet arrived, summoned the town to surrender, and had the American flag floating over it when his supports arrived. He was court-martialed for disobedience of orders, suspended, and shortly afterward promoted to a higher position in the service. He took desperate chances, and was successful. If he had failed he might have caused the miscarriage of the whole expedition.

Electrical Show under auspices of
The New York Electrical Society,
Madison Square Garden, May 2 to 31.

ELECTRICAL SHOW

Opens This Evening at 8,

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Presiding.

President McKinley will send a message to Madison Square Garden to-night.

Vice President Hobart will talk through telephone, phonograph, etc.

The words of both will go hot from the wires to an electric Linotype, hot from the Linotype to an electric press, hot from the press to an electrified people.

You will not only see and hear it, but receive as a SOUVENIR a copy of both messages.

ADMISSION TO ALL, 50c.

Edison's Magnetic Ore Separation.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy.
Moore's Artificially Daylighted Chapel.
Tank laid with Miniature Mines—Miniature Boats and Explosions.
Marine Torpedo in Tank.
Dynamite Gun Explosions—wireless.
History of Electricity—Wax Tableaux.
Aerial Fountain, Electrical Waterfalls.
Thousands of things to wonder at.

For 50 cents you see everything—no extra cost of any sort.

You can avoid all chance of delay or crowding by securing tickets in advance.

Box Office opens this morning at 10 o'clock. Tickets bought to-day may be used any time during the show.

After To-Day the Electrical Show will be open daily from 2 to 11 P. M.

Concerts afternoon and evening.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.

## OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication....................Printing House Square
Up-Town..............................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON....................515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........................................$10.00
Six Months..........................................$5.00
Three Months......................................$2.50
One Month..........................................$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year............................................$8.00
Six Months..........................................$4.00
Three Months......................................$2.00
One Month...............................................75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year............................................$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year............................................$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year............................................$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........................................$2.00

### Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Beggar Student—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Crust of Society—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Master—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Koreans—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Children of the King—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Serenade—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

## TWELVE PAGES
with
## Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

*Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

## COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET.

The dispatches received, up to the hour of writing, from Madrid, through London, report an engagement between the squadron under Commodore DEWEY and the Spanish fleet and forts in the Bay of Manila. The details are somewhat conflicting and indefinite, but include the destruction of several Spanish vessels, and indicate a serious defeat of the Spanish forces.

The latest intelligence will be found in our news columns. Meanwhile, we have to suggest to our readers not to draw hasty or extravagant conclusions from reports necessarily imperfect. It is, of course, likely that admissions of loss by the Spanish fall short of the truth, but there is something puzzling in the promptness and frankness of the admissions so far made. It must be remembered that the means of news transmission by telegraph from Manila are in Spanish hands entirely; that the situation there is an obscure one; that the plans of Commodore DEWEY are not known, and must necessarily depend largely on his judgment of events as they occur. There is every reason to expect his success, but the exact extent and nature of his operations and their result may not be known for some time.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE WAR.

The few persons who still consider it necessary to condemn the Government for the war in which it is engaged generally take the position that Congress "forced the war," and that the President, if left to himself, would have found means for avoiding or at least for postponing war. We do not regard such criticism as timely, or when made in public, as it occasionally is, as proper; but, since it is indulged in, it must be considered.

If we assume that the course of Congress and the President is correctly stated—which we by no means concede—we have still to remember that after all Congress is the official organ for the expression of the public will. It may be defective or perverse, but such as it is, it is the only organ existing for that purpose. Nor can we with safety assert that it does not fairly represent the people. The House is the fruit of popular elections held every two years in districts of moderate size. The Senate is the fruit indirectly of elections held at varying intervals in such order, as to renew the entire body every six years, and one-third of it every two years, and these elections are made by State Legislatures, most of whose members are chosen from very small districts. Clearly this gives to the voters a fair chance to select men who, even on issues not raised at the time of election, can be relied on to do about what the voters want them to do. If they do not, if they misrepresent the people through ignorance or greed or passion, then the whole system of popular government has miscarried. Either the voters cannot or will not choose really representative members of the House and Senate. As a matter of fact, whether it is flattering or not to our National pride, we believe that Congress does fairly represent the opinion, the sentiment, and the character of the people. If it forced war when the President could have got along without it, it must have done so with the substantial assent of the people. The condemnation of Congress to which we have referred, whether just or unjust, is condemnation of the people.

But do our friends, the critics, fully understand what their criticism inevitably implies as to the President? They say that he was "forced" to turn the question over to Congress. What force was brought to bear, or could be brought to bear to which an honorable President, against his own conscience, would yield? He was the one man in all the land who knew the facts completely and impartially. He was able to form a correct judgment. He had the Constitutional power to carry it out. It was his solemn duty so to do. If he knew that he could by delay, by further negotiation, or by any other means, secure such a settlement of the Cuban question as he deemed just and humane, protecting the interests and satisfying the obligations of the United States, he was bound, first to determine what such settlement should be, and then to secure it. Nor would Congress prevent or interrupt the performance of that duty except by a two-thirds vote, which would prove a popular conviction to which any President must bow. Do our friends, the critics, wish to infer that President MCKINLEY shirked his duty, evaded his responsibility, and was faithless to his trust? That is the logical conclusion from their statements.

We believe them to be wholly mistaken. The President did his duty and we are at war because he and Congress, fairly representing the judgment and conscience of the American people, declared war.

## THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR MILITIA.

Rarely in the history of the world has there been such an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm as has taken place among the militia of the several States during the past few days. It is not merely that the quota of all the States having a National Guard adequate in numbers has been instantly filled by the volunteering of the enlisted militiamen, but such regiments as the Governors of several of the States have determined to keep at home, for domestic protection, are sore and angry over their inability to go to the front. Reports from Maryland indicate that every effort is being made by one regiment there which has not been selected for the war to induce the President to call it out in some special manner. In New Jersey the Governor was compelled to explain to some of the regiments not called out that it was no reflection on them, but, on the contrary, that they must look upon it as a compliment, that they are relied upon as a sure reserve in case of necessity. In all the States members of organizations not called out are asking to be transferred to those that have been more "fortunate," in the hope that in that way they may be able to engage in the first campaign.

But the climax in the indications of the martial spirit and patriotic zeal of our entire arms-bearing population is reached in the announcement made yesterday by Adjt. Gen. TILLINGHAST of the New York National Guard in connection with the order issued by him looking to the immediate replacement of all the men assigned to the United States service by recruits who shall temporarily take their places in the home guard. His orders conclude with this paragraph:

> "It is understood that those enlisting in the National Guard under this order will have the first opportunity of volunteering for service in the United States Army should a second call be made by the President on this State for volunteers."

This is a remarkable military order. In substance it offers as inducement to enlistment in the National Guard of this State the "privilege" to recruits of being the first that shall be called on to offer their lives in the service of their country. It is evidence of the substantial and serious character of the volunteering that is going on about us. The men who are offering their services to the country want to go to the front, and each wishes to be the first.

It is naturally a cause for some disappointment that our National military organization should not be on a sufficiently broad basis to enable the zeal of our citizens to be converted into immediate action. There is too much time wasted in discussions as to whether regiments will be mustered into the United States service as such, or only their members as individuals; too much question whether officers who command the troops shall be those already serving in the State guard, or West Pointers from the regular army. No one for a moment suspects personal motives to be at the bottom of these discussions. They are inspired merely by the zeal of all to serve in what they consider their best capacity. But in a country like ours, where the relations between the State and the Federal Governments and between the States themselves have been close, harmonious, and helpful, it is a pity that the organization of the regiments of the National Guard is not exactly like that in the regular army, so that a company, a squadron, or a battery should mean the same in both. At the moment of a call for duty it should not be necessary to rearrange existing details of organization which have become familiar to the militiamen by long practice. Moreover, there seems to be no reason why the officers of the National Guard should not have attended such a school of instruction, under the guidance of officers of the regular army, as would approximate their training, even if only in an inferior degree, somewhat to that given at West Point. There would then be little warrant, if any, for discussing at this late day the question whether the supposed lesson of Lundy's Lane and Bull Run—that raw militia would not stand, when unsupported, under fire—is applicable to present conditions, and consequently whether it would not be better to break up regimental militia organizations and distribute the men among bodies of troops in the regular service. Such questions were as obvious a year ago as today, and they should have been settled at a time when calm deliberation and opportunity permitted their complete and timely answer. At all events our people may rely firmly on the fact that our armed patriotic and unselfish guardsmen will give a good account of themselves when mustered into the regular service in whatever form the leaders of our regular army may finally determine for their organization.

## THE COMMISSION ON NEW YORK COMMERCE.

In his message to the Legislature on the 5th of January last, Gov. BLACK devoted special attention to the subject of commerce in its relation to the State. He pointed out that the present situation of the commerce of the State was not as it ought to be, because, though easily the best in the country, it is not so much the best as it has been and can be made. The Governor repeated the familiar formula that the commerce of New York is not increasing as rapidly as that of other ports, and he echoed the oft-reiterated statement that the commerce tributary to New York City has been checked and discouraged by a too narrow policy with reference to terminal facilities. He argued that the facilities of New York belong not to the city or even to the State, but to the country: "If by location she is the best point of shipment for Western farmers, then her advantages should be open no more to a Broadway merchant than to a Kansas farmer. And the rights of the latter should not be abridged by restrictions or charges which would drive him to Galveston or New Orleans." The Governor further maintained that the State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce which would naturally come there, and that the desire on the part of individuals or of the city for rapid accumulations should not prevent this result. He accordingly recommended, in order that the subject should be treated with the consideration and care which its magnitude demands, that a commission be created "to examine into the commerce of New York, the cause of its decline, the means of its revival, and to report conclusions."

In pursuance of this recommendation, a bill was passed in the closing hours of the Legislature, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint within thirty days a commission, to serve without pay, to investigate the causes of the diversion of trade from New York. It must be obvious that unless such a commission is chosen with unusual care, the results of its labors will be absolutely worthless. The subject has been examined by at least three successive committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange has collected a great mass of evidence and presented a solid array of conclusions in regard to it, and in the columns of THE TIMES and other newspapers there have been some new and suggestive contributions to its discussion. The Governor's commission might make some valuable additions to public knowledge on this question by taking up the investigation where preceding inquirers have laid it down, and by making a more comprehensive analysis of what constitutes the trade of New York than any of them have yet attempted. But perhaps the most valuable service it could render would be to set forth, clearly and unreservedly, just how far the influences tending to divert trade from New York are within the reach of either local or State regulations, and to what extent they form part of a movement which is as much beyond the control of New York as the westward expansion of the corn and wheat belt.

It will certainly require no commission to discover for us that the railroad differentials are largely responsible for the diversion of the export trade in grain to the Southern Atlantic ports. And when the commission has added its testimony to that fact, it will be obliged to confess that it is quite as powerless to devise a means of redressing the chief grievance of New York as its predecessors in the same field have been. For this, be it noted, is distinctly a local grievance. The Governor's Kansas farmer would not be helped by having the railroad rates from Chicago to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News made the same as those from Chicago to New York. It might, however, be some advantage to him to have the transportation rate on every hundred bushels of grain maintained at the present figure of $1.20 to $1.80 less to the Southern than to the Northern port. If there be a still cheaper outlet found by way of Galveston and New Orleans, grain will go that way, to the obvious advantage of the grower, because the lower the rate between the farm and the European port the better will the farmer be able to sustain the competition of the world and to secure some substantial margin of profit on his labor and outlay. The Western farmer is supremely indifferent both to the route by which his grain reaches the seaboard and to the port selected for its shipment, so long as the rates established by both are down to the lowest point to which competition can force them. If the Governor's commission is to deal with the diversion of trade to New York in its National aspect, it may be able to make a very interesting report, though hardly of the kind which the Governor, presumably, had in view.

In short, New York's struggle to retain its commercial supremacy is, primarily, one of self-preservation, and is only incidentally related to the interests of the rest of the country. It may be admitted that these are best served by finding the cheapest avenue for the transportation of grain from the field to the foreign consumer. All that New York can rightfully demand is that there shall be no unfair discrimination against her to the advantage of other ports, that she shall be allowed to reap the full benefit of her natural advantages, and that she shall not be handicapped for the purpose of giving her rivals an even chance with her in the race. There is an increasing proportion of export grain which, because of the place of its origin, will naturally and inevitably seek the Gulf ports, but there is no good reason why Baltimore and Philadelphia should be made more attractive to shippers than New York for any grain coming from the West by way of Chicago. They are not appreciably so during the season of lake and canal navigation, and the reasons for that may profitably engage more attention from the Governor's commission than they have yet received. We should thus, at least, reach a clearer perception than appears to be prevalent of the great value of the canal to the State, and of the immense importance of carrying out the improvements on it which have already been begun. It is to be hoped that the men whom the Governor may select to investigate the conditions affecting the commerce of the State will have their minds open to impressions as to the part which has been and may still be played by the canal in building up the commerce of this port.

---

It is well to bear in mind, in speculating as to the destination of the Spanish fleet, which sailed westward from Cape Verde on Friday morning, that it consisted of four cruisers and three "torpedo destroyers." The latter have in every case the history of which is known proved to be hard to handle with safety and speed at sea. They are likely to be a serious hindrance to the cruisers, and the chances are rather against their nearing Puerto Rico in fighting condition, should that be their destination. As to their actual arrival there, it will, of course, be prevented by all possible effort on the part of the American naval force in that neighborhood. The Spanish squadron, if it comes within reach of our fleet, will be a much more important objective than Havana.

---

It is announced that the Senate will take some two weeks to discuss the Revenue bill, and that among the propositions brought forward will be one to issue $100,000,000 of Government notes. This is the extreme form of the majority proposition to resort to the use of the Government credit while making very moderate use of the power of taxation. We commend to the advocates of each of these schemes the following sentence from the first chapters of Napier's History of the Peninsular War:

> "Those twin curses, paper money and public credit, so truly described as 'strength in the beginning, but weakness in the end,' were recklessly used by statesmen, whose policy regarded not the interests of posterity."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As though the phrase "a proud nation," as descriptive of Spain, had not become sufficiently amusing to the ears of all men—and probably to those of such animals, domestic and other, as have an opportunity to acquire information on current events—the Madrid statesmen are energetically and successfully endeavoring to increase its grotesqueness by issuing almost daily appeals for help to any and every power in Europe. These appeals are all alike, and each of them, after stating that the United States has a population consisting wholly of cowards and criminals, exhausts the supply of laudatory adjectives in enumerating the virtues of Spain and with desperate fervor implores foreign intervention as the only means of saving her from the unpleasant task of destroying us utterly. For some reason or other the neighboring races refrain from action. It may be that their artistic appreciation of Spain's heroic attitude is so keen that they haven't the heart to take away her excuse for maintaining the pose. If that is so, their course is a most cruel one, for it is extremely wearisome to crouch for a mad leap, day after day, preserving all the time an expression of countenance calculated to convince all beholders that the leap must come within the next ten seconds. No wonder Spain is aggrieved by the failure of Europe to lay restraining hands either on her or on her enemy. Real fighting with a foe not likely to fall back after a single exchange of shots appears to have few attractions for these Iberian heroes, and however willing they may be to die to the last man in defense of their national honor, they show a strange reluctance for dying to the first man. "If you don't hold me," says Spain, "there will be a most awful rumpus." And nobody holds her. The present outlook is that what she considered the last resort has become the only one, and naturally her proclamations that the performance is about to begin have become agonizingly shrill.

—Timid residents of our coast towns will doubtless find comfort in the theory that Spain's fleet sailed from the Cape Verdes not because it was ready at last for the long-threatened attack on us, but because it had been ordered away by Portugal. It is just as reasonable, however, to believe that the proclamation of neutrality was issued because Spain had made up her mind to move her vessels. There is no love lost between Portugal and her neighbor; on the contrary, the feeling is one of openly expressed contempt on Spain's part and of fierce jealousy on that of Portugal, but as against other nations it is natural enough that they should stand together. They have shared the world's dislike so long that they easily forget their private quarrels at a time like this.

—Coal is contraband of war, of course, simply because it has become the world's source of motive power, and therefore is as essential to the conduct of war as to the transaction of business in times of peace. Without it hardly anything can be done with the speed necessitated by the conditions of modern life, and as between two combatants, the one which can supply itself with coal and deprive the other of it is practically assured of an easy victory. An English writer calls attention to the fact that the destination of coal by no means decides whether it is contraband or not, for when once landed it can be conveyed by rail to distant points, and so become a factor in either offensive or defensive operations. It was for this reason that Germany, which now has such grave doubts as to the propriety of putting coal under the ban, asserted and tried to insist in 1870 that England had no right to export the precious fuel to any port of France. This claim has been condemned for its extravagance, but it certainly seems not absurd to suppose that in a few years such a demand will receive careful consideration. England has hitherto only considered coal as contraband when its destination showed that in all likelihood it would be used for belligerent purposes, and Russia in 1884 declared she would be no party to any article in any treaty which included coal in contraband of war. The fact that it is essential for peaceful purposes weighed sufficiently with the English Government in 1870 to induce it to allow coal to be carried into belligerent ports.

## PERSONAL.

—People with long memories—or who have been reading up on Cuban history—will note with interest the fact that the English Consul at Santiago, who has just sent over to Jamaica for a warship to protect himself and other foreign residents from massacre by the Spanish regulars, is F. W. RAMSDEN, the same man who in 1873 first notified the outside world that English and American citizens, captured on the Virginius, had been shot without even the formality of a court-martial. Mr. RAMSDEN held then the same position that he does now, and then, as now, he knew that only speedy intervention from the outside could save from slaughter the objects of Spanish animosity. The gravity of his appeal was instantly recognized, and English guns trained next day on the town of Santiago saved the few members of the Virginius crew whom the atrocious BURRIEL had not already murdered. Mr. RAMSDEN is an old man now, but despite his long residence on the island he remains the typical Briton, with ruddy cheeks, snowy side whiskers, and an irresistible inclination to apply frequently the name of "home" to the country which he has not done more than visit for so large a part of a century, and where until recently it was most unlikely he would end his life. All his interests are in Cuba, and he married one of Cuba's daughters, but evidently he has seen that a further maintenance of amicable relations between himself and the Spaniards is impracticable. Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the impossibility of allowing Spanish rule to continue in Cuba than the news that the life of a man like Mr. RAMSDEN is no longer safe there.

—Gen. WEYLER is indeed egregious—one set apart from the common herd. Even in Spain, probably, there is not another man who, having done what he did, would have dared to rise in the Senate and declare that the justification of his acts was to be found in their results. His hearers, as they reflected on the number and gravity of those results, must have stared at the orator in amazement, and wondered if he had not lost his mind. For what Gen. WEYLER called "the severity of my policy" is the direct, if not the immediate, cause of Spain's present desperate condition. American patience would have held out against mere misrule, but organized assassination destroyed it.

—When Commander SEMMES, after six months of almost continuous cruising in the Confederate steamer Sumter, found it necessary to refit on the Spanish coast, he ran into the harbor of Cadiz. The port authorities objected to lending assistance to a man whom they were disposed to regard as little or no better than a pirate, but SEMMES, after long argument, persuaded them to let him dock his ship. One plea that he offered is recorded in "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter," a book published in 1864, and consisting chiefly of extracts from the private journals of the Confederate commander and his officers. "I told him [the officer of the port] that we were in fact fighting the battles of Spain as well as our own; for if the barbarians of the North succeeded in overcoming the South—which, however, I pronounced an impossibility—and destroying our slave property, in their wild fanaticism and increasing madness they would next make war on Cuba and Puerto Rico." A correspondent of The London Standard, after quoting these interesting words from an almost forgotten volume, demonstrates his own wisdom—and sympathies—by making the following comment: "This conversation took place on the 13th of January, 1862. It is worth reproducing as a curiosity at this precise juncture, when the countrymen of SEMMES—the Southern and Western States who thirty-six years ago claimed to be fighting the battles of Spain and slavery—are now the main factors of the aggression against Cuba. Perhaps that is another way of fighting the North." That "perhaps" and the reference to "aggression against Cuba" are worthy, as evidencing an accurate knowledge of facts, to rank with the statement made by Gen. CORREA, the Spanish Minister of War, in regard to the bombardment of Matanzas: "It was a glorious day for the arms of Spain!"

## CURRENT NOTES.

Chauncey Osborne and his brother John, aged residents of Nunda, Livingston County, are happy in the ownership of a sweet-toned violin made by Gaylord Duffio in Italy in 1527. It has been in the possession of their family for 140 years.

* * *

In his annual message Mayor Carter H. Harrison congratulated the people of Chicago upon the fact that track elevation has already eliminated much of the danger of grade crossings, and is "doing away with the ringing of bells and the gentle midnight whisperings of the industrious locomotive."

* * *

The people of Atlanta, Ga., are felicitating themselves upon the promise of a Chicago capitalist to invest $225,000 in a shoe factory in their town, to employ some 800 hands. They say he has a valuable new process for making shoes for men and women. The plan contemplates the establishment of a tannery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

* * *

Paul Marshall of Pittsylvania County, Va., and Saul Marshall of Polo, Ark., are twin brothers who are now in the ninety-seventh year of their age. They are both in good health, resemble each other much in appearance, and are of very nearly the same size and weight. If there are any older twin brothers in the United States they would be pleased to meet them.

* * *

Somebody calling himself a traveler writes to a paper in Portland, Me., protesting against the present dilapidated condition of Henry W. Longfellow's birthplace and recommending that the city purchase it, repair it, and make a Longfellow museum of it. It is now a tenement house, and bears a tablet with a vainglorious inscription saying that in it Longfellow was born.

* * *

Prof. George C. Sawyer, who is most pleasantly remembered by the boys of '55 as a tutor in Phillips Exeter Academy, and who for thirty-eight years past has been a successful teacher in Utica Academy, is about to make a prolonged visit to Europe, and in view of his departure was entertained at a dinner at the Fort Schuyler Club, Utica, a few evenings ago by the members of the club who are graduates of the academy. Many grateful words were spoken and good wishes expressed for Prof. Sawyer.

## A WAR REVENUE SCHEME.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

You advocate, and rightly so, a cash war. Why not tax the newspaper readers of the country? The entire revenue necessary could be easily and cheaply raised from them. Let 1 cent per copy be added to the price of each daily or weekly sold on other than paid subscriptions. Not over 8 per cent. are so sold, probably, and this class could be exempt without loss, materially.

The publishers could account daily for actual sales to revenue officers or Postmasters when more convenient. The war news has vastly swelled newspaper sales, and if the extra cent curtailed them, it could not be objected to fairly, under the circumstances.

The "stay at homes" could thus pay the expenses of those at the front, whose efforts largely make an eager public buy the papers. Many reputable papers have been reduced in price within comparatively few years. A return to old prices to strengthen our National resources would not be a burdensome tax for patriotic people.

Consider its possibilities. A circulation of 100,000 copies per day for 300 days is worth to the taxgatherer $300,000. An "ambercolored" journal (they seldom advertise circulation as much under a million a day in war times) would at half that bring in as a collecting medium $1,500,000 in the same period. Think of it the country over, at this rate!

If not too Anarchistic, from a newspaper point of view, can you afford comments? I have heard said this plan, or something similar, was tried abroad some years back. If so, can you say when?
L. I. N.
New York, April 28, 1898.

### Wants Night Extras Taxed.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A philosopher friend of mine whose auditory sensibilities and domestic tranquillity have been seriously disturbed by the nocturnal hawking of pink and yellow extras has evolved an idea of turning these unearthly but ubiquitous noises to patriotic account by taxing every paper after the regular edition a half cent. This struck me as a very ingenious way of supplying a considerable revenue to the Government, as well as a mental salve to our overtaxed ears. Then knowing that the more intrusive and hideous the cry the greater the war fund would be, the blockaded and "extra" bombarded citizens could view with greater complacency the invading army of hoarse-throated hawkers.
G. E. A.
New York, April 30, 1898.

### Doesn't Want Our Yellow Sheets.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

If New York will keep her yellow newspapers at home and not compel Boston to endure them, together with her own quartet of saffron sheets, Boston will agree to keep her little nerves in order, but at present she has twice as many troubles as New York concentrated in half the space. To escape from the outrageous typography of nearly all the Boston papers to the decent orderliness of THE TIMES'S columns is like leaving a bear pit for a cathedral. Unfortunately, all Bostonians do not read THE TIMES.
N. V.
Boston, April 30, 1898.

### Wants Sale of "Extras" Stopped.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Can THE TIMES do something to stop the peddling of extras at night? The noise has become awful. Please try to stop it. Sick people are disturbed greatly.
READER.
New York, April 28, 1898.

## CUBAN CLIMATE AND THE WAR.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Suggestion is publicly made for delay of our military operations in Cuba till the Autumn, so as to avoid the rainy season. The hurricane season is far more dreadful to a fleet than the rainy season need be to an army. It begins in August and lasts till the end of October. And, too, yellow fever is more prevalent in Autumn than now and for the next two months.

It is the interest of all concerned that the war be made as short as possible. Therefore, it should be prosecuted with all practicable speed and vigor.

As to the climate of Cuba, no foreigner ever lives there a year who was not convinced that Northern ideas of its ills are much exaggerated. Foreigners living on her uplands are always delighted with the climate.

Spain would rejoice to see us keep the fleet about Cuba till the hurricane season. Let us commit no such fatal folly. It should do its task now.
G. W. J.
New York, April 29, 1898.

## POWDER MILLS AND SPIES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I notice that the powder mill at Dover, N. J., has been blown up. This follows the destruction of the large powder mill in California. Is it not time for the War Department to establish a system of military protection over all powder mills and all factories of firearms? Or must there be a third or fourth explosion before they will realize the danger of being short of powder and other military supplies?

Do we realize the character of the people we are at war with? The country is overrun with Spanish spies. No doubt in many cases these are skillfully trained officers of the Spanish Army. Some Spaniards who have lived in this country are letting them know where they can do us the most mischief.

Should not every Spaniard be obliged to register and his antecedents be carefully investigated, or he be obliged to leave the country?
AN ANXIOUS CITIZEN.
New York, April 29, 1898.

## A LESSON FROM A NEIGHBOR.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Many people from this country have visited Nova Scotia and have taken Halifax in on their trip. It is a very picturesque city. Its dirt-begrimmed buildings do not show up attractively at close inspection. But the general effect is pleasing and even brilliant. Whoever has been there remembers it and carries away a vivid impression of its life and color.

True, there is a beautiful harbor, and sparkling water is always attractive. But the real charm and the noteworthy fact about Halifax is that it is so fortified and has such a gaudy sprinkling of red coats upon its streets. That is Halifax, a city of the fort, the fleet, and the soldier. Now Halifax is not in any especial danger. England has had no war that would involve that port since the Napoleonic troubles, and, if we are not mistaken, the city was never attacked. But it is wonderfully protected. The citadel above the town, with its bristling guns and its colors and soldiers, is a picture in itself. It means something. The forts that line the harbor are very strong and there are parts of the waters where nobody, even in times of entire peace, is permitted to go. There is a beautiful park along the seashore, and, as you ride through there, you come on forts hid away among the trees.

There is a lesson in this for the people of the United States. If war broke out tomorrow between England and any other first-class power, nobody would be speculating as to how soon Halifax would be taken. It is not made that way. Why should much greater and more important places in this country be so nearly helpless that the prospect of war with a third-class power created a justifiable panic all along thousands of miles of seacoast? It is simply because our people have been led by a few demagogic, cheese-paring, and vote-seeking shouters to think that forts and guns and soldiers are not a part of the outfit of a republic. The old cry, "Reduce the army!" did a deal of mischief. The stump talk during profound peace that nobody dare attack us had its effect, too, and unquestionably we were perfectly safe as long as there was no danger. That is often the case. But, now that danger has come, we have had to hustle tremendously, and to-day do not really know how much protection we have.

We must get used to seeing soldiers on our streets. We must have our harbors ready for defense at a moment's notice. We must recognize that this country is so big and has such large and involved interests that it must be able to defend itself and them at all times. This means a good deal, whether the war with Spain assumes large proportions or peters out, as the optimists prophesy. We have our ports to fortify up to the limit, at least, of self-respect. We have soldiers to enlist in the regular army. We have ships to build. We are warned. There can be no excuse for the United States being again caught in the unprotected condition that prevailed at the outbreak of the Spanish difficulties. It cannot be too often asserted that being ready for war is often a guaranty of peace.

### Soldiers and Commanders.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Be sure you enlist under officers who are not only brave but who know how to lead men in battle and know how to protect them in bivouac and on the march. No military institution can make a soldier. If he has the soldier spirit in him a military training is a great aid, just as an aid to the individual in every-day life. But military Captains, like poets, are born. The instinct is a part of their nature.

Soldiers are machines. Implicit obedience to orders is the first and greatest requirement demanded of a soldier. Then, with a competent commander, effective work may be expected.

It is well enough that young gentlemen who are so anxious to "go to the front" should understand at the start that they will have to undergo privations ne'er dreamed of—that they will have no will of their own; that their duty is to go wherever ordered, no matter what their opinion may be as to the propriety of the order.

Such is soldiering. But it has this advantage: It gives a young man an experience in real life that no school can teach him. If he has anything in him it will be developed. It will give him a knowledge of men that no other experience can give. We do not hesitate to advise every young man patriotically inclined to go to the war, but he need not rush headlong into it. He will no doubt get to the front in time to be entertained by the Spaniards, for whatever may be said of them they are not cowards. Be sure you enlist under officers competent to command. When the war will be over, no man can successfully predict.

### The Spirit of the American Sailor.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

A young kinsman of a gentleman on The Times's staff has been in the navy since he was thirteen. He now is seventeen and has charge of the electric lights on Capt. "Bob" Evans's battleship Iowa. The boy wrote his mother the other day from Key West on the eve of the move on Havana, and the letter shows the spirit of our young tars. "You see," he says, "I am one day late in writing, as the whole ship's company was up Sunday morning at 5:30 and worked until 11 o'clock at night stowing shells, powder, and stores just received from the Northern navy yards. We have our anchors buoyed and our chains ready to slip on a moment's notice. We are under orders and expect to go away any hour of the day or night, and, from all appearances, we are going to have a fight all right, and you will see that the Iowa will give a good account of herself. If we meet the enemy we can lick any two of Spain's best ships with our present armament."

### Tanner's Black Hyenas.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Tanner's Black Hyenas" is the name which officers of the Ninth Battalion would bestow on the colored regiment now being formed. It is proposed that the regiment shall go into the Federal service permanently, as the only regiment made up wholly of negroes, including officers. Gov. Tanner is said to have suggested the idea and is aiding the project. It is understood that John R. Marshall, now Acting Major, shall be made Colonel, and that Major Buckner shall be ignored. Lieut. Young, United States Army, now detailed at Wilberforce University, and the only negro officer in the regular army, may be Lieutenant Colonel.

### The Vanished Ships.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Four or five Spanish cruisers and twoscore or more Spanish gunboats and sloops of war were supposed to have been engaged in the patrol of the Cuban coast at the time of the outbreak of hostilities. It is a singular fact, however, that not one of these many vessels has been sighted by our blockading fleet. Spain would seem to have complied with as much of our demand as required her to withdraw her naval forces from Cuban waters.

### Michigan's War Loan.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

State Treasurer Steel of Michigan will at once issue war loan bonds to the amount of $200,000, payable in ten years, with option of payment in five years. One-half in denominations of $1,000 each, and the others of $100. It is intended to be a popular loan.

### Canada Money Loaned Here.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe, April 27.

Canadian banks at the present time are making a rather good thing out of loaning money in the United States. The money market there is very firm and high, and Canadian banks have no difficulty in disposing of their surplus funds at profitable rates. A considerable portion of the gold recently brought in from England is said to have been placed in the United States. The situation, of course, reflects on the money market here, which is also very firm. Call loans are generally 5½ per cent., but bankers are indifferent as to whether or not they loan money here, and they will not let it go unless they obtain their price for it. It is a possibility that the price of money may be advanced in Toronto in the near future.

## NUGGETS.

### Most Acute.

She—Yes, it is the province of woman to suffer in silence.

He—In silence? That must be suffering, indeed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Differentiated Again.

"What is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"

"An optimist believes in mascots and a pessimist in hoodoos."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Just Yale Luck.

"A young Yale scientist, while digging in a hole for a skunk, found a $5 gold piece."

"That's Yale's luck. Any one else would have found the skunk."—Harvard Lampoon.

### Imaginary Dangers.

Nervous Old Lady (to deck hand)—Mr. Steamboatman, is there any fear of danger?

Deck Hand (carelessly)—Plenty of fear, ma'am, but not a bit of danger.—Harlem Life.

### Energy.

Jobson—Just see how hard Dobson is working at beating that carpet.

Mrs. Jobson—Yes. Mrs. Dobson sets him at work at something of the kind just after he reads the war news in the paper.—Brooklyn Life.

## THE CALL.

By John Jerome Rooney.

I.

From height to height Columbia calls,
She sends from surging sea to sea,
To cabin and to mansion halls,
Her mighty summons to the free;
She bids her true, undaunted sons
Stand to their guns—stand to their guns!

II.

Hark! how the West her answer gives—
The South—how proudly now she speaks!
The spirit of Columbia lives
And thunders from our Northern peaks!
For when our Mother speaks the word
She shall be heard! she shall be heard!

III.

Nor halt we now to nicely weigh
And nicely measure and adjust—
She speaks, and we, her sons, obey,
For she hath all our love and trust;
Her word shall be our guiding star
From paths of peace to paths of war!

IV.

Speak, then, in thunder, O ye ships!
Let your fierce voices swell and roar
Till, at the summons of your lips,
Peace reigns again from shore to shore—
Till Morro's grim, beleaguered walls
Shall know your tones and heed your calls!

V.

Oh, may our God the Father keep
Our dear ones thro' the fev'rous glades;
Oh, may He watch upon the deep
His sailor sons, whom He hath made—
And, when the battle-tempests blow,
Thy mercy, Lord, on friend and foe!

# NO WAR FEELING AT PARIS

## The French Will Be Slow in Manifesting Any Marked Sympathy for the Spaniards.

## GOSSIP ABOUT PLAYHOUSES

### Sarah Bernhardt Has Returned to the French Capital Fully Restored to Health—Suicide of the Duchesse de Persigny at Nice.

PARIS, April 22.—To-day Paris is, of course, talking of nothing but the war, a subject of conversation which bids fair to last for some time to come. Exhausted as we are by the Zola excitement, we cannot get up much enthusiasm about anything new, and it would be difficult to say exactly how French sympathies are going. As I have already pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the popular view of Spain's course is not so very favorable, in spite of the ties of common Latin origin. The French do not pay much importance to these blood unions, the race they hate most in the world being certainly the Italians. I remember at the last exhibition a big picture by Innocenti, representing the Latin alliance—three officers, a Spaniard, an Italian, and a Frenchman, grouped under their respective national flags. The committee "skied" it, and it provoked the ribald laughter of the crowd.

No alliance between Spain and France could be dreamed of for a moment. In my own journeyings through Spain, which were undertaken in the company of a Frenchman, (and I was supposed to be of the same nation,) we were looked upon with great hostility and suspicion by the natives, who struck me as being quite the most barbarous and brutal people that I have ever come across. My French companion's superior sensitiveness was intensely wounded by their behavior. Spaniards hate the French, for, being intensely vindictive as well as proud, they have never forgotten or forgiven the Napoleonic wars, in which they suffered so severely. Spain, moreover, is the Latin country in Europe which has least of any been affected by French influence in art and literature. The country of Cervantes and Velasquez would scorn to owe anything to the land of Molière and Philippe de Champaigne; and modern Spanish literature, more particularly the dramatic side of it, has a note and a method quite its own, of which the Spaniards are rightly proud. With Etcheverray, they have no need to envy us Dumas fils or Sardou. On the Franco-Spanish borders French influence is, as I have already pointed out, paramount so far as commerce is concerned; all that the Spaniards have given their neighbors in exchange being the sanguinary taste for bull-fighting, which has now infected the whole of the South and the Midi.

A weak effort is being made to raise a subscription in aid of the Spanish forces—Yvette Guilbert is in favor of it—but it has met with absolutely no response. "Vive l'Espagne!" is not a cry that will ever be heard upon the Paris boulevards. French statesmen are commercially and politically at variance with the United States on account of the Monroe doctrine and the Dingley tariff; but the masses are on the side of the Americans, whom they know principally as generous and appreciative visitors to this country and as their ancient allies.

### New Turn in Zola's Case.

The Zola affair has reached a new stage; for the Judges decided yesterday that the Correctional Police Court was competent to judge M. Zola on the charge of libel brought against him by the three experts in handwriting who gave evidence in the Esterhazy trial. I doubt whether it will be possible to reopen the Esterhazy case when M. Zola's retrial comes off at Versailles. In the meanwhile that officer, though popular in France, continues to be in receipt of an extraordinary number of anonymous letters, mostly abusive, from various parts of the world, and largely from America. I have been shown one, addressed to the "Black Count," as the German penny-a-line novelists call him, by a little girl of twelve residing in Omaha, Neb.

She writes: "As I am only twelve years of age, and am very interested in the Dreyfus case, you may as well know that the world is interested in the case also. I think you are a very cruel man, and I would not think for a moment that a man of such high rank would ever think of putting a person in such a desolate place as you put Dreyfus. You are worse than a murderer."

Adds the young lady: "You are a scoundrel, and worse than that which I cannot express. You sit on your soft-cushion chair—happy as can be with your crime; but in heaven's appraisal your accounts will be sent for. Oh! you cruel man! How can I ever express how mean you are, and I despise and detest you without any pity. I hope you will be on the island where Dreyfus is. It will serve you right. M. Scheurer-Kestner thought that the penmanship belonged to you, and M. Casimir-Perier, a former President of France, did not want to tell the truth, which is also a proof of your guilt." And the young lady, who seems to have got the principal points of the case clearly enough in her head, signs "From your enemy, Fannie Donovitch."

### The Week at the Theatres.

The theatres have been particularly busy this week, and at the Comédie Française we have had "La Martyre," the new play by M. Jean Richepin, which is quite the most important production since Cyrano de Bergerac, and will, I trust, have an equally merited success. M. Richepin, whose chief début in letters was as the author of the "Blasphêmes," in which he made a general denial of the religious creeds and the ideal generally and even analyzed a tear into its component parts of nitrate of sodium and water—a blasphemy which is very weak gin at this time of day—has surprised his general public, as doubtless he meant to do, by producing a highly moral Christian drama, the hero of which is an apostle who suffers martyrdom on the cross. The plot is not very original or complicated, but it serves as the canvas upon which author, stage manager, and actors have brilliantly combined to throw a most wonderful series of living pictures, descriptive of the ancient Rome of the latter-day Caesars.

The Apostle Johannes seeks to convert to Christianity a wealthy patrician lady named Flammeola, who, in return, falls desperately in love with him. Then comes a violent struggle between love and faith, between Eros, the ancient pagan god, his quiver full of arrows, and the new creed, with its life of chastity and its promise of heaven. Ultimately the cross triumphs, and Flammeola, only converted at the very last moment in the presence of the tragedy of her lover's martyrdom, receives from him as he hangs agonizing on his cross in the lonely amphitheatre of Rome under the blazing sky the sacrament of baptism, which the apostle administers to the convert in her own blood. When her final protestation of faith has been made, her jealous slave, a gladiator, who is in love with her, has stabbed her with his sword.

M. Richepin's only fault is that he fails to produce upon his audience a conviction of perfect sincerity. That may hurt the prospects of the play, which is, however, most magnificently mounted and acted. Mounet-Sully as the Apostle Johannes was supremely dignified and Christlike, and his golden voice made most exquisite music of the dazzling verses which M. Richepin knows so well how to write. The opening scenes in the rose-embowered Roman garden, with Mme. Bartet as Flammeola telling the tale of her life weariness to her tutor the old Epicurean philosopher Zythophanes, then the entry of the slave dealer with his collection of monstrosities, which includes the two Christian apostles, are all extremely picturesque.

The Roman wine shop, the scene in the catacombs, and the final crucifixion are all marvels of staging; and each rôle, even the smallest, is in the hands of a consummate artist. Friends of the Mounets always knew, on the enthusiastic assurances of Mounet-Sully, that her brother, Paul Mounet, was a magnificently built man, and stripped like a Greek God. In his gladiator's costume, the scantiest yet seen on any male actor on the French stage, he had ample opportunity of displaying his herculean lines, and supplied one, if not the chief, sensation of the piece.

### Sarah Bernhardt's Return.

At the Renaissance, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has come back to us after her recent serious operation, better in figure and voice (it seemed to me) than when she fell ill. For the first time in her career she personated a mother-in-law, (Phèdre is only a belle-mère in the French sense of stepmother,) and came out of the ordeal most creditably. Lysiane, the mother-in-law in question, is the heroine of M. Romain Coolus's new play, and very youthful and flighty she is, considering that she has a grown-up married son.

The original title of "Lysiane" was to have been "L'Attentat," which certainly explains the plot more clearly. For there is a certain Gaudrey, a scoundrel, with whom Lysiane is in love; but her son prevails upon his friend Sylvain (also in love with Lysiane) to force Gaudrey to leave Paris, and thus break off the liaison with the mother. Ultimately, of course, Lysiane recognizes Sylvain's love for her and marries him, renouncing Gaudrey. The problem which M. Coolus (whose real name is Weil) puts to the public is whether a man is morally justified in acting as Sylvain does to secure his own happiness; whether his interference between Lysiane and Gaudrey does not constitute an "attentat" or outrage on the unwritten law of honor prevailing among men of the world. Sylvain, excellently acted by M. Guitry, is a sympathetic character, so that the outrage, if outrage there be, may be forgiven.

Sarah acted with more reserve and concentrated passion than usual, and was throughout triumphantly artistic and suggestive.

### Suicide of the Duchesse de Persigny.

Society at Nice has been painfully shocked by the suicide of the Duchesse de Persigny. This lovely but erratic woman was the daughter of Napoleon III.'s minister, and she bore the title of Duchess in her own right. Her husband, a commoner, obtained on his marriage permission to assume the surname of de Persigny. The pair never got on together, and a divorce ensued some months ago, the co-respondent being Comte de Lacour, a young officer of hussars. The Comte and the husband had previously fought a duel. The Duchess then wanted to marry her lover, but he declined on the ground of possessing too small a fortune. So on the day that he was to leave Nice to join his regiment Mme. de Persigny went to his rooms and there shot herself through the heart with a revolver. The young man has had since to be prevented from taking his own life.

Visitors to the last exhibition may remember a wonderful study of the nude—a woman holding a mask to her face in front of a mirror. It was an open secret in society at the time that the undraped model who had stood for this very fine picture was none other than the Duchesse de Persigny. ROWLAND STRONG.

# IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF M. ZOLA.—Last January, on the eve of the trial of Emile Zola at the Seine Assizes, the Paris anti-Semitic press was pretty well united in defaming the man, his protégé the unfortunate Dreyfus, and predicted with wonderful accuracy the outcome of the trial, and later the procedure by which the whole affair might perhaps have been forever ended by the Court of Cassation. When the Government consented that certain officers should bring suits as individuals against M. Zola much surprise was manifested and the journals knew not what course to adopt; the opinion as to whether the Government contemplated additional vindication or a great act of mercy was divided. M. Zola made a curious objection, not altogether devoid of humor, because his prosecutors have selected merely three lines from his famous article for his second trial. In a recent number of L'Aurore he said: "It was my intention to have maintained absolute silence until the opening of the new trial at Versailles. That would have been the correct attitude. But in the war to the knife which has been waged against me for my crime of having wished for truth and justice this new ignominy has been committed, which compels me to utter a cry of indignation." M. Zola then explains that while the prosecution professed to want the whole truth revealed, they selected only fifteen lines from his article on which to try him the first time, and in the second trial only three lines. These lines, however, the novelist deems sufficient, for they contain the words "the supreme negation of all truth and justice." "That includes the Dreyfus affair as much as the Esterhazy affair. Surely, if there is a third trial, which is very probable, it will be necessary to confine themselves to one line, and after that a single word will be more prudent." The question now discussed in Paris is, Will the Government permit the prisoner of the Ile du Diable to give testimony at the Versailles Assizes, which open May 23?

⁂

THE CONDOMINIUM AT SAMOA.—Ever since the Cuban complications seemed reasonably certain to bring about war between the United States and Spain, the German press of all factions has intimated in one way or another that the present condominium of Germany, England, and the United States in Samoa was neither just nor conducive to the fulfillment of Germany's legitimate claims. The Correspondenz of Berlin recently accused the American agency of promoting the disturbances in the islands. The article concludes: "But whatever may be the course of events, the principle must in any case be maintained that the only conceivable change in the existing agreements affecting Samoa is one which would enable Germany to assume exclusive sovereignty over the Samoan Islands." To this and similar utterances The Frankfurter Zeitung sounds a note of warning and of indifference: "Germany is well occupied with her affairs in East Asia. The consent of the other two powers would be essential to the realization of the German plans. One can never tell what slight incident may bring about an Anglo-American entente cordiale." Again referring to Germany's sole control, the paper adds: "The requisite display of power and the expenditure which it would involve would hardly be welcomed, since Samoa is not worth being excited about."

⁂

THE BETROTHAL OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.—There is no longer any doubt that Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, is engaged to be married; the future bridegroom is Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and the betrothal will be proclaimed Aug. 31, the day on which her Majesty will celebrate her eighteenth birthday and come of age. Prince Bernhard is the second son of the late Hereditary Prince of Weimar. He was born April 18, 1878. All this is told by several usually well-informed Dutch papers. As no denials have been forthcoming, the press of Europe in general believe the information to be correct. The youthful Queen has lately been spending several weeks in Paris, sightseeing and selecting her trousseau, and the Paris journals, whether they have received a significant hint from the Government or not, have been heralding her comings and goings with a pretty and very respectful enthusiasm that is quite unknown in Parisian journalism. Her dresses, her rides in the Bois, and her goodness of face and character have been expatiated upon with genuine interest. Although the Queen was incognito they gave just as much space to her as though she were the King of Portugal or a Russian Princess. There is more importance, it is believed, in cultivating the good will of the young Queen than may appear on the surface. She will rule over a little kingdom free from all entangling alliances and strong in its isolation and very weakness. Over the frontiers the huge standing armies of the great powers may muster and bluster without disturbing her uneventful prosperity. But, although Holland may not hold the balance of power she may readily hold the key to many a Continental complication, and the supposed anti-German proclivities of Wilhelmina invite a feeling of satisfaction in the hearts of Frenchmen. That she purchased her trousseau in Paris and not in Berlin is deemed deeply significant.

⁂

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.—The second-class German cruiser which was launched the other day at Dantzic, which is known as simply M. in the German register, has a length of 350 feet, a breadth of 57 feet 9 inches, and a displacement of 5,900 tons. The cruiser is to be fitted with three triple-expansion engines, with four cylinders supplied with steam from aqua-tubular boilers. Petroleum will be used as fuel under a new system which has lately been perfected by Admiral Greig. A speed of 20 knots an hour is expected to be attained when the engines are worked up to 10,000 horse power. The cruiser is to carry 30 guns, 8 Maxim mitrailleuses, and 3 lance torpedo tubes. Two gunboats and six torpedo boats have had their keels laid at Elbing by order of the German Admiralty. The first will be completed in December, 1898, and the second in the following March. The Italian Minister of Marine has oradered the laying down of three first-class ironclads of the Sicilia type. These vessels, which are to be built in the arsenals of Castellamare, Venice, and La Spezzia, are to have a displacement of 13,000 tons each and are rated at 20 knots. Their construction will extend over four years. The Russian armor-plated gunboat Khrabri has attained a speed of 14½ knots on her trial trip. She is fitted with Niclausse boilers, which have worked very well. The cruiser Massena is about to be attached to the French Northern Squadron, from which La Hoche has been withdrawn.

⁂

THE BRITISH SEIZURE OF GUNS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—It will be recalled that last Fall a British steamer with a cargo of guns from the Birmingham factory was captured by a British war vessel in the Persian Gulf. It was alleged that these guns were intended for the use of the rebels on the Indian frontier. The Government immediately prohibited the Birmingham makers from sending more guns to that part of Asia. This action had a serious effect on the Birmingham gun trade. The manufacturers took the earliest opportunity to lay their case before the Cabinet and to assure the Ministers that they were carrying on legitimate commerce. The deputation received cool comfort from the Ministers, and the Government's only reply was that Lord Salisbury had not yet had an official report from the frontier explaining how the Afridis came to be armed with Martini rifles.

# PHILIP H. CALDERON DEAD.

### Distinguished English Painter, Member of the Royal Academy, and Its Keeper Since 1887.

LONDON, May 1.—Philip Hermogenes Calderon, the distinguished painter, member of the Royal Academy and Keeper of the Royal Academy since 1887, is dead.

Philip Hermogenes Calderon was a son of the Rev. Juan Calderon and was born at Poitiers in 1833. He studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and in the atelier of M. Picot, (Member of the Institute,) in Paris.

Among his early pictures are "The Jailer's Daughter," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1858, and "The Return from Moscow," exhibited in 1861. He was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy in 1864, and a full member in 1867. In the latter year he received the first medal awarded to English art at the Paris International Exhibition.

At the close of the Paris International Exhibition in 1878, after exhibiting a large number of his canvases, he received a first-class medal and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He then devoted a long time to the task of painting decorated panels in oil for the dining room of a well-known lover of art. Among the panels were "The Olive," "The Vine," (representing the fruits of the earth,) and "The Flowers of the Earth," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881. In 1887 he was appointed Keeper of the Royal Academy in succession to Mr. Pickersgill.

Among his best known paintings are "Home After Victory," "On Her Way to the Throne," "Ruth and Naomi," "In a Palace Tower," "His Reverence," "Joan of Arc," and "Deep in the Autumn Woods."

# MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

### Slow Advance in His Malady, but No Marked Change.

LONDON, May 1.—The following bulletin as to Mr. Gladstone's condition was posted at Hawarden this evening:

"There has been no material change in Mr. Gladstone's condition since last Sunday.

"There is a slow advance in the local malady, and he has at times considerable pain, but he has felt easier this afternoon."

### Salisbury Returns to London.

LONDON, May 1.—Lord Salisbury returned to London this afternoon. He appeared bronzed and robust. His private secretary said he had never seen the Premier looking better.

# NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

### Trustees Find It Necessary to Postpone the Projected Removal.

The New York Society Library held its annual meeting the other day in the Library Building, 109 University Place, and elected the following Trustees for the ensuing year: Frederick Sheldon, Frederic J. de Peyster, Johnston L. de Peyster, George V. N. Baldwin, Edward King, Albert Mathews, Charles B. Curtis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles H. Marshall, Frederic de P. Foster, D. Maitland Armstrong, Charles C. Haight, Archibald D. Russell, Alfred Pell, and George W. Folsom.

The most interesting feature in the Trustees' annual report is the statement that the removal of the library to a more convenient site, which has been under consideration for over a year, must, for the present, be deferred. On this subject the report says:

"The subject of the removal of the library has received during the year the especial attention of the board. The selection of an appropriate site, owing to the rapidly changing conditions of the upper part of the city, is one of great difficulty, but beyond that the disposition of the present building seems, in the present financial condition of the library, an essential preliminary to any decided action. Such disposition at the moment, on any advantageous terms, seems out of the question, and it therefore appears that a pause in the direction of moving is, for the present, imperatively enforced."

The bequest of $100,000 by the late Charles H. Contoit was the most munificent of the gifts during the year, and the liberality of F. Augustus Schermerhorn in bearing the entire expense of cataloguing the books in the library is mentioned as unique, in that there has previously been no instance where one Trustee of a library has personally given the entire amount for such a work.

Among the more expensive books added during the year is a copy of the valuable art work known as the "Madrid Gallery," in three volumes, the New York Society Library being the only one in the city possessing this work.

# MELBA FAINTS ON THE STAGE.

### Bursting of a Steam Pipe in the Theatre Causes a Panic.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Toward the close of the operatic performance by Mme. Melba, in the California Theatre last night, the bursting of a steam pipe in the adjoining building, occupied as the headquarters of the Fire Department, caused a quick fire. The old wooden building was soon in a blaze, and the people in the crowded theatre, seeing through the windows the reflection of the flames, disregarded the reassuring statements of the management and attempted to rush from the building. A panic followed, in which many women fainted, but miraculously none was seriously injured.

The audience was composed of the most fashionable people in the city, and many valuable ornaments were lost. Mme. Melba fainted on the stage. The Fire Department building was gutted, as was also the St. George's stables. The damage to the theatre was slight, caused by smoke and water. The total loss is $15,000.

# THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

### To be Opened To-night at Madison Square Garden.

The electrical show at Madison Square Garden will open at 8 o'clock to-night. An overture by Conterno's Band is the first item on the programme. It will be followed by an invocation by Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University. Dr. Pupin, President of the New York Electrical Society, will request Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to preside. Mr. McKinley's signal of the opening and his message by telegraph will then be received, followed by the rendering of National airs by the band. The greeting by telephone, repeated through the phonograph, from Vice President Hobart, will precede congratulations from the Governors of New York and New Jersey. Dr. Depew's oration and the firing of the Cuban dynamite gun from the platform will follow, and the exercises will close with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Miss Hilke, the audience joining in the chorus, and the band accompanying.

Among the novelties exhibited will be a chapel lighted by vacuum tubes, giving a perfect imitation of daylight without shadows.

### Canadian Society Smoker.

The Canadian Society of New York will give its next "smoker" in the Fifth Avenue Hotel (Parlor D R) to-morrow evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock. All Canadians, whether they belong to the society or not, together with their friends, are invited to attend.

### French Liner Saw No Warship.

The French Line steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, brought 837,000f. in specie. The Bourgogne experienced variable winds and weather throughout. Not a single vessel of warlike appearance was sighted. A steerage passenger named George Wander was missed on April 23. It is supposed that he jumped overboard during the early morning hours. He was thirty-eight years old and a native of Alsace.

**The New Keeley Institute,**
745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant private restful sanitarium and home. Cures neurasthenia, alcoholic and drug excesses. Call or write.—Adv.

# MONARCHISM IN INDUSTRY

## Lecture by J. C. Pumpelly at the Conference of Christian Workingmen's Clubs.

## NATION MUST OWN RAILROADS

### The Question of Their Control One of Vital Importance to the People's Interests—Lincoln's Prophetic Vision.

The members of the Fortnightly Conference of Protestant and Catholic Workingmen's Clubs, who meet in Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, listened yesterday to a lecture on "Industrial Sovereignty and Privilege," by Josiah Collins Pumpelly. Mr. Pumpelly believes in National ownership and control of railroads, as well as Post Office and telegraph. In beginning his paper, he said:

"Spain has come to judgment, for our American people are united in the determination to punish her despotism of centuries, to put down the monster breed in oppressed Cuba, and to vindicate the sanctity of justice and humanity. As our battleships are to-day voicing the truth, and as we unite to-day to destroy a sovereignty of wrong in Cuba, so when the time comes, we, as true citizens, must mass our forces to put down in America an industrial sovereignty equally baneful. We are in for the war; it is also for reconstruction and liberation, but not by fire and sword.

"Lincoln said at the close of the civil war with keen prophetic vision: 'It has been indeed a trying hour for the Republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. Corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxious for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war.'

### Dawn of a New Era Apparent.

"Led by his counsel and warning we are against monarchism in industry, and we believe the Master is in His own way making our people ready for a new and strong demonstration of the principles of the Republic of the New Testament. We can note already the coming of the dawn of a new era.

"Wherever rent and interest are being absorbed under public control for public purposes, wherever the collective organization of the Commonwealth is being employed in places of individual effort, wherever in the public interest the free use of private land or capital is being further restrained, there is one more step toward the complete realization of the Socialist ideal being taken.

"And these principles properly applied demand, among other things, the National ownership of the railroads. So all-powerful have they become that the question of their control in the future is one vital to the people's interests.

"The railroads bring us in the United States to a turning point in civilization, at which there must be a new assertion of the people's power or a fatal loss of liberty. With us public control without public ownership is an impossibility. Ownership must precede control, and ere long, too, or those who own the railroads will own the Government. We have over 230,000 miles of railroad, controlling $400,000,000 of property, and $900,000,000 gross revenue, and having a power and influence over Legislatures and over business interests truly gigantic."

The speaker sympathized with the Western farmers who are obliged to accept for their crops whatever the dealer, the middleman, and the railroads may choose to give them, and he quoted President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, who said that for thirty-five years crops were not moved until after the corn was in the hands of the dealers, who had the rate. With National ownership and the making of the roads plus the rails, the speaker believed this could be remedied, and all would in proportion pay their just toll to the Government.

"The railroad companies," the speaker continued," work with other monopolies. The Big Four, a Chicago combination of Armour and three other firms, control the whole meat and cattle trade of the country, dictating the freight rates on land and sea, controlling markets, freezing out small holders and middlemen, and providing an unhealthy and abnormal condition in the grain as well as cattle and dressed-meat trade. Such a condition of things could not have existed in other countries where public control is the rule.

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission has done something to better these conditions, but its success has only been partial. It has been embarrassed by too little power, and power difficult to use."

### Advantages of National Ownership.

The advantages of Government ownership, Mr. Pumpelly held, are many. "It would," he said, "give the death blow to the greatest lobby that ever existed. There would be no more strikes, no more cut-downs. It would give employment to 1,500,000 men in addition to the 750,000 now employed. It would treat all alike as in our Post Offices. It would save the lives of many now sacrificed every year for the want of a more humane system of supervision. It would take the roads out of politics, with their corrupting and debauching methods. It would transport freight at one-fourth the present charges. As the express business would also go into the hands of the Nation with the railroads, it would save $5,000,000 or more yearly in that.

"In New Zealand and Australia, as our friend, the Hon. Hugh Lusk informs me, the system of State ownership of the railroads works more smoothly and satisfactorily by far than the capitalistic system in this country, while the comfort and convenience of the public appear to be in nearly every way better provided for there than here."

After speaking of the railroad service in European countries, where it is under public control, he said that unless producers exercised equal rights of access to land they stood unequal before the law, and if one man through legal privilege given to another was deprived of any part of the produce of his labor, justice did not reign. Spain in her barbaric and cruel oppression of the Cubans was a plain object lesson of what constituted bad sovereignty, what was cruel monopoly, and what was not progressive self-government and the real protection of the natural rights of the citizen. It was a battle of principles we were waging on the ocean, and it was also a battle of principles that we were waging in this land against a gluttonous materialism.

It was announced that next Sunday there will be services held in Trinity Church under the auspices of the Church Association for the Improvement of the Interests of Labor, and Bishop Potter will preach the sermon. Seats will be reserved for representatives of labor organizations, and both union and non-union working people are invited to attend.

Yesterday's conference was the last of the series of conferences for the season. President Leighton Williams said that several outdoor meetings of the clubs would probably be held during the Summer.

# THE HEALTH SHOW.

### War Fever Attracts Visitors to the Trained Nurses' Department.

The prevalence of war fever in the city at the present time is doubtless responsible for the attention bestowed upon the trained nurses in their conspicuous hospital costume at the Health Show in the Grand Central Palace.

Another feature which draws as strongly as any of the exhibits is the herd of Holstein Frisien cattle, which are an evidence of the good results to health obtainable from a proper attention to the sanitary arrangements for cattle. The model milk room in connection with the herd is an illustration of how the dairy should be conducted for the best interests of public health. The exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

### Moore—Stewart.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 1.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening, when Miss Anna Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Stewart of West Seventh Street, was married to Eugene Albert Moore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Richards. The maid of honor was Miss Kittie Stewart, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss May Evans, Miss Ida Stewart, Miss Mabel Pierson, and Miss Clara Moore, all of Plainfield. The best man was Horace Moore, brother of the groom. The ushers were Percy and Walter Stewart, William Tyler of Plainfield, Frederick Fish of Chicago, and Mr. Kilmer of Philadelphia.

# LOST $6,000 IN GEMS.

### Jeweler Missed a Pocketbook Between Boston and This City and Thinks It Was Stolen.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau yesterday made public some of the details of the supposed robbery of a pocketbook of jewelry, said to have been stolen from a New York jeweler at some place between Boston, Mass., and the East Twenty-third Street ferry, this city, last Wednesday.

George A. Howland of the wholesale jewelry firm of Kleinschmidt & Howland of 189 Broadway was the victim. Mr. Howland had been on a business trip to Boston. He left there Wednesday and arrived at the Grand Central Station at 6 P. M. He went to the Grand Union Hotel for supper and then took a Madison Avenue car south to Twenty-third Street, and thence to the East Twenty-third Street ferry.

When he left Boston, Mr. Howland says, he had two large pocketbooks containing, respectively, $20,000 and $6,000 worth of loose unset jewelry. He had paid no attention to either of these pocketbooks from the time he left Boston until he stepped aboard the boat to his home, at 218 Macon Street, Brooklyn. On putting his hand over the inside pocket of his coat he found that the book containing the smaller number of gems was gone.

Mr. Howland told Capt. McClusky the story of his trouble the same night. He said that he had ridden from the Grand Union Hotel on the rear platform of the car, upon which many persons were standing. He is confident that he did not lose the pocketbook in Boston or on the train coming to this city. While on the platform of the car he carried in his hands an umbrella and a bag, thus leaving thieves an opportunity, perhaps, to withdraw the pocketbook from his pocket.

Capt. McClusky believes the jewelry was stolen and not lost through carelessness. The Detective Bureau immediately sent notices to all of the pawnbrokers in the city, in the hope of stopping the goods if they should come into a pawnbroker's way. There were about 500 separate stones in the book lost.

Mr. Howland is a member of the Jewelers' Alliance, with which association the loss is insured. The Pinkerton Detective Agency is also on the case, as it is the regular bureau for the alliance.

# A PLAUSIBLE IMPOSTOR.

### Begging Stories of a Man Calling Himself George Francis Hall.

A plausible impostor has been operating industriously in the neighborhood of Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets and Seventh and Ninth Avenues, within the past two weeks. Having obtained in some way the names of several women who are actively engaged in church and charitable work, he has been calling upon different ones with fictitious messages from one or more of the others. In most cases he represents that the persons whose names he gives as a means of introduction have been helping him to collect a needed sum of money to enable him to go to another city, where employment awaits him. Of course he lacks a few dollars of the required amount and has been "directed to call on Mrs. ——, who has been represented to him by Mrs. —— as a very kind-hearted person, &c."

This man gives the name of "George Francis Hall" and "Frank Hall." He is comparatively well dressed, of sufficiently good address to gain admission to almost any residence, and he is a smooth and persuasive talker. It is seldom that he asks for more than $1, and his tales are so pathetic and his demeanor so humble that few women, unwarned, have the heart to refuse him. The audacity and variety of his lies, however, have been finding him out rapidly within the past few days. He has apparently overworked the neighborhood alluded to, for the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, felt justified in uttering a warning against him from the pulpit yesterday morning.

# ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS MEET.

### The Brooklyn Auxiliary Elects Officers and Discusses Its Work.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn auxiliary of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was held April 26 at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Putnam, 70 Willow Street. The following Executive Board was elected: Mrs. Putnam, Chairman; Miss Chittenden, Treasurer; Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Lindley Murray, Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. Henry MacKay, Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. Charles B. Hewitt, Mrs. Frederic S. Parsons, Miss Mary Hunter, Mrs. George H. Southard, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Clarence Sheldon, Mrs. James Lefferts, and Mrs. Frank E. Walbridge.

Mrs. Putnam, Chairman of the Executive Board, who presided, reviewed the work of the year. Miss Emily P. Bissell read an interesting paper, entitled "Taxation Without Representation." A paper written by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, on the condition of the organization in New York and the support the society is able to render to other States throughout the country, was read by the Secretary of the New York society. Mrs. Barclay Hazard and Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell spoke of the work in other States.

The meeting was well attended. Among those present were Miss Bissell of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Hazard of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany, and Mrs. George Phillips of Manhattan.

# NEW CHURCH FOR NEWARK.

### Friends of the Rev. T. A. Hughes Form a New Congregation.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—There is a split in the Fifth Baptist Church here, and as a consequence a new church was organized this afternoon at Heim's Hall, on Elm Street, by the Rev. T. A. Hughes, the deposed pastor of the Fifth Church.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, who is a young man, came to this city from Montrose, Penn., about three years ago. He was highly recommended as a preacher and a financier. About a year after his coming there began to be dissenters. It was said that the young minister was not satisfactory. A few evenings ago a meeting was held at which it was voted to drop the minister. The vote was 72 to 2. The friends of the minister did not attend the meeting.

# BOY KILLED; SLAYER FLEES.

### Frank Pettrella Dies from the Blow of a Baseball Bat.

The body of Frank Pettrella, eight years old, lay in a neat casket, at his parents' home, 33 Cherry Street, last night, while his parents sat mourning the boy's sudden and violent death.

Frank died at Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning of an injury to his head, which was inflicted with a baseball bat on the afternoon of April 15 by Joseph Kleo, a thirteen-year-old playmate, of 20 Cherry Street.

The two boys, with others, were playing in the backyard of 20 Cherry Street, when, as Mrs. Cassetta Albania, a neighbor, alleges, Kleo seized the bat and knocked young Pettrella down by a blow on the head. Little was thought of the wound, which was treated by a neary-by physician, but Kleo ran away from home and staid away a week.

He came home Saturday, but at once disappeared again, and last night his mother informed the police of the Oak Street Station, that she did not know where her son was.

Pettrella's death was reported to the Coroner's office, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Detectives are hunting for the young fugitive. It is not believed that he killed his playmate intentionally, although they frequently quarreled.

### Falling Wire Injures Two Women.

Mrs. Susan McFarland and her sister, Mrs. Mary Wise, both residing at 339 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, were injured by a falling wire on the Nassau Railroad last evening. They were passengers on a car returning from Coney Island. At Avenue N and Ocean Avenue, the wire fell and struck Mrs. McFarland, throwing her from the car and also causing her sister to fall out. They were attended by Drs. Shorter and Doole, and taken home. Both women are suffering from shock and bruises.

### Volunteer Married at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH N. J., May 1.—William H. Button, a young picture frame dealer of Elizabeth, who enlisted in Company C, (Phil Kearny Guard,) Third Regiment Volunteers, and who was betrothed to Miss Mabel Colton, married her yesterday at noon in the chapel of Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, rector of the church, officiating. Only the relatives and close friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the wedding.

# NO RAUBITSCHEK AUTOPSY.

### Relatives of the Woman Furnish No Proof of Suspicious Death.

Deputy Coroner Albert T. Weston yesterday met Mrs. Amelia Krauss of 10 West Eighty-second Street and Max and Isaac Raubitschek, the sister and brothers of Miss Catherine C. Raubitschek, who died five days ago at her home, 174 West Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Krauss requested the Coroner on Saturday to make an autopsy on the body of her sister on the strength of a cable message from another sister, Lady Nora Gordon, who lives with her husband at Monte Carlo, which read: "Have post-mortem made. Gordon."

The brothers told Dr. Weston that they did not believe there was anything suspicious in connection with their sister's death. Mrs. Krauss, who is a widow, said that she thought it very suspicious that Mr. and Mrs. Champney of 157 West Eighty-second Street had cabled Lady Gordon of the death, had discharged the dead woman's servants, closed the house, had the body removed, and that Mrs. Champney had been made executrix of the will.

Mrs. Krauss refused to make any sworn statement, and after talking for an hour Dr. Weston said that he could find no grounds whatever for making it a Coroner's case and directed a burial on the certificate given by Dr. R. H. Roof of 129 West Eighty-third Street, who certified that death was due to natural causes, and which certificate was passed by the Board of Health.

Dr. Weston told the relatives that if they later discovered any positive proof that the sister had died under suspicious circumstances the District Attorney would take charge of the matter.

# CONEY ISLAND LOOKING UP.

### Thirty Thousand People There—But No One Saw McKane.

The victims of the early Coney Island habit were numerous yesterday. Although the locality has not yet recovered from the effect of the Winter's storms, fully 30,000 persons made the trip, many of them expecting to see a demonstration in favor of John Y. McKane. But in this hope they were disappointed, as Mr. McKane remained at his home all day.

It was said last night that the ex-Boss will visit his old friends to-day, and that in remembrance of the old days an impromptu demonstration will be given him whether he wants it or not.

Many of the concert halls were open yesterday, and, together with the returning crowds of fakirs and others, the island attained a considerable degree of cheerfulness. The preliminary Coney Island season may be said to have fairly opened.

# THE CHRISTODORA HOUSE.

### Young Women's Settlement to Remove to More Commodious Quarters.

The Christodora House, as the Young Women's Settlement in Avenue B, near Tompkins Square Park, is called, will soon move to its new house at 147 Tompkins Square, as it has outgrown its old quarters. The new quarters were purchased for $23,000, which sum was secured without soliciting.

The settlement was opened June 10, 1897, and the objects of the organization were stated to be the physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual development of the women and girls of the neighborhood and hearty co-operation with the religious and philanthropic work carried on in the ward. Also the training of women who shall be in residence, in practical methods of Christian work by means of Bible study, neighborhood work, religious meetings, and the various social and educational duties connected with the Young Women's Settlement.

Educational classes were opened to meet the demand, and the young women who avail themselves of these classes are those whose business hours will not permit them to attend the night schools.

There are several clubs for younger girls, the Sangster Club for young women of over fourteen years of age, a Loyalty Club for girls of from ten to fourteen, and a Sunshine Club for little girls of from seven to ten years of age.

On Sunday mornings a children's meeting is held and they listen to a Bible story. On Sunday afternoons a Gospel meeting is held for young women.

The settlement is an interdenominational organization, and the members of the council are: Isaac Coale, E. L. Fox, Murdock Howell, John S. Huyler, the Rev. F. M. North, D. D., William H. Rowe, Jr., William L. Sexton, Miss Esther Buxton, Miss Mary Chapman, Mrs. Thomas Gladding, Miss Lucy M. Green, Miss Eleanor Hamilton; Miss Helen Hoag, Mrs. Murdock Howell, Miss Grace Matthews, Mrs. Souter Porter, Miss Anna Pierson, Miss Jean M. Richards, Miss Mary B. Sleight, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Robert Taggert, and Mrs. L. D. Wishard.

### Vicious Dog Attacks Children.

Nicholas Clancey, nine years old, of 212 Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, and Margaret Kitson, five years old, of 605 Grove Street were teasing a vicious bulldog in the street, when it bit the girl on the left ear and the boy on the right arm. The dog was driven off by P. J. Kennedy, a grocer, in whose store the children took refuge. Dr. Hoffman, who attended them, said they were not seriously hurt. The dog was shot by the police. It was said to be owned by Patrick Mullins of 246 Fourteenth Street.

### Frederick Frautzmann a Suicide.

Frederick Frautzmann, a well-to-do resident of Union Hill, N. J., committed suicide yesterday at his home, 830 Main Street, by taking acid. He was born in the town, and was sixty-five years old. His son, School Trustee Frautzmann, says he knows of no reason why his father should have killed himself. He was in independent circumstances, in good health, and happy in his family relations. It is believed that he was temporarily insane.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Cottage Glassware.**

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

**Carpet Cleansing.** T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

# DIED.

ACTON.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Sunday, May 1, Thomas C. Acton, in the 75th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULL.—On April 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, William H. Humphrey, 150 East 38th St., Henry King Bull, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral private.

BURT.—On April 29th, at her residence, 217 West 134th St., Mary Towne Burt, beloved wife of Edward Burt.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Public services will be held at Calvary M. E. Church, corner of 129th St. and 7th Av., at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.
Albany and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

FAILE.—On Sunday, May 1, Samuel Faile, son of the late Edward G. Faile, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 3, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet 9:35 train from Grand Central Station.

JEWETT.—The Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D., son of the late Admiral David Jewett of the Brazilian Navy, and son-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Richard W. Dickinson, on April 29, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 22 East 54th St., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, May 3. Interment at Woodlawn.
Wilkesbarre, Penn.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Williamsport, Penn.; Paris, and London papers please copy.

OUTREY.—At Paris, on Friday, April 29th, Maxime Outrey, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States.

SOUTHMAYD.—At his residence, 72 Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Saturday evening, April 30, Frederick A. Southmayd, son of the late Samuel D. Southmayd, in the 80th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

STEERS.—On May 1, 1898, Rebecca E. Steers, wife of James R. Steers.
Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WALSH.—Entered into rest, May 1, 1898, at her residence, 130 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, Armenia Savorie Walsh, wife of Thomas P. Walsh.
Funeral services from the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 3, at 10:30 A. M.
Western papers please copy.

WHITING.—On Friday, April 29, Marshall Whiting, M. D., son of the late Rev. Marshall and Eliza R. Whiting.
Funeral services (private) at his late residence, 56 Welling Street, Astoria, L. I., on Monday, May 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

**WOODLAWN CEMETERY.**
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

# SCARED BY A RED "EXTRA."

### The Skolfield's Captain Paid $200 to Have His Ship Towed Into Port.

The tugboat men of this harbor apparently do not mean to suffer financially from any lessened business consequent on the war. The 1,600-ton American ship George R. Skolfield, Capt. Dunning, arrived off the bar yesterday, ninety-nine days out from Singapore. The tug James A. Lawrence hailed him off the Hook and Capt. Brandow, the tug's Captain, told Capt. Dunning that war was on, the harbor mined, and that a Spanish fleet was apt to come along at any moment and gobble him. He offered to tow the ship in for $200.

As the usual price for this service is about $60, Capt. Dunning thought twice, despite the apparent urgency of the case. While he was hesitating a clever member of the tug's crew threw a red extra of one of the yellow journals aboard. It may have been the combination of colors suggestive of the Spanish flag or some terrible announcement that decided the ship's master, but be that as it may, he accepted the conditions and was towed in out of the way of the imaginary enemy's guns.

### A Suicide Identified.

The man who was found with a bullet in his head at the Putnam House on Friday, and who afterward died at Bellevue Hospital, was identified yesterday as Michael F. Renaban, a restaurant proprietor, of 85 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. The dead man's brother, James Renaban, identified the body.

### Obituary Notes.

AUGUST WEISNER, a patrolman of the Mulberry Street Station, died yesterday morning at his home, 23 Seventh Street, where he lived with his wife and family. He was thirty-seven years old, and had been on the police force for eight years. He had been sick a long time with dropsy.

# DEATHS REPORTED MAY 1.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Names and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date Dth. Apl. |
|---|---|---|
| ANDREINI, Margareta, 14 Varick St. | 1 | 30 |
| BOGIOENGO, Angela M., 7 Elizabeth. | 48 | 30 |
| BARTILDES, A. J., 546 W. 51st St. | 33 | 29 |
| BIERWITH, Oswald, 335 E. 10th St. | 48 | 29 |
| CAUZZA, D. J., 26 Oliver St. | 1 | 29 |
| CALLAHAN, James, 336 E. 53d St. | 24 | 29 |
| CARNES, Caroline W., 647 W. 152d. | 65 | 30 |
| DORFF, Louise J., 246 E. 28th St. | 30 | 29 |
| *DROPP, John L., 421 W. 32d St. | 1 | 1 |
| DOTY, Pauline, 242 W. 34th St. | 33 | 28 |
| EIFLER, Frida, 2,709 8th Av. | 8 | 30 |
| FAVRE, Henry Le, 474 2d Av. | 55 | 29 |
| FAILE, Samuel, 126 W. 47th St. | 60 | 30 |
| GUAGLIETTA, Rosina, 349 E. 114th. | 1 | 30 |
| GHETLY, Antonio, 967 1st Av. | 59 | 29 |
| GROSS, Henry, 221 2d St. | 1 | 30 |
| GEBHARDT, John, 2,120 8th Av. | 68 | 28 |
| GOLDSTEIN, Annie, 270 Rivington St. | 18 | 30 |
| HAGGERTY, Rev. D. A. S. Manchester, Conn. | 48 | 30 |
| HOLST, Emma O., 270 W. 96th St. | 24 | 29 |
| HENN, Edward, 409 10th Av. | 19 | 28 |
| JONES, Leona, 265 Rivington St. | 1 | 28 |
| KENNEDY, M. J., 495 W. Broadway. | 40 | 30 |
| KELLY, Kate, 635 1st Av. | 26 | 29 |
| KEE, Nancy, 171st St., near Audubon Av. | 75 | 30 |
| LINDERMAN, C. A., 54 E. 115th St. | 48 | 29 |
| LONG, W. A., 1,456 Amsterdam Av. | 20 | 28 |
| MERKEL, Emma, 448 W. 27th St. | 8 | 30 |
| MILLER, Philip E., 33 8th Av. | 1 | 29 |
| MEGLER, J. B., 1,633 Lexington Av. | 48 | 29 |
| O'DONNELL, John, 11 Varick St. | 36 | 30 |
| O'BRIEN, Sabina C., 58 E. 114th St. | 33 | 29 |
| OLIVER, Florence E., 82 Christopher | 48 | 30 |
| PARSONS, Ellen, 209 W. 63d St. | 29 | 29 |
| PYE, Marie L., 6 E. 126th St. | 59 | 29 |
| PICKET, Calvin, 228 W. 40th St. | 72 | 29 |
| QUININ, Ann, 332 E. 34th St. | 58 | 29 |
| REPICES, Grazia, 28 Roosevelt St. | 2 | 30 |
| REILLY, Jane, 204 W. 62d St. | 4 | 29 |
| SELTZER, Herman, 644 E. 6th St. | 52 | 30 |
| SMITH, Eleanor, 368 W. 127th St. | 55 | 29 |
| *STRIKLER, Michael, 99 Orchard St. | 60 | 1 |
| SODEN, Patrick, 219 W. 32d St. | 62 | 30 |
| STENTZ, William P., Workhouse. | 45 | 29 |
| SHINE, Christopher, 318 6th St. | 38 | 28 |
| TWEDDLE, A. E., 115 W. 113th St. | 38 | 29 |
| *TRAINOR, Alice, 177 W. Houston St. | 1 | 1 |
| TAG, Katharine, 201 W. 17th St. | 75 | 29 |
| TRIVELLI, Filomena, 82 Mulberry St. | 1 | 30 |
| WILLIAMS, Vivian, 254 W. 41st St. | 2 | 30 |
| WILSON, Nelson, 212 W. 62d St. | 37 | 28 |
| WARD, George W., 434 W. 35th St. | 38 | 29 |
| WALSH, Frank, Bellevue Hosp. | 38 | 29 |
| *WEISSMANN, S., 94 7th St. | 58 | 1 |
| WILLIAMS, Mary, 460 W. 38th St. | 2 | 30 |
| YOUNG, Maude E., 343 E. 80th St. | 27 | 29 |
| ZITT, Elizabeth, 187 W. Houston St. | 60 | 29 |

*Date of death in May.

### Brooklyn.

| Names and Address. | Age in Yrs. | Date Dth. Apl. |
|---|---|---|
| BARDMAN, Katharine, 372 17th St. | 1 | 29 |
| BABCOCK, Gertrude P., 276 Pulaski. | 1 | 29 |
| BUCHINI, Francisco, L. I. Col. Hosp. | 28 | 29 |
| BRADLEY, E. A., 148 Jefferson Av. | 35 | 29 |
| CIRRONE, Najiati, 518 Myrtle Av. | 71 | 30 |
| CUNNINGHAM, Isabella, 260 Lorimer. | 59 | 29 |
| DAHLE, Michael, 361 Metropolitan Av. | 1 | 30 |
| DETELS, Claus, 329 Grand St. | 71 | 29 |
| EAMES, Ellen D., 165 Adams St. | 70 | 29 |
| FORMAN, Nicholas, L. I. State Hosp. | 47 | 29 |
| FESTO, Maria, 304 Union Av. | 39 | 30 |
| FRANZ, Louisa, 66 Van Sicklen Av. | 49 | 28 |
| FOX, Francis, 168 Elizabeth St. | 36 | 30 |
| GRIGGS, Laura A., Hotel St. George. | 77 | 29 |
| HARRIGAN, John, 511 Columbia St. | 20 | 28 |
| HARISS, Charles C., 397 S. 4th St. | 35 | 29 |
| HENKLER, Sophie, 624 Baltic St. | 38 | 28 |
| HENRY, Elizabeth, 97 N. Henry St. | 56 | 28 |
| KAISER, Antonio, 266 Floyd St. | 38 | 30 |
| KEHN, Sophia, 104 Weirfield St. | 71 | 29 |
| LUPTON, Joseph V., 773 Madison St. | 1 | 30 |
| LANDERS, William, 280 Stagg St. | 4 | 30 |
| LARSON, Bernard, Wilson's Dock. | 32 | 29 |
| MOORE, Julia, 1,888 Atlantic Av. | 57 | 30 |
| MAHONEY, Ellen, 77 Steuben St. | 63 | 28 |
| McCULLOUGH, W. H., 207 Logan St. | 1 | 30 |
| McGLONE, Thomas, 110 Tolman St. | 5 | 28 |
| ROTH, Frank, 177 Knickerbocker Av. | 4 | 27 |
| ROESCH, Elizabeth, 202 Montrose Av. | 79 | 30 |
| REMESCHATIS, Clara, 202 Grove St. | 2 | 30 |
| RISSER, Marc, 243A Vernon Av. | 78 | 30 |
| ROSS, Ellen, 72 Ellery St. | 52 | 29 |
| RYAN, Mary, St. Peter's Hospital. | 60 | 30 |
| ROWLAND, J. H., 209 Madison St. | 70 | 28 |
| STECK, Arnold, 367 Bridge St. | 2 | 29 |
| SPEIGHT, James, 350 Hamilton Av. | 1 | 30 |
| SCHAAD, Edna E., 190 Miller Av. | 2 | 28 |
| SHERIDAN, Mary, 106 15th St. | 4 | 29 |
| WELSH, Ellen, L. I. State Hospital. | 62 | 30 |
| WERNER, Emma, 106 Stagg St. | 33 | 30 |
| WALTER, Emma, 825 Stockton St. | 1 | 30 |
| WILLMOTT, Edna, 155 Hopkins St. | 1 | 30 |
| WINTER, Charles, 231 Ellery St. | 2 | 30 |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, Will Sell at Auction MONDAY and two following afternoons, at 3 o'clock,**

**BOOKS**

from private Libraries, including standard works in various departments of literature and special collections of works on Cookery, Dinner Giving, and Markets, and the Drama; also illustrated and new Books, many in handsome bindings.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

A collection of Books, including New and Old Publications, Standard Works, Limited Editions, &c., &c.

**New York City Marble Cemetery.**
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT Owners in the New York City Marble Cemetery, Second Street, between First and Second Avenues, will be held at Olivet Memorial Church, No. 59 Second Street, directly opposite the Cemetery, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. ALBERT BULLUS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

MAY, 1898.

**A Study of Snow Crystals.** W. A. Bentley and G. H. Perkins.

An interesting study of snow crystals, illustrated with photomicrographs of the actual crystals.

**The West Indian Bridge between North and South America.** J. W. Spencer.

A clear statement of the observations and phenomena which make such a land connection between the two continents a probable fact of recent geological history.

**A Study of Children's Ideals.** Estelle M. Darrah.

An extremely important study in child psychology.

**The Question of Wheat.** Worthington C. Ford.

A second paper discussing the great importance which the wheat question has assumed in modern trade.

**Kite-Flying in 1897.** George J. Varney.

An illustrated paper describing the meteorological results obtained, and the advances made, in kite-flying during the past year.

**Theory and Practice of Income Taxation.** Hon. David A. Wells.

Shows the impossibility of enforcing equitably a system of income taxation, and points out the dangerous and criminal tendencies which such taxes always foster.

Other articles: Witchcraft in Bavaria; A Relic of Astrology; Man's Dependence on the Earth; Earliest Recollections; and Sketch (with Portrait) of Russell H. Chittenden.

Correspondence: A Fasting Frog; Dean Buckland and the Heart of Louis XIV.

Editor's Table: An Educational Heretic; Realization of a Prophecy of Mr. Spencer.

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

# HARLEM RIVER BOATING

## Many of the Crack Crews Completely Broken Up Because of the War.

## BEST MEN NOW IN SERVICE

### The Harlem Regatta May in Consequence Be Postponed Till Late in the Season—Many Boat Parties on the River.

Harlem River oarsmen turned out in full force yesterday and made good use of the fine day, which was really the first pleasant one they have enjoyed since the season opened. The majority of the crews out, however, were bent on pleasure, as the crews which have been training for the Harlem Regatta, on Memorial Day, and the Middle States Regatta, have been broken up completely by the calling out of the militia and Naval Reserves. Many of the Harlem River oarsmen were of the opinion yesterday that it would be advisable to postpone the Harlem Regatta until later in the season. From the present outlook the regatta will not be the success it has been in previous years, and will have to depend largely on out-of-town entries to fill up the events.

The Nassau Boat Club was well represented on the water both morning and afternoon. The four-oared barge was manned by Cool, bow; Cleaver, No. 2; Blunt, No. 3; Reynolds, stroke, and Pye, coxswain, and a six-mile spin up the river was enjoyed. Later in the day L. N. Mackey and C. M. De La Vergne made a trip to the Hudson River by way of the ship canal in a double gig and logged fourteen miles. O. D. Thees, President Fred Pilmas, and several other members of the club were out in singles. Although the ranks have been sadly depleted by the call to arms, the club members look forward to quite a lively season and hope to see the Nassau colors cross the line first in one or two events.

In order to encourage racing among the club members, ex-President Clement C. March has offered a new single shell to be competed for in a series of handicap races. It is also expected that Olin J. Stephens, who now holds the Abeel Cup, will have to meet several challengers. The club will formally open its boathouses for the season next Sunday, and also launch the club's new eight-oared barge and christen her with appropriate ceremonies.

The Harlem Rowing Club intends to enter an eight-oared crew in the Harlem Regatta and has purchased the eight-oared shell which Waters of Troy built for Columbia University last year, and which was used by the 'Varsity crew. The following crew manned the boat yesterday: Jack Nagle, bow; Cody, No. 2; Topping, No. 3; Dolan, No. 4; Mace, No. 5; Schaefer, No. 6; Lloyd, No. 7; Mahr, stroke, and Trier, coxswain. This crew, with one or two changes, will be the crew entered in the event, and it will begin training this evening. The crew is a very heavy one, and gives promise of making a good showing, as the majority of the men are old hands at sweep rowing.

Wallace Ross, who is coaching the First Bohemian Boat Club's four and eight oared crews, had the men on the water twice during the day. He says both crews are rapidly improving in their work, a fact that is evident by their long, easy stroke and clean work.

The Hudson Boat Club's eight-oared barge, manned by a crew composed of T. Keenan, bow; D. Leonard, No. 2; E. Lowenthal, No. 3; P. Schultz, No. 4; F. Quinn, No. 5; H. Luhrs, No. 6; M. Simmons, No. 7; Charles McDermott, stroke, and F. Keppler, Jr., coxswain, rowed through the ship canal and paid a visit to Davis, the Harlem boat builder, who has just completed a four-oared gig for the club. The boat is of peculiar construction, and oarsmen have been much interested in her and have looked forward to her trial with much interest. Four of the barge's crew launched the gig and rowed several miles in her. She sat on the water well, proved herself to be very stiff, and the crew which manned her had nothing but praise for her.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club colors were seen in the river frequently on singles and doubles. Capt. Binzen says that his crews have been badly broken up, but that he will endeavor to place a junior single and a junior double in the Harlem regatta.

The Dauntless four-oared gig crew were on the water during the morning, and their work was much admired. Capt. Brown of the Friendship Boat Club has also been obliged to abandon a four-oared crew which he had in training, on account of the war, and about the only entry for the Harlem regatta now in view is C. Brown, who is training for the junior single event. Among the club members on the water yesterday were H. Knoeppel and O. Smith in a double gig, and T. Convey in a single. The Union Boat Club was well represented on the water yesterday, as was the Lone Star.

# THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

### Its New Home at Sea Gate Almost Ready—Donations Received for New Cup Races.

Preparations for the opening ceremonies of the new home of the Atlantic Yacht Club are nearly completed, and in a short time the yachtsmen will take possession of their newly acquired property to the accompaniment of strains of music, punctuated by the booming of friendly cannon.

More than 100 members of the organization took advantage of the warm weather and journeyed to Seagate yesterday. They strolled over the house and its surrounding lawns, which in time will be transformed from an arid waste of sand dunes to a flower garden. The house is completed and the decorations called forth many encomiums from those who were paying their first visit to the place. The decorations, tapestries, and upholstered furniture are in place, and the committees in charge are only waiting for the old Bay Ridge house to be placed on its new foundation with a few minor details arranged, before invitations for the housewarming will be issued.

The Bay Ridge house rode at anchor on its pontoons inside the breakwater yesterday, and within a week will be firmly fixed on its new site. It will be used as an auxiliary to the larger and newer house.

Before starting for Europe Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore left a sum of money in the hands of Col. Austen and his associates on the Regatta Committee for the purchase of suitable trophies to be known as the Vice Commodore's Cups. No dates for the races for these trophies have as yet been determined upon, but they will probably be held during August.

Following the example of the Vice Commodore, Rear Commodore Ballantine has forwarded to the Regatta Committee the sum of $300 for the same object. Beyond acknowledging the receipt of the money, Col. Austen and his confrères have as yet taken no action for the arrangement of the races, but it is probable that the Rear Commodore's Cups will be the prizes in the final races of the Atlantic Club's schedule of contests.

The Adams Cups, gifts of Commodore Frederick T. Adams, are scheduled as usual for next month. Many yacht owners have given assurances that there will be no lack of entries in the various races scheduled by the Atlantics, and an unusually good season of yachting is anticipated. The rowing races on Gravesend Bay, which the yachtsmen have been trying to arrange in conjunction with the N. A. A. O. have finally been declared off.

### The Pioneers Passing Away.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

Within the last few days, five of the pioneers of the State have crossed the great divide. They had all reached a ripe old age. Their careers had been notable for courageous and faithful struggles with the dangers and difficulties of the early days, and for good citizenship and placid life during their later years. They were among the venturesome and hardy men who came here when the journey was long, tedious, and trying, blazed their way through the primeval forest and extended the area of civilization and development. They built up homes and reared families which to-day are useful and honorable to the State. They laid deep the foundations on which rest the safety and prosperity of the Commonwealth. They came with the bull team and opened the way for others to come in palace cars. One by one they are going, and soon there will be only a memory of them left. The people of the State owe them most thankful and lasting remembrance.

# CHARLESTON IS SAFE.

### The Famous Harbor Impregnable to Any Foreign Fleet—Recent Work Done in Strengthening It.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Charleston might have been a target for the Spaniards if the war had begun a year ago, but now, as she stands, with every modern appliance of defense ready and skilled marksmen on her outposts ready to welcome the first approach of a foe, she is almost as safe from such attack as though she stood on Gibraltar. This does not mean that there was no need for the big guns and heavy fortifications on Sullivan's Island and Sumter, and the mines in the harbor, and the garrisons. Far from it. These are preventives very well worth the cost, and as the old saying goes, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The trouble and cost of perfecting Charleston's fortifications are but trifles when an imaginary comparison is made, and the seizure and occupancy of this city is put on the other side of the balance.

Although the work of the Government has appeared slow to many, it has nevertheless been sure and substantial, and to-day Charleston is very nearly impregnable. To begin with the city is seven miles from the jetty entrance to the sea, a distance at which no degree of efficiency could be obtained if vessels desired to shell the place from outside the harbor. There are, it is true, guns of power sufficient to carry projectiles that far, but their elevation must be considerable, and with the motion incident to the water just outside a harbor the aim would be very unsatisfactory even if the turrets on shipboard allowed the guns to be given the proper angle.

### Ready To-day.

And then a ship just outside the harbor, although seven or eight miles from Charleston, would be within easy range of the guns of Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie. A year ago an enemy would have had little to fear from the forts, but to-day (not to-morrow or next month, but this morning, if necessary,) they could train upon an enemy four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, and about ten muzzle-loading guns, fifteen-inch Rodmans and ten-inch Parrotts.) There are about 225 men of the United States Army in and about the forts, and these men are trained fighters—not like the gladiators to deal death by the sword or pike to one man at a time, but to reduce the destruction of a ship or fleet to a problem in fractions, and hurl thousand-pound explosive projectiles to meet an incoming enemy. The forts on the island are the mortar battery, with eight twelve-inch mortars, mounted and tested, and eight mortars now being placed. It is about 1,000 feet square, and the walls are of sand and concrete, more than 100 feet through. In the centre are magazines, store houses, quarters for the garrison, cisterns, workshops, machine shops, &c. A complete electric plant furnishes light for all the rooms, power for moving the ammunition, and a current for firing the mortars. This battery is situated near the Atlantic Beach Hotel, at the upper end of the island, and has a full view from the Jetty entrance and the sea for many miles to the south and east. The mortars were tested last Fall, and with only a few practice shots, projectiles were landed on Morris Island beach, four miles away, within fifty yards of a flag which had been erected as a target.

Battery Jasper is a half-moon battery, situated on the front beach about 100 yards east of Fort Moultrie. This battery has been erected within the past twelvemonth and is regarded as "bullet proof," even to the most formidable ordnance afloat.

A wall of sand and concrete 150 feet thick faces the sea, and in niches at the back are four 10-inch breech-loading rifles. The guns have been made ready within the past few weeks, and a projectile from any one of them would carry destruction to an average war vessel if delivered in a vital part. The guns are of the latest model, are 10-inch bore, about forty feet long, and weigh 67,000 pounds exclusive of mountings. They are mounted on disappearing carriages, which bring them well within the walls of the battery when ready for action, and safe down into the niches again when the charge has been delivered. The armor-piercing projectiles for these guns are about three feet long, pointed, and weigh about 800 pounds each. There are thousands of projectiles in the magazines on the island, and tons of brown prismatic powder with which to fire them.

### Old Fort Moultrie.

Fort Moultrie has not escaped the hand of the Government. For a long time it has stood only as a relic of bygone struggles, and the beach sand was drifting higher each year, as if to bury it and its memories from all the world. But the United States engineers turned their attention this way a few weeks ago, and now the steam shovel and large gangs of men are daily at work within and without the old walls. Tons of broken stone have been piled in behind the brick work, and the interior is being generally overhauled and strengthened. Four big muzzle-loading guns, two fifteen-inch Rodmans, and two ten-inch Parrott guns have been remounted in more commanding positions, and emplacements are ready for mounting several rapid-fire guns of smaller calibre, which are expected to arrive in a few days from New York. While Moultrie is not strictly ready for work, it could be of considerable use in repelling an invader.

Fort Sumter has been in the hands of the Government engineers for some months, and its walls are now doubly strong. New quarters have been erected, and the magazines and storehouses rebuilt and strengthened. Four big muzzle-loading guns are all that are in place as yet, but these could make a stubborn fight if needed. Sumter is to have several heavy modern guns in a short time, and the emplacements are already prepared for their reception. From its position Sumter faces the Jetty Channel, and any ships in attempting to enter Charleston would have to first silence the guns on this old fort.

But supposing that all the forts had been silenced, and an enemy attempted to enter Charleston Harbor, there would still be some very serious obstacles in the way. There is but one passage, wide enough for the passage of all friendly ships, but very narrow for an enemy. And this passage and the channel is guarded by about seventy-five submarine mines. These engines of destruction have all been placed and the electric cables laid. In a casemate of one of the forts is the keyboard, and from it the mines may be exploded at will.

The information is obtained that Stono Inlet will also be mined, and this will make the approaches to Charleston practically impassable.

### Kissing Day at Hungerford.

From The Daily News of London.

Hungerford is once more celebrating Hocktide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies. This interesting ceremony began with the annual "Macaroni Supper," and will be continued when the two local gentlemen who have been elected "tuttimen for the ensuing year," go round to the houses of the tenants in the town to exercise their prerogative of kissing all the ladies in each house. Hungerford is one of the last remaining unreformed boroughs of England, and still retains its ancient official nomenclature, electing, in the place of Mayor and Corporation, a Constable, a Portreeve, a Keeper of the Coffers, a Hayward, two Aletasters, and a Bellman. The tuttimen (who are also Collectors of the poll tax) have from time immemorial called at every house in the borough, and have received from each inhabitant—if he be male—a penny, and in the case of the ladies, a kiss, given under the shadow of the "tuttipole." The beginning of the ceremony is announced from the balcony of the Town Hall by a blast from the Hungerford horn blown by the Bellman. Afterward a dinner is held, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected.

### Canada Will Furnish Horses.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

The American Government is depending upon Canada for a supply of horses in case of need. An agent of the United States has been in Ontario and Quebec making arrangements for horses, and he is said to have made contracts for fully 5,000 animals. He was at Montreal, Toronto, and other points between here and Windsor, and arranged with dealers at the places where he stopped to ship horses across the line if they were required. No contracts were made for immediate delivery, for the United States Government is fully supplied at the present time. Mr. Walter Harland Smith of Toronto was called on by the American agent and agreed to supply 1,000 horses when called upon. A uniform price was arranged for all the animals. It is possible, however, that the United States may not require any horses; in that case Canadian dealers will have had their trouble for nothing.

# ACTIVE WEEK FOR GOLF

## May Weather Causes All the Local Clubs to Open Their Links for Contests.

## MANY GAMES FOR THE WOMEN

### Long List of Events at Harbour Hill—Armstrong Gives a Gold Medal to the Staten Island Cricket Club.

The big golf event of this week will be the intercollegiate championship tournament, as was described yesterday with the names of those college students who will probably represent Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia in the games at the Ardsley Club, commencing Wednesday morning. There will, however, be many more golf events this week, Saturday, especially, having more games announced than for any other day thus far of the season. Those clubs that have not already opened their courses will do so Saturday, and the result is an unusual array of golf fixtures. So this first week in May will witness the complete opening of the golfing season.

The ladies of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, will have an opportunity in a mixed foursome contest with the men to-morrow to play for two silver prizes given by Charles Adams and Duncan Edwards. On Saturday, in connection with the usual handicap for men, there will be a bogie competition for a cup given by Edward W. Jewett.

The links of the Harbour Hill Golf Club on Staten Island, which have been greatly improved and increased to eighteen holes during the Winter, will be formally opened on Saturday with matches for both men and ladies. The club has a large membership, and the opening day is certain to see a large outpouring of enthusiastic players. The ladies' event will be the first of their series of monthly handicaps, of which one will be played every month during the season. A prize will be given to the winner in each contest. The men's match will be their first monthly handicap for Class A and Class B players. The committee of the Harbour Hill Club has arranged a long list of interesting events, and it is evidently the intention to keep the links lively through the season. The ladies' tournament for the championship of the club will commence Saturday, May 21, and continue through Decoration Day, when the winner of the regular tournament will play the present champion, Miss Adeline K. Robinson.

The men's championship series will begin May 28, and will be finished June 4, when the winner will meet the present champion, Malcolm Graham, Jr., in a thirty-six-hole match. A Consolation Cup will also be offered in the men's championship, and as a solace to all those members who play but fail to qualify for either event, a special tournament known as the Duffers' Handicap has been arranged for their benefit on June 11.

### Tournament for Golf Kickers.

A "kickers'" handicap is announced for July 4, so it will be seen that it is the policy of the committee to give every one a chance to win something. The Tournament Committee consists of J. Maxwell Carrere, Chairman; J. A. Morton, Paul B. Cooke, Miss Adeline K. Robinson, and Miss Edith R. Edwards. Mr. Morton is Captain of the golf team. The first team match will be played next Saturday at Newburg with the Powelton Golf Club, and two weeks later the Montclair Golf Club will be played on the Montclair links.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, whose links are at Livingston and not far from the Harbour Hill Club, has also a large number of tournaments arranged for the season, and the first regular monthly handicap for Classes A and B will be played next Saturday. George E. Armstrong, the new Captain of the club, has signalized his acceptance of that position by presenting a gold medal, known as the Armstrong Gold Medal, which is to be emblematic of the championship of the club. The club has never had such a trophy in the past, and the first contest for the medal will be played Saturday, May 14. It will bring out all the good golfers in the club. Besides the monthly handicaps, the other events include team matches, foursomes and mixed foursomes, a challenge cup handicap, and bogie competitions.

The Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., which opened its course for the season with a members' team match last Saturday, will hold the first of a series of competitions for the Governors' Cup, a very handsome trophy, next Saturday. The conditions of this contest are: Eighteen holes, handicap medal play, to be played for on May 7 or 8, June 11 or 12, July 9 or 10, Aug. 13 or 14, Sept. 10 or 11, Oct. 15 or 16. Scores shall be accepted only on cards bearing the signature of the Captain, which must be obtained before starting, from Willie Fernie, the professional. The winners shall have their names inscribed on the cup, with dates and scores, and shall not be eligible to again compete until the finals. The six winners shall compete at match play, eighteen holes, two of the players to draw byes.

The Handicap Committee of the club consists of H. M. Alexander, Jr., Arthur Taylor, and Craig Colgate, the latter a member of Yale's championship team last year. Walter J. Travis is the champion of the club, and as Herbert M. Harriman has lately joined it, a strong team can be put in the field this year. The first team match will be held on May 14 at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn.

### Club Notes of Interest.

Mayor Charles J. Fisk of Plainfield, N. J., has presented to the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of that city a silver cup, to be known as the Mrs. Charles J. Fisk Cup, which will be competed for each Saturday afternoon in May, June, September, and October. The conditions under which it is offered exclude all but active members in competing for the prize. The competition will be at eighteen holes, handicap, medal play. The point system will govern the participants. The best net score on each tournament day will count 3 points, the second best 2 points, and the third best 1 point. The player having the greatest number of points on Oct. 29 is to become the owner of the prize. The entries close May 5, as the first competition follows the next day.

The dates for the women's championship tournament, to be held this year at the Ardsley Club, have been selected for Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14. This is the annual contest for the championship of the United States, which is now held by Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Club.

The Lenox Golf Club has announced the week beginning Sept. 5 for its annual open tournament. The officers of the club for the year are: President—William D. Sloane; Vice President—T. Howland Robbins; Treasurer—James W. Burden; Secretary—John S. Alexander.

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., has engaged Willie Anderson as its professional for the season. Anderson was with the Lakewood Golf Club during the Winter, and came within one stroke of winning the open championship at Chicago last year. He is an able player and an efficient greens keeper. A team match has been substituted in place of the usual handicap for the closing event in the Baltusrol open tournament, May 12, 13, and 14. The teams will consist of four men.

### Boston Students Frightened.

From The Boston eHrald, April 29.

The large six-story brick building in Trinity Place, opposite the Art Museum, occupied by the architectural and engineering departments of the Institute of Technology, and known among the students as the Architectural Building, was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The blaze is said to have been caused by an explosion in the top story, although another story is that it was caused by the explosion of a kettle used by plumbers. There were no students in that room at the time, but in the building more than 100 young men were at work. A large number were on the floor directly beneath the one on which the fire started. Their first hint of danger was a tremendous noise, which jarred the building and shook the dust from the floor above down on to their drawings. The fire spread so fast, notwithstanding the favorable construction to resist the action of flames, that the students were obliged to scamper for their lives, most of them leaving behind them their drawing instruments. The formidable array of fire apparatus summoned, with the fierce rainstorm as a welcome auxiliary, succeeded in getting control of the fire without delay, and confining it to the top floor. It was amusing to hear the students tell that their first impression on hearing the explosion was that the Spanish had begun to bombard Boston, and that the first shell had dropped on their building.

# GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

## Aqueduct's Meeting Will Close on Thursday to Make Way for Morris Park.

## THE FULL STAKE PROGRAMME

### Prizes Offered by a Number of Well-Known People for the Newport Horse Show to be Held in September.

Metropolitan turfmen have been whetting their sporting appetites for six days at Aqueduct, where even under the unfavorable weather conditions of last week they witnessed some fair sport. The racing at Aqueduct will be continued this week up to Thursday, when the Spring meeting will end. The scene of racing will then be shifted to Morris Park, with its extensive grounds, broad stretches, and many courses, where for twelve days there will be six events, including at least two stake races each day. The meeting will open on Saturday, when the Juvenile Stakes will bring out some of the promising two-year-olds of the year, and the Metropolitan, the first of the Spring handicaps, will insure a good contest between the good ones of the older division. The bad weather of last week has retarded the work of the trainers who have candidates for the big prize, but most of those that will start are on edge and will need only breezing work between now and the time they are called to the post.

Ben Holladay, who has the assignment of top weight, at 126 pounds, will probably not be a starter, but Dr. Catlett, in at 124 pounds, is in excellent shape, and the trainers who saw his work up to the time the bad weather came are very confident of his chances. The Schorr candidate, Macy, who is regarded by the Southern racing men to be the most dangerous horse in the race, arrived at Morris Park Friday in charge of Charles T. Patterson, and with him came Ornament and May Hampstead. Ornament is not a candidate for the Metropolitan, but he is the favorite for the Brooklyn Suburban and Handicap in spite of his recent defeat in the South.

The great son of imp. Order and Victorine will race to the end of the season and will then be retired to the stud. May Hempstead is attracting much attention, for if her showing on the metropolitan tracks this season is equal to the form she showed in the South during the Winter, she will be a rare mare, and will be able to take her place in turf history by the side of Firenze, Miss Woodford, and the other great race mares of the American turf.

The programme offered by the Westchester Racing Association is an attractive one, and as the purses in the overnight events, as well as the stakes, are liberal, large fields may be expected. The stake programme is as follows:

SATURDAY, MAY 7.—The Juvenile of $5,000, for two-year-olds; 68 eligible; five furlongs, straight. Metropolitan Handicap, with $3,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 29 eligible; the Withers mile.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.—The Fashion of $3,000, for fillies two years old; 42 eligible; half a mile, straight. Crotona Highweight Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; 19 eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.—The Larchmont of $500, for maiden three-year-olds at time of entry; 16 eligible; seven furlongs. St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, with $600 added, for four-year-olds and upward; a mile and one-half over six flights of hurdles.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.—The Bouquet (selling) of $1,000, for two-years-olds; 45 eligible; five furlongs, straight. Toboggan Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year olds and upward; the Eclipse course.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.—National Stallion Race of $20,000, for two-year-olds; 157 eligible; five furlongs, straight. The Withers of $5,000, for three-year-olds; 75 eligible; the Withers mile. New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-old and upward, with $750 added; 25 eligible; about two miles.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.—Baychester, with $750 added, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1897; 29 eligible; the Withers mile. Claremont Highweight Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 19 eligible; six and one-half furlongs.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.—The Laureate, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 58 eligible; five furlongs, straight. Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; 24 eligible; a mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.—The Van Nest, (selling,) with $500 added, for three-year-olds; 25 eligible; six and one-half furlongs. The New Rochelle Handicap, with $700 added, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.—The Eclipse, of $10,000, for two-year-olds; 74 eligible; five and one-half furlongs, straight. The Ladies' of $3,000, for fillies three years old; 13 eligible; the Withers mile. International Steeplechase Handicap, with $750 added, for four-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; about two and one-half miles.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.—Pocantico Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds; 32 eligible; a mile and one-sixteenth, over the hill. The Amateur Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, with $300 in plate and $1,200 in cash added; qualified gentlemen jockeys to ride; 22 eligible; the Withers mile.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.—The Galety, with $750 added, for fillies two years old; 54 eligible; half a mile, straight. The Harlem, (selling,) with $500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; the Withers mile.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.—Thirty-second renewal of the Belmont, with $3,500 added and $1,000 in plate, offered by August Belmont, for three-year-olds; 21 eligible; a mile and three furlongs, over the hill. Van Courtland Highweight Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 19 eligible; seven furlongs.

⁂

Henry F. Eldridge, the Secretary of the Newport Horse Show Committee, has just issued the prize list for the horse show which will be held this year on the Casino Grounds, at Newport, on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The prize list is an interesting one, and is arranged in a manner that should bring out a large entry list. Potter Palmer and F. M. Ware offer prizes for trotters; H. McK. Twombly and Prescott Lawrence for hackneys; T. Morgan Stewart, James Stillman, and Calvin S. Brice for horses in harness; Lispenard Stewart, Center Hitchcock, and George Peabody Wetmore for horses, carriages, and appointments; H. A. Taylor and Elbridge T. Gerry for heavy draught horses; Col. Edward Morrell and Oliver H. P. Belmont for four-in-hands; H. F. Eldridge, F. P. Garrettson, and W. L. Elkins for ponies in harness; A. T. Kemp and Harry Payne Whitney for hunters, and Robert Goelet, J. De Forest Danielson, William R. Travers, and John R. Drexel for consolation prizes in various classes.

⁂

Max F. Greenbaum, one of the younger members of the driving brigade, is coming rapidly to the front as an owner of fast roadsters. He had several speedy ones in his stalls, but recently he added a few others, until now he has one of the largest strings of speed in the neighborhood of the Bull's Head Market.

### To-day's Card at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $600 at this meeting. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gala Day | 114 | Warrenton | 109 |
| Sanders | 114 | Hindoonet | 109 |
| Vigenta | 109 | Black Dude | 106 |
| Nabob | 109 | Tabouret | 104 |
| First Fruit | 109 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al Reeves | 110 | Ninety Cents | 105 |
| Joe Carroll | 109 | Tortugas | 104 |
| Rhodymenia | 108 | Overboard | 104 |
| Sweetest | 107 | Charmante | 103 |
| Silver Step | 106 | Sky Scraper | 103 |
| Lady Livingston | 105 | Belle of Oakwood | 101 |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tinge | 115 | Pink Chambray | 101 |
| Waterman | 113 | Phillip | 99 |
| Lexington Pirate | 111 | Sagacity | 99 |
| Rifle | 111 | Ella Daly | 97 |
| Schultz | 111 | Byron Cross | 97 |
| Miss Tenny | 108 | Maud Ellis | 91 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes for two-year-olds, with $600 added. Four and one-half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Damien | 108 | Trimmer | 102 |
| Chemisette | 107 | Bessie Taylor | 102 |
| Judge Magee | 107 | Autumn | 99 |
| Mr. Clay | 104 | Charmante | 99 |
| Roysterer | 103 | Sweetest | 99 |
| Holden | 102 | Al Reeves | 90 |

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Ronald | 115 | Passover | 107 |
| Our Johnny | 114 | Atlantus | 107 |
| Gitty | 111 | Festa | 87 |
| Cherry Leaf | 111 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1897 or 1898; selling. About seven furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor Sheehan | 120 | Rappahannock | 104 |
| Burch | 115 | Harry Crawford | 102 |
| Rotterdam | 115 | Nigger Baby | 97 |
| Friskal | 112 | Duchess Annette | 95 |
| Mr. Kattenburg | 108 | Sweet Sound | 90 |
| Curacoa | 107 | | |

# REMOVAL.

◆◆◆◆◆◆

## German American Insurance Co.

of New York.

After May 1st, 1898, the Company will occupy its new offices in the

German American Building,

S. W. Cor. Liberty and Nassau Streets,

NEW YORK CITY.

*Entrances from Both Streets.*

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

### Louisvilles Defeat Chicagos and the Pittsburg Team Wins from the Cincinnatis.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 9 | 3 | .750 |
| Baltimore | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| Chicago | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| Boston | 6 | 5 | .545 |
| Pittsburg | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| Brooklyn | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| New York | 3 | 6 | .333 |
| Washington | 3 | 6 | .333 |
| Louisville | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 8 | .200 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 4; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis-Cleveland game postponed.

At Paterson, N. J.—Paterson, 2; Lancaster, 1.
At Newark, N. J.—Hartford, 3; Newark, 2.
At Syracuse—Buffalo, 5; Syracuse, 2.

### Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Boston in Washington.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Colonels started off with a good lead. The locals tied them in the eighth, but were unable to score again. Clark's good base running with an out and a hit won in the tenth. Attendance, 11,900. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —3 |
| Louisville | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —4 |

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Louisville, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Briggs and Donohue; Cunningham and Wilson.

### Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—The Pirates won their first game from the Reds to-day. Breitenstein was hit hard. McPhee was spiked by Schriver, and will be out of the game for a week. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —5 |
| Pittsburg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | —11 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein, Coar, and Peitz; Tannehill and Schriver.

# BUCKRA.

### Present Significance of the Word as Used by Southern Negroes.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A correspondent at Moultrie, Ga., writes to The Morning News: "I see in your editorial columns of April 18 the word 'buckra,' taken evidently from the negro dialect. Can you give me the derivation of the word and its correct definition?"

It is hardly possible to comply literally with the request. The common belief in the South is that the word is an importation from the wilds of Africa, and that it was brought over by natives captured and sold as slaves. That is the tradition, but it cannot be traced back and verified, for the reason that the slaves were drawn from tribes without a literature or even a written language. Indeed, it would probably be rather broad to call their means of communicating ideas a language at all, in the same sense that we call English, French, German, &c., languages. The story goes, however, that the term "buckra," as applied to the white people by the old-time negroes when talking among themselves meant "thief," or "devil," and that it was brought from the Guinea coast.

The special application of the word is supposed to have referred to the circumstance of the natives having been stolen from their homes by white people and sold into servitude. The Standard Dictionary, however, says that "buckra" means white, or belonging to the white man, hence good and strong; otherwise "a white man, a master, or a powerful demon." Webster's Dictionary gives the definition of the word, which it says comes from the Calabar coast, thus: "Demon, a powerful and superior being; a white man; a term used by negroes of the African coast, West Indies, &c."

Before the war, in the coast country, the term "buckra" was most often used by the slaves with the prefix "poor," "poor buckra" meaning a white person who owned no slaves. The slaveholders were seldom referred to as "buckra." (The term, by the way, as used by the blacks, is both singular and plural in the form written; they say one "buckra" or "ten buckra" indiscriminately.) Owners of slaves—"people," as they called themselves—were held in much higher esteem by the blacks than those who owned no slaves.

If "buckra" was employed as a term of opprobrium by the blacks of former times, it seems now to have lost its significance in any such sense. It is largely employed at the present time, but in nearly every instance it means simply "white person." To the younger generation of blacks the word has absolutely no other significance than to express a difference between colors of skins.

### A Backwoods Secretary.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Judge Day is a quiet little man of modest mien, and some Washington newspaper correspondents, possessed of a great yearning to be known as masters of sarcastic wit, have of late dubbed him "a backwoods lawyer" from Canton. Judge Day is that same kind of a backwoods lawyer that Abe Lincoln was, and the country has good reason to rejoice thereat. He is cool-headed. His mind moves upon logical lines. He goes straight to the kernel of any question. He possesses in a superlative degree that rare and valuable mental quality known in the "backwoods" as "good horse sense"—such as Edwin M. Stanton, another Ohio backwoods lawyer, had—and which has been of more value to this Nation, in every great crisis through which it has passed, than all the book learning on top of the green earth.

### Carping Costs $50,000, Less One.

From The Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

The will of Rice M. Reynolds, late of Monson, Mass., which has been filed at the Registry of Probate, contains one provision of an unusual character and of deep interest to the people of Monson. The provision reads: "It has been my intention to give to the inhabitants of Monson, in which town I was born and have spent all my life thus far, the sum of $50,000, but in view of the unjust criticism and abuse to which those of my family, who contributed to the erection of the memorial Town Hall, have been subjected, I give and bequeath to the said town the sum of $1."

# WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

### Difficulties Experienced by British Newsgatherers—The Army Censor—Advantages of Having Reporters.

In an article Michael MacDonagh answers in The Fortnightly Review the question as to whether or not we can rely on our war news. The subject is one of the gravest importance to the public, as we are just now involved in a network of foreign complications. In tracing the history of war correspondents, Mr. MacDonagh states that the first war correspondent was Sir H. Howard Russell, who represented The Times in the Crimean war. Unrecognized by the military authorities, his position with the troops was attended by many discomforts. He had, however, perfect freedom of action. The position of the war correspondent has since been entirely changed. Freedom of action has now been curtailed, although the change, as far as his personal comfort is concerned, is for the better.

Lord Wolseley has, since 1869, been opposed to the presence in camp of a newspaper correspondent. Communications sent by him to his newspaper would, in His Lordship's belief, supply the enemy with the means of receiving valuable information. Similar sentiments were held by other officers. This consideration led the War Office to prepare a drastic code of regulations restricting the independence of the journalist in the field. Here is the eighth rule in that code: "The Press Censor * * * may detain or alter the communication (from a correspondent) should he deem it injurious to the interests of the army." The result of this rule has, according to Mr. MacDonagh, been the development of a system of mutilating press messages to the extent, in some instances, of entirely reversing the facts. He gives a case in point that occurred in the recent war between Turkey and Greece.

One correspondent wrote: "The Crown Prince rode this morning through the streets of Oomeko uncheered." On reaching England the message read that the Crown Prince had been "loudly cheered." Mr. MacDonagh admits that it is perfectly legitimate for the War Office to check the publication of matters injurious to the interests of the army, but that is no reason why expression should be given to a falsehood. The writer next proceeds to deal with the various other objections urged against the presence of a journalist with an army in the field. He scouts the idea that hostile criticisms of the conduct of the campaign might shatter the confidence of the soldiers in their leaders. It is the talk about the campfires at night that brings about that condition of affairs.

A proposal has recently been made that an officer on the retired list should in future act as a war correspondent, but Mr. MacDonagh proves not only the inexpediency, but also the impracticability, of such a policy. It would frustrate the aim of newspapers from securing the best man as their correspondent. And a military correspondent would be unduly sympathetic with his brother-officer and be less independent than a civilian.

Last, but not least, past history shows that in every case the latter has scored in every campaign against military correspondents in sending expeditiously from the field the kind of news the public wants. In conclusion, Mr. MacDonagh maintains that war correspondence is now a regular branch of journalism. Any attempt on the part of the War Office to tamper with this branch of work will not be tolerated by the public, which will not be content with cold, official reports published months after the event, but will insist on having early and independent accounts from the seat of war.

### Princely Giving by Americans.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

We are indebted to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for some interesting and, indeed, remarkable figures showing the individual gifts and bequests made during the past five years in this country to public purposes, such as schools, libraries, hospitals, galleries, &c. They do not include church, State, or municipal appropriations to any of these causes—only personal gifts and bequests. THE REVIEW having secured full information from advance sheets of Appleton's Cyclopedia for 1897 of the gifts of that year presents the following table: In 1893, $29,000,000; in 1894, $32,000,000; in 1895, $32,800,000; in 1896, $27,000,000; in 1897, $45,000,000; total for five years, $165,800,000.

This may well be called a remarkable showing. Of the number reported in detail by THE REVIEW—about 140—somewhat more than one-half were bequests, the remainder being gifts. These facts show that the age is not lost to benevolence. Indeed, it may safely be claimed that no other age has ever given so much to public benevolent causes.

# SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac This Day.

| | A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:57 | Sun sets | 6:57 | Moon sets | 2:36 |

### High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 3:46 | Gov. Isl'd | 4:00 | H. Gate | 5:56 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 4:25 | Gov. Isl'd | 4:41 | H. Gate | 6:37 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 2.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Haiti, &c. | 10:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asiatic Prince, La Plata | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| Havel, Bremen | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Saginaw, Inagua, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Seminole, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berlin, Southampton and Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool | 9:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albis, Nassau and Mexico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Cedardene, La Guayra | 1:00 P. M.<br>*1:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Galileo, Pernambuco, &c. | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Orinoco, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Prins Willem IV | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| State of Nebraska, Glasgow | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 2.

Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 27.
Huron, Shields, April 17.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Manhanset, Dundee, April 17.
Massachusetts, London, April 21.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 22.
Victoria, London, April 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Foreland, Hamburg, April 23.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 27.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 20.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 25.
Nueces, Galveston, April 27.
Strathesk, Swansea, April 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Servia, Liverpool, April 26.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 27.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 22.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Norge, Christiansand, April 22.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 21.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 30.
La Touraine, Havre, April 30.
Oldenburg, Bremen, April 23.
Scotia, Havre, April 23.
St. Oswald, Shields, April 22.

### Arrived—Sunday, May 1.

SS W. I. Radcliffe, (Br.,) Griffiths, Bermuda April 21 via Hampton Roads 29th, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Kingtor, (Br.,) Hosking, Troon April 7 via Bermuda 27th, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Bearpark, Hull April 13, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Key West April 28, in ballast to the U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. cruiser Topeka, (formerly Diogenes,) Knapp, Falmouth, Eng., April 19.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, Galveston April 23 via Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 10:40 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah April 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 7:55 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow April 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 11:50 P. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Doloncle, Havre April 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Tubb, London April 13, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Bencroy, (Br.,) Lamb, Liverpool April 13, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 30th.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda April 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Topley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and pasengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algiers, Marcon, New Orleans April 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville April 27 and Charleston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Frankistan, (of Liverpool,) Shepherd, Calcutta 114 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship George R. Skolfield, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Dunning, Singapore 99 ds., with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Luarca, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sturratt, Pernambuco 29 ds., with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Emma Bauer, (Ger.,) Niemann, Vieques April 4 and Fajardo 14th, with sugar to A. S. Lascelle & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Antonio D. Abundo, (Ital.,) Bianco, Seville 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 1, 9:30 P. M., south, light air, cloudy.

### Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Aldergate, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Russia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Capua, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ferndene, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
U. S. cruiser New Orleans for ——.

### Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that owing to the planting of submarine mines in New York Lower Bay, and the prohibition of navigation below the Narrows between sunset and sunrise, the following-named lights will be discontinued from this date until further notice:

Gedney Channel Electric Buoys, Bayside Range Channel Electric Buoy, South Hook Beacon, (front,) Sandy Hook; North Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook; Point Comfort Beacon, (front,) and Waackaack, (rear,) Main Channel Range; Southwest Spit Electric Buoy, Chapel Hill Range Cut Electric Buoy, Conover Beacon, (front,) and Chapel Hill Beacon, (rear,) Conover and Chapel Hill Range; Old Orchard Shoal, Romer Shoal, Elm Tree Beacon, (front,) and New Dorp Beacon, (rear,) Swash Channel Range; East Bank Gas Buoys, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, (East Channel;) Coney Island, Fort Tompkins, Princess Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 66 to 72, Nos. 322 to 350 and 356, (excepting 331,) and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 100 to 113.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Algiers, which ar. here yesterday, reports: April 24, 8 miles S. S. E. of Rebecca Shoal Light, at 6 P. M., passed the wreck of a square rigged vessel with one mast and wind mill standing. One side of the wreck standing about 5 feet above water.

### By Cable.

LONDON, May 1.—SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Capt. Servan, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

*"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."*

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents
—26 Vesey St.—

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS BACKER TO make book at big tracks; answers strictly confidential. Address L. B., Box 169 Times Office.

# BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY

## Several Participants in a Demonstration at Rimini Killed Fighting Carabineers.

## WOMEN ACTIVE IN NAPLES

### They Lead Mobs Carrying Loaves of Bread on Long Staves—City Hall at Foggia Destroyed—Many Public Offices Burned.

ROME, May 1.—The bread riots continue in many places. At Rimini to-day the Anarchists took part in a meeting of German bakers. Several arrests were made. At San Arcbangelo a farm was pillaged and eight arrests were made. While the persons in custody were being taken to the police station the mob interfered and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, several carabineers being wounded and several rioters killed.

At Naples the riots are led by women carrying long staves upon which are loaves of bread or red flags. Yesterday a number of bakeries were sacked by riotous crowds.

Women carrying banners inscribed with "Down with the taxes on flour!" marched to the Town Hall, where the troops dispersed them.

All the streets are guarded by troops and the railway station by artillery. The municipality has posted a decree reducing the price of bread 10 centimes per kilogram and voting a large sum for the purpose.

Ravenna, Ferrara, and Resaro all report more or less violence and cries of "Give us bread!" "Down with the starvers of the people!" and the like. Bakeries have been sacked, windows and lamps smashed, and attempts made to liberate prisoners. In some cases cavalry has had to be used to restore order.

At Foggia a crowd set the tax office on fire. The flames spread to the City Hall, which was completely destroyed, with all the archives.

At Bari many public offices have been set on fire. The fort was attacked and captured and its solitary cannon was thrown into the sea.

## ENTHUSIASM TO STATE TROOPS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 1.—Binghamton has been in a fever of patriotism all day. At 3 P. M. a meeting, which overflowed 3,000 strong into the street, was held at the Stone Opera House as a testimonial to the local militiamen. Prominent speakers were heard in stirring addresses on the topic of the hour. The entire population, headed by the Grand Army of the Republic Posts, turned out at 11:30 to escort the Twentieth Separate Company to the Erie Station, where they joined the other detachments on their way to Hempstead Plains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—The First Separate Company, Capt. Smith in command, and the Eighth Separate Company, Capt. Henderson, left to-night on a special over the Central at 7:30 for Hempstead Plains. The soldiers were given a tremendous ovation on their departure. All the veteran organizations of the city escorted them to the train, and it is estimated that 50,000 people were in the streets. The line of march was profusely decorated. The Twentieth Separate Company of Medina joined the Rochester companies and went through on the same train.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 1.—Intense enthusiasm reigned here to-night, when the Thirtieth Separate Company left for Hempstead Plains. The streets were thronged, hundreds coming in from the surrounding country to see the soldiers off. An escort of 300 men accompanied the command to the Erie Station. A special Erie train took the men east at 9:30 o'clock.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 1.—Twenty-five thousand people participated in the ovation at the State armory to-day on the occasion of the departure of the Forty-first Separate Company for Hempstead Plains. To-night double that number gave the soldier boys a send-off and cheered them as they marched to the train escorted by G. A. R. posts and Sons of Veterans.

## A CUBAN DEPUTY'S STORY.

### Says a Matanzas Fort Blown Up by Sampson Was 300 Years Old.

LONDON, May 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Señor José Costa y Rosello, a Cuban Deputy, who passed through this city to-day en route for Madrid to take his seat in the Cortes, said that Fort San Severino, at Matanzas, which Admiral Sampson's squadron blew up, was three centuries old and originally intended to deal with pirates.

"Spain," said the Deputy, "though with a certain amount of good faith has missed a great chance. There was a general feeling in Havana that war was not so close at hand; and if other concessions had been made in the direction of independence, American intervention might have been warded off."

The Deputy said he believed the bombardment of "an American port more important than Matanzas" would be undertaken by the Spanish fleet, relying on the absence of the American ships in Cuban waters. The stock of provisions in Cuba, he asserted, would last three months. Nevertheless, he admitted that it was "certain that Spain lacked the sinews of war."

## WAR HASTENS A WEDDING.

### Master Mariner McDonnell Married to Miss McCann in Brooklyn.

Master Mariner James Herbert McDonnell, who arrived in this port on the American Liner Paris Saturday night last, was married yesterday to Miss Ellen McCann of 207 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, by Father Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Wythe Avenue.

The wedding was a very quiet one. The couple had been engaged about a year, and were to have been married next Fall. Mr. McDonnell will follow the fortunes of his ship, however, and has already secured his papers as Lieutenant of the auxiliary cruiser Yale. In view of his possible absence for a couple of years, Miss McCann consented to a hasty wedding, and a dispensation was secured from Bishop McDonnell.

John Kearney and his sister Madeline, and nephew and niece of the bride, acted as witnesses. Mrs. McDonnell is a sister-in-law of Commissioner of Highways Keating of Manhattan, and the bridegroom is an Australian by birth, his home being at 248 Keap Street.

### Orton Not Tichborne.

From The Saturday Review.

Orton talked in a low tone, without emphasis and with a curious half-indifference alternating with a certain furtively observant attention to the impression he was making. His voice was soft and caressing, his accent a singular mixture of affected refinement and natural vulgarity, some of his words being minced and drawled in an overdone attempt to mimic the fine gentleman, and some, like "ouse" and "putt" (for "put,") betraying less cultivated associations. The twofold life which he had led was thus plainly indicated. His features were very striking, and produced quite a different impression from that given by the public portraits. His massive face, and head with its long and abundant white hair, gave him an almost noble appearance. The forehead, nose, chin, and jaws were anything but plebeian. What spoilt his head were the ears, the lobes of which were most remarkable, being long, flabbily pendulant, and flat.

His eyes were large and prominent, not shifty, but not always easily and straightly meeting you; they had a curious askance look sometimes, which, combined with twitching and down-pulled thick black eyelashes, was not, at such moments, captivating. Taken as a whole, and seen in repose, there was nothing in his features to indicate the qualities which have made his name infamous. He talked with the utmost freedom of his life and his experience. In his youth, he said, he had no pretension to any virtue and had been a perfect roué; he could drink two bottles of brandy at a sitting, and stick at nothing. His anecdotes, whether true or not, were as entertaining

## THE '98 CENTENNIAL.

### Idea of an Irish Delegation Abandoned by the Executive Committee Owing to the War.

Recorder Goff presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the '98 Centennial Committee, held at the Netherlands Hotel last night, at which there was a full attendance, including W. Bourke Cockran. A resolution presented by Recorder Goff, declaring that every man should stand ready at the call of the Government, was unanimously passed.

The preamble to the resolution read: "In view of the fact that war exists between the United States and a foreign enemy, the Sub-Executive Committee of the '98 Centennial Association of America recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolutions." This was signed by Recorder Goff, W. Bourke Cockran, James R. O'Beirne, Edward O'Flaherty, John Devoy, James A. O'Gorman, Roderick J. Kennedy, Martin J. Keogh, and John B. Kelly. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, In time of war the honor and safety of the nation are the sole preoccupation of patriots, and

"Whereas, The paramount duty of every American citizen is to remain at the disposal of the Government while there may be need of his services against the enemy, and

"Whereas, Deeply as we sympathize with the celebration in memory of the heroes who fell in defense of Irish liberty, in 1798, and eager as we have been to participate in it, nevertheless we believe the seat of war is the proper destination for every Irish-American who leaves the country during the war; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted providing for a delegation of Irish-Americans to attend the centennial ceremonies in Ireland be and the same is hereby rescinded."

"Resolved, That we commend to the special support of Irish-Americans the determination of this country to assert with all the power of its land and naval forces the principle that government which blights prosperity, retards industry, and destroys population is a menace to civilization everywhere, which all the forces of civilization should combine to overthrow."

It was also voted to appeal for funds for the Wolfe Tone statue in Ireland. A resolution as follows was adopted:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to work with vigor for the objects of the '98 Centennial Association, and appeal to the members and to the Irish public in America for contributions to the fund for the monument to Wolfe Tone and the united Irishmen which is to be erected in Dublin, so that it be made a credit to the Irish race and worthy of the heroes whose memory it is intended to commemorate."

## A REFORMER'S ROUGH PATH.

### The Rev. F. B. Russell Gets into a Fight at Coney Island.

The Rev. Frank Bruce, known as "Raines Law Russell," and President of the Law Enforcement Society of New York City, went to Coney Island yesterday to look for Raines law violations. He was accompanied by Albert Smith, Secretary of the society.

The two men entered Wilson's Hotel, on Schweickert's Walk, where Russell asked to examine the place in order to see if the rooms complied with the regulations of the Raines law. Mr. Wilson told the two men to "get out—quick," and a rough and tumble fight was soon in progress. Pistols were then drawn, and shots fired, which injured nobody. Russell was arrested by the police, but was afterward set at liberty.

### Woman a Railroad President.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of the Sutro Railroad Company Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt was elected President to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of O. F. von Rhein, who acted as President after Adolph Sutro was declared incompetent. Dr. Merritt is known as an able business woman. She has been a practicing physician for seventeen years. When the question of guardianship of her father arose she was the choice of the family for guardian. She holds the bulk of stock in the company, it is understood; so, after being made a Director, her election to the chief office came as a matter of course.

Dr. Merritt is the first woman to control the affairs of a railroad in this city. But not, however, in this State. Los Angeles has a woman holding a similar position. Dr. Merritt is a woman of culture and broad education, with acknowledged executive ability. After being graduated from the State University she entered Vassar College. She carried honors with her at the close of her work there. She then entered the Toland Medical College, where she was a classmate of Dr. George Merritt, her husband, and subsequently she attended the School of Medicine in Paris. She has been identified with charitable work for several years, and was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital in this city.

### The Railway from Suakin to Berber.

From The Pall Mall Gazette of London.

In a Foreign Office return on the trade of Suakin for the year 1897, Mr. Lamb, the English Consul, makes reference to the question of the Suakin-Berber Railway, and points out that it will very shortly be possible to dispatch troops and munitions from Cairo to Berber in twenty-four hours less than would be required via Suez and the Suakin-Berber Railway. If the latter, therefore, is to establish its claim to existence, it must do so mainly upon its value from a commercial point of view. The traffic of the Berber road last year barely exceeded 1,100 tons, but, of course, no sound deductions can be drawn from a short period of so exceptional and purely transitional a character. Many years will probably elapse before the Soudan is restored even to the relative degree of prosperity it enjoyed before the Mahdist insurrection; more still before the volume of its trade can be quadrupled.

### Double-Stack Locomotive.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Double stacks for locomotives have latterly again become prominent. Both in Great Britain and in the United States experiments have been made with them for the past year or two—on the London and Northwestern Railway, under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Webb, the well-known Chief Mechanical Superintendent of that line, and on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railways—and the results, generally, appear to have been favorable to their use. On the London and North Western Road the stack, in outward appearance, looks like an ordinary one, flattened at the sides, the larger axis running in the direction of the length of the boiler; but there are two openings for the exhaust, one for each opening in the stack. The smoke box is divided into two separate chambers by a horizontal plate, and one of the stacks passes down through this partition into the bottom chamber so as to bring its influence to bear on the lower tubes, while the exhaust through the other stack is intended to produce a pull through the upper tubes.

In the American engines there is no partition in the smoke box, and the stack is placed with its larger axis running crosswise of the boiler, the special object aimed at in this case being an equal distribution of draught between the centre and the outer flues instead of between the top and bottom ones. Judged offhand alone, both devices commend themselves favorably, the British one, perhaps, more so than the American one because of its partition feature, which would seem to insure greater certainty of the equalization desired, and the test figures thus far available show a very acceptable percentage of coal saving over the usual single stack arrangement. It is not unlikely, therefore, that more will be seen and heard of the new practice.

### Death of an Iowa Editor.

J. Fred Meyer's of Denison, Iowa, for twenty-five years editor of The Denison Review, died yesterday. He was a Chief of Division in the Treasury Department under Lincoln, Grant, and Harrison, and three times was sent as Special Commissioner to Germany to make Governmental investigations. He was associate editor with James G. Blaine, Zach Chandler, and others in the publication of a magazine called The Republic, and was the founder of The Civil Service Journal. Mr. Meyers was a Bavarian and came to America when fourteen years old.

## ACCIDENTAL SHOTS FATAL.

### Young Girl Killed by Her Sister and a Boy by His Comrade.

HALIFAX, Mass., May 1.—Miss Emily Wolscendorf, aged eighteen years, daughter of William H. Wolscendorf, died this evening from the effects of a gunshot wound. The accident, which was peculiarly distressing, caused almost instant death. She was sitting on the house doorstep when her sister Eva, aged sixteen, took up an old musket which was in the house and which was supposed to be unloaded, and, carrying it to the door, playfully aimed it at her sister. The musket was discharged, the contents lodging in the girl's head behind the left ear.

GARDNER, Mass., May 1.—Charles Ryan and Mark Myons were discussing the war situation in a hotel at Otter River this afternoon when the unexpected happened. Ryan pulled a revolver to illustrate how he would treat the Spaniards, and in flourishing it about the weapon was discharged, the bullet taking effect in Myons's side. The wound is very serious, as the bullet penetrated the abdominal cavity. He had been taken to the Burbank Hospital in Fitchburg. Ryan has not been arrested, as it is believed to be an accident.

## CANADA AND THIS COUNTRY.

### Arrangements Making for a Conference on All Outstanding Questions.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, expects to leave soon for Washington.

He has been appointed by the Imperial Government to act with Sir Julian Pauncefote as representing Great Britain in a conference at which all the outstanding questions, such as the Bering Sea case, &c., between Canada and the United States, will be considered with a view to amicable settlement.

The third Commissioner has not yet been appointed by Canada, but it is understood he will be Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Louis goes to make preliminary arrangements for the conference.

### Bedridden Woman Takes Her Life.

Mrs. Louisa Zeiger, sixty-nine years of age, committed suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas, at her residence, 420 East Fifteenth Street. She had been bedridden for over two years and was very despondent. On returning from a walk, about 9 o'clock, her husband, Frederick Zeiger, found her lying on the lounge and in her mouth the end of a tube that connected with a gasjet.

## CASTE AMONG WORKERS.

### Clerks Are Not Artisans, Mechanics, or Laborers.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"Is a clerk a laborer?" is a problem that has just been thrust upon the Glasgow public. It arose thus: The corporation provides tramway cars at early hours in the morning, and at the close of the day's labor for the benefit of "workingmen," who are allowed to travel at special rates—about one-half of the usual fare. Any person not a "workman" can travel, if he choose, by the same cars, but must pay according to the recognized scale. The guard is the sole judge as to whether any particular passenger is a "workingman" as defined in the by-laws governing these special cars, and consequently entitled to ride at the reduced fare. His guiding principle is clothes. Last week a young clerk boarded a workman's car, and demanded to be carried at the diminished rates on the plea that he was as much a laborer as the man who used a hammer or carried a hod. The guard promptly rejected the plea, and insisted on the full fare, which was refused, and the matter ended in the police courts. The defense of the clerk was at least one which gained him public sympathy. He declared that his wages were only £25 a year, and that it was no fault of his if he had to attend to his duties in a better suit of clothes than he could well afford. His fellow-occupants of the car were men who earned, perhaps, four or five times as much as he did, and yet because they were what they were they received a benefit to which, from his inferior circumstances, he had more right than they. The Magistrate before whom the case was tried took time to consider his decision. That decision has now been delivered. He defines a workman, as laid down in the by-laws, as "artisans, mechanics, or day laborers," under which category a clerk has no place. The clerk was therefore convicted of refusing to pay the legal fare, but was dismissed with an admonition. The clerks are likely to dispute the decision in a higher court.

## PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE WAR.

### We Have a Wolf by the Ears, a Genial London Editor Thinks.

From The Saturday Review.

The war, of course, is to be a mere promenade by sea and land: it is said that prices already rule high for places on the excursion steamers that are to go out to see the fighting. "It will be a war of one encounter," cries Mr. Pulitzer of The New York World, that most patriotic of Polish Jews. "Spain can't fight," says Mr. Edison. "Why, when the fighting begins they will go crazy. We could wallop Spain without an effort. I don't know why we are waiting, except that the Spaniards are not fit to fight with." It is curious, but those of us who are old enough to remember seem to have heard that sort of thing before. It was quite common for the New York journalists just thirty-seven years ago this month to talk of the Southern States as "not fit to fight with." Even after Fort Sumter was fired on, Mr. Secretary Seward refused to enlist men for more than three months, because it was a pity to burden the Treasury with the pay of unnecessary men after the war was over. As luck would have it, the day when the realization of that boast fell due was not celebrated by the "roaring and the wreaths" of a triumphant return march of conquerors, but by roads packed with a demoralized and terror-stricken rabble of men flying from their first battle at Manassas, where they had abandoned arms, clothing, baggage, everything that could impede their flight to Washington.

These same men, it is true, made good soldiers when in a couple of years or so they had been "licked into shape" and officers had been found and trained to lead them; but the braggarts of to-day had better look back and "remember '61." Where is the army that is going to march through Cuba? America has men and money; but where are the commissariat, the artillery, the transport, and, above all, where are the officers? A few old men who commanded in 1861 to 1865 still survive, but of what use are the drill methods and the tactics of the muzzle-loading days in these days of magazine rifles and quick-firing artillery? Congress can pass resolutions by the yard; it may, in the words of Col. John Hay, now United States Ambassador in our midst, "resoloot till the cows come home"; but resolutions will not create an army, or transport that army to Cuba across a hundred miles of sea, and land them on a mined coast patrolled by torpedo boats. There is such a thing as getting a wolf by the ears, and America may find before the Summer is out that in starting a war of aggression on Spain she has been guilty not only of a crime against humanity, but also of a stupendous National blunder.

## APRIL BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearings for April, as reported by Bradstreet's, reflect the depressed trade conditions ruling for some time previous to the declaration of war with Spain. The doubt and uncertainty, which reached their height apparently during the first weeks of April, were responsible for a total smaller by 11.8 per cent. than those of March, 10 per cent. below those of February, and 17 per cent. smaller than those of January this year. The aggregate clearings at seventy-five cities, however, $4,962,000,000, were larger than the April total last year by over 21 per cent., were 33 per cent. larger than April, 1894; one-half of 1 per cent. larger than April, 1896, and only 2 per cent. smaller than April, 1892, so that it will be seen that this year's April figures are still considerably better than in recently preceding years.

As compared with last year, only ten out of seventy-five cities making comparisons show decreases, these being most numerous in New England and in the South. A slight quieting in the Klondike trade at the Pacific Northwest is reflected in the slightly smaller gains in bank clearings in that section, as compared with recently preceding months, but the heaviest gains reported still come from that territory, the increases in the Northwest and the Middle States cities being next in importance. New England's group of cities is alone in showing a decrease in last year's totals. For the first four months of 1898 bank clearings at seventy-five cities aggregated $22,116,000,000, 34.5 per cent. larger than last year, 50 per cent. larger than 1894, and 4 per cent. larger than the record year, 1892.

Canadian bank clearings aggregate $99,249,970, 27 per cent. less than those of March this year, but a gain of 13 per cent. over April last year, while for the four months to date the gain is 33.6 per cent.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | $1.20½ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .40⅞ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .35 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | 6.40 |
| Cotton, middling | .6⅝ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .7 |
| Sugar, granulated | 5 7-16 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 12.00 |
| Beef, hams | 22.50 |
| Tallow, prime | .3⅝ |
| Pork, mess | 10.87½ |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. | .5½ |
| Lard, prime | 6.05 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .17 |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 11.75 |
| Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft | 10.15 |
| Steel rails | 18.00 |
| Pig iron, warrants | 6.85 |
| Copper, lake ingot | 12.20 |
| Tin | 14.65 |
| Lead | 3.75 |
| Spelter | 4.15 |

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour, Southern Winter patents, $5.30@$5.50; do., straights, $5@$5.10; do., clear, $4.80@$4.90; Spring wheat, specials, $6.50; do., patents, $5.70@$6; soft, do., $5.60@$5.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1@$1.15; No. 2 corn, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 31@31¼c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 43@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.31½; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $11.05@$11.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

## COTTON.

The market was rather narrow for cotton and without important new features. After opening steady, at an advance of 2@3 points on favorable cables, the market ruled rather quiet and worked within a narrow range until just before the close, when it broke 5@6 points, under Wall Street selling. Local selling, earlier in the session, by some of the smaller longs, for the purpose of squaring accounts over Sunday, was met by foreign buying, which promptly absorbed the offerings, in connection with some covering by the weaker shorts, who were afraid to take chances over Sunday with important war news pending. At best, however, it was a small market, all classes of traders being inclined to conservatism. Crop news was sufficiently contradictory to offset itself and made no impression. The market closed weak, at a net decline of 3@4 points; total sales futures, 48,200 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet, at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling Gulf, 6⅞c; sales, 1,013 bales.

Bull confidence was somewhat checked by the fact that port receipts overran calculations, although they belittled this feature by attributing it to recounts incident to the last day of the month. According to The Chronicle's weather report, planting is making good progress generally and at some points is nearing completion. It is claimed that cold weather at night is retarding the germination of the plant. In the Southwest the rainfall has been light, but along the Atlantic in a few sections precipitation has been heavy.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 6.17 | 6.18 | 6.13 | 6.12@6.13 |
| July | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.18 | 6.17@6.18 |
| August | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.24 | 6.22@6.23 |
| September | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.27 | 6.26@6.27 |
| October | 6.33 | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.26@6.27 |
| November | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.27 | 6.27@6.28 |
| December | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.30 | 6.29@6.30 |
| January | 6.36 | 6.36 | 6.35 | 6.31@6.32 |
| February | 6.39 | 6.39 | 6.34 | 6.33@6.34 |

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Middling uplands, 3 19-32d; December-January, 334½B; January-February, 334½B; April, 334V; April-May, 335½B; May-June, 335½B; June-July, 336B; July-August, 336½S; August-September, 336B; September-October, 335½B; October-November, 335B; November-December, 334½B.

## FUTURES.

### NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 119 | 119 | 117¼ | 118½ |
| July | 102½ | 103 | 101⅝ | 102¼ |
| September | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 88⅝ | 89⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 38⅞ | 39⅛ | 38⅞ | 39⅛ |
| July | 39⅛ | 39⅞ | 39⅛ | 39⅞ |
| September | 40⅜ | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |

### CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 120 | 120¼ | 120 | 120¼ |
| July | 93⅞ | 95⅛ | 93½ | 94⅞ |
| September | 82⅞ | 83 | 82⅝ | 82⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33⅞ |
| July | 34⅛ | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| September | 35⅛ | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 30⅞ | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| July | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅜ | 26¾ |
| September | 23⅞ | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 |

## BREADSTUFFS.

### Wheat.

Bulls had by far the best of the argument in wheat. Starting out with a little uncertainty and some pressure to sell, on account of fine crop prospects and big Northwestern receipts, the market suddenly turned short about, and on bullish advices from Russia made a strong advance, which was not materially weakened throughout the regular session or curb. This was somewhat remarkable, too, as the local crowd continued its hammering at every opportunity, striving to strike an entering wedge and force general unloading. The news from Russia, upon which most of the early advance seemed to be based, was to the effect that in the Province of Azov famine conditions prevailed, as stocks of wheat and other grain were practically exhausted. If true, this would mean additional demands on this country, and bull traders so construing it, had little difficulty in maintaining prices all day despite the repeated attacks by bears.

Markets abroad were irregular and not altogether satisfactory. Spring wheat receipts were again very large, amounting to 495 cars, against 435 cars last year, and advices from Winter wheat points indicated that arrivals there continued on an increasing scale, attracted by high prices of all markets. The curb trading was quite active, with July selling from 102½ to 103 and closing 1 P. M. at 102⅝. No. 2 red closed 120¼ free on board, afloat, to arrive.

DULUTH, April 30.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.16¼ bid; May, $1.16½ bid; July, $1.13⅜; September, 84½c bid.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—No. 1 Northern, $1.14; No. 2 Northern, $1.11@$1.11½; May, $1.13½; July, $1.11¼.

### Oats.

No. 2 oats, 35¾c; No. 3 oats, 35c; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 2 white clips, 37¼@38c; No. 3 white, 37c; track, mixed, 35@36c; track, white, 36@40c.

### Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 69¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 65c, free on board, afloat; 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Corn—No. 2 closed at 41½c, free on board, afloat.

### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.20@$6.60; Winter straights, $5.15@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.25@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; no grade, $1.75.

RYE FLOUR—Sales, 750 bbls; $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, 80@85c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 90@95c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30.—Unchanged.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾@5⅞c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6⅝@6⅞c; 12-lb, 6½c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7⅜c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅞c; Western, S. P., 7@7⅛c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—6.05c; city lard, 5.75c; refined, South America, 6.60c; Continent, 6.25c; Brazil, kegs, 7.70c, compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅛c bid; city lard stearine, 6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork firm; prime mess, fine, Western, 55s; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 39s. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—Prime Western steady; 29s 6d.

## COFFEE.

At the Coffee Exchange there was very little speculative interest shown, and there was scarcely any variation in prices after the market had opened steady at the closing figures of Friday. The undertone of the market was tolerably firm, as foreign cables were generally of favorable purport, including indications of decided strength at Rio and Santos, where stocks have recently been decreasing, following the smaller movement. The already existing heavy supplies checked any bull enthusiasm, however. The market closed steady, 5 points lower to 5 points net higher. Total sales, futures, 13,750 bags. The market for spot Brazilian coffee was generally quiet, but firm, at about unchanged prices. The chief topic under discussion among the trade was the Woolson-Arbuckle war. Invoice lots of No. 7 Rio were quoted at 7c. The mill grades of spot coffee were in fair demand at last prices, with the feeling firm.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 6.05 | 6.10 | 6.05 | 6.00@6.05 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | 5.90@5.95 |
| July | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.90@5.95 |
| August | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.90@6.00 |
| September | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.95@6.00 |
| October | .. | .. | .. | 5.95@6.00 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | 5.95@6.05 |
| December | 6.05 | 6.10 | 6.05 | 6.05@6.10 |
| January | .. | .. | .. | 6.05@6.10 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 6.10@6.15 |
| March | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.15@6.20 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 10$200; receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 338,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged. Sales, 32,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged. Sales, 16,000 bags. January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 37; May, 37; June, 37; July, 37.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 38; November, 38.25; December, 38.50. Rio—No. 7, 10$900.

## SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; Molasses sugar, 3½c.

## OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 24c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 26½@29½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46@47c.

## WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; Camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

## NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 34c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Turpentine, 28c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.65; WG, $1.70; WW, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—Turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steady. CALVES—Good veals, $5.90@$6; city dressed, 7@9½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep nominal; unshorn lambs, $5.50@$5.87½; clipped, do, $4.50@$5.06¼; one car, fancy, $5.30, Spring lambs nominal at $2.50@$5. HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendar for Monday, May 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
82—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
65—Lillard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Ass'n.
Issues of law in suits at law.
3—Schiffer et al. vs. Trustees of Columbia College.
Equity calendar continued.
9—King vs. Anderson.
13—Everett Piano Co. vs. Goepel.
38—Flomerfelt vs. Newitter.
40—Maitland vs. B. Goetz Mfg. Co.
41—Lucy vs. Adams.
46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
48—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle & Co.
50—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
51—Isaac E. Palmer vs. Samuel B. De Yongh.
58—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
59—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
60—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
61—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
62—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
63—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Catherine E. Syms.
66—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
67—Harriet A. Sproull vs. The Pratt & Whitney Co.
68—Keller vs. Strauss.
69—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Maher.
70—Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
Issues of law in suits at law.
5—The Sun Printing & Pub. Ass'n vs. The Associated Press.
71—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
2—Hardt vs. Levy.
3—Pocantico Water Works Co. vs. Low.
4—Crow vs. Low.
5—Schoveling vs. Ruben.
6—In re Wheeler.
7—Silverman vs. Silverman.
8—Lemel vs. Greenburgh.
9—Prall vs. Hall.
10—Demorest vs. Lynch.
11—Stieglitz vs. Chevalier.
12—Weber vs. Adler.
13—In re Ritch.
14—Caffery vs. Mason.
15—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
16—Appleby vs. Sewards.
17—Vasquez vs. Vasquez.
18—Todd vs. Woodruff.
19—Boas vs. Miller Bros. Co.
20—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
21—Brandon vs. McMonegal.
22—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
23—In re La Fountaine Av.
24—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
25—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
26—In re Wheeler.
27—Dawley vs. Pratt.
28—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
29—Dixon vs. Dixon.
30—Falconer vs. Van Der Emde.
31—Vollhart vs. Fair.
32—In re Darrow.
33—Lennon vs. Smith.
34—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
35—Van Wyck vs. Van Wyck.
36—In re Adams.
37—Harlem vs. Dreyer.
38—Ward vs. Komitz.
39—Collins vs. Pennell.
40—Central Trust Co. vs. Van Gunther.
41—Buskirk vs. Buskirk.
42—Macdonough vs. Hayman.
43—Guenat vs. Mandel.
44—Boss vs. Pflomm.
45—Dunn vs. Aurage.
46—Rossman vs. Seaver.
47—Byrd vs. Jacobs.
48—Hussey vs. Schulz.
49—Brown vs. Cutting.
50—Kingsland vs. Darrow.
51—Nichols vs. Barner.
52—Hansen vs. Hansen.
53—Levin vs. Hurewitz.
54—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
55—Cohen vs. Vassiliades
56—In re Gue.
57—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
58—Lennon vs. Smith.
59—Siegbert vs. Simonson.
60—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
61—Abbott vs. Bullock.
62—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
63—In re Adams.
64—Moran vs. Garnhart.
65—In re East 170th St.
66—In re Inwood Av.
67—Ross vs. Palmer.
68—Greenberg vs. Heimbinder.
69—Savin vs. Savin.
70—Gans vs. Hartman.
71—Schultz vs. Schultz.
72—Gross vs. Gross.
73—People, &c., vs. Ellis
74—Kiefaber vs. Garrison.
75—People, &c., vs. Kappmeick.
76—Same vs. Naiget.
77—Dempsey vs. Trackle
78—23d Ward Building and Loan Assn. vs. Martens.
79—In re Paul.
80—Dr. Veau vs. Herold.
81—Defendorf vs. Defendorfer.
82—Korth vs. Walzer.
83—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
84—Reilly vs. Lee.
85—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ben—eim.
86—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
87—Davis vs. Davis.
88—Campbell vs. Bennett
89—Phillips vs. Ellison.
90—Doublier vs. Ismail.
91—Kurtz vs. Potter.
92—In re Merriam Co.
93—Woefer vs. Muller.
94—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
95—Barrows vs. same.
97—People, &c., vs. Minz
97—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogert Soap Co.
98—People, &c., vs. Schafler.
99—Sipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
100—In re Kirby.
101—People, ex rel. Dunuuco vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Edgecombe Road.
2—Woods vs. Woods.
3—Bauerdorf vs. Bayer.
4—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
5—People ex rel. 23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
6—Stoudt vs. Stoudt.
7—Coffin vs. McLaughlin.
8—Dickinson vs. Earle.
9—Robinson vs. Loewenberg.
16—Hobby vs. Man. Ry. Co.
17—McCormick vs. Bond.
18—Amster vs. Amster.
19—Warner vs. Wallach.
20—Rothschild vs. Rothschild.
21—Celwell Lead Co. vs. Stone.
22—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
23—Fay vs. Mulholland.
24—Wysong vs. Marshall.
25—Steeves vs. Steiben.
10—Clanter vs. Clanter.
11—In re Kassner.
12—Stokes vs. Stokes.
13—In re School Site (253d St.)
14—Farrell vs. Fisher.
15—Queen vs. Weaver.
26—Sanson vs. Bashnell.
27—Sterrit vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
28—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
29—Lewis vs. Devlin.

Demurrers—
741—Reeves vs. Bushby.
742—Faust vs. Ascher.
743—Coyle vs. Ward.
744—Hopedale Elec. Co. vs. Electric Storage Battery Co.
745—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Bank.
746—Mills vs. Ross.
747—Asiel vs. Central Trust Co.
748—Haren vs. Mayor, &c.
749—Oakes vs. Oakes.
750—Oakes vs. Oakes.
751—Sicker vs. Sicker.
752—Coyle vs. Ward.
753—Jerome vs. Fanshawe.
754—Centaur Co. vs. Pollitz.
755—People ex rel. McMahon vs. York.
756—Bain vs. Levy.
757—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld.
758—Flaherty vs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
759—Babcock vs. Baker.
760—Koller vs. Samuels.
761—Odell vs. Dittenhoefer.
762—Same vs. same.
763—Same vs. Clyde.
764—Same vs. same.
765—Mattnie vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
782—Castner vs. Lockwood.

Preferred Causes—
4711—Kempson vs. Slater.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6669—Barrows vs. Corbin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
1651—Chapins vs. Frances.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6528—Kult vs. Nelson.
6324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6612—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6636—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Chariton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6069—Yerkes vs. Hughes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—— J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—— J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
13487—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.
15653—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.
14258—Martin vs. Roberts.
15254—Englander vs. Rosenfeld.
18783—Ragalamonte vs. Mahler.
15192—Finnegan vs. Biehl.
15398—Sarfaty vs. Reddy.
10019—Pondir vs. Huntington.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
14050—Dept. of Buildings vs. Yetter.
13899—Ballin vs. Vietor.
12188—Salazar vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
15136—Levine vs. Mayor, &c.
15276—Miranda vs. Larchmont Yacht Club.
14495—Gaynor vs. Tucker.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
15623—Harris vs. Hass.
15816—O'Brien vs. Lyon.
15867—Rice vs. Moss.
15904—Lambrecht vs. Cuthbert.
15905—Frankaw vs. same.
15916—W. E. Peck & Co. vs. Schack.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
9326—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Eaton.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
9563—Taylor vs. Havens.
9864—Ryker vs. Glover.
8644—Deeley vs. Heintz.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10133—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
7921—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8947—Salisbury vs. McQuade.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
8861—Carrol vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10031—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10910—Schussler vs. Krets.
10988—Dermody vs. Halloway.
4258—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7696—Giebel vs. Elwell.
3014—Same vs. same.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
10119—Engel vs. Walter.
8957—Lavenski vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10285—Gibbons vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
10326—Brown vs. White.
10336—Pank vs. Delle.
10368—Leslie vs. Crooks.
10375—Ruellan vs. Stilwell.
9610—D. Stevenson Bwg Co. vs. Fornabor.
9631—Hodkinson vs. Haight.
9692—MacAlpine vs. Empire Fireproofing Co.
8177—Hausman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5139—Herbst vs. Overbeck.
9758—Freeman vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery, &c.
9848—Rice vs. Bills.
9883—Shanley vs. Halpin
9975—Westphal vs. Western Assur. Co. of Toronto.
10018—Wilson vs. Hall.
10016—Hobert vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
10022—Griffin vs. Daughty.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Issue of fact. At 11 A. M.—300—Estate of James O'Connell. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—

Harriet Jones.
Abraham Seiffer.
Margaret Freeborn.
Nickolaus Martin.
Mary E. Johnson.
Catherine McLaughlin.

At 2 P. M.—

George H. Humphreys.
William Bayne.
Ann Doyle.
Mary Riley.
Mary Ann Storey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1350—Mary L. Everdell.
1346—James J. Mooney.
1290—Mary Johnson.
1806—Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.
1338—Peter Tracey.
1344—Ann Sheldon.
1349—Albert Guerin.
1378—Delia J. O'Mara.
1380—Marie Reichler.
1381—George W. M. Briggs.
1382—Annie Sutherland.
1383—Mary Fenton.
1384—Sumner Flagg.
1385—Samuel M. Pringle.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

783—Hansen & Parker vs. Brown.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
2267—Victoria Paper Mills Co. vs. N. Y. & Penn. R.
646—Marks vs. Crothers.
405—Schuster vs. Hoffman.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3567—Kamermann vs. Elsner & Mendelson Co.
3333—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
1120—Elsner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Looschen
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4021—Lanahan vs. Boera.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4815½—Staats vs. Hausling.
3209—Sauerwein vs. Schmitt.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
33—Keep vs. Horner.
364—Pasorsky vs. Jelenik.
990—Moscher vs. Jones.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brains Pub. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
918—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
347—Lewis vs. Donohue.
316—Hass vs. Lucy.
125—Gowing vs. Warner.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
833—Kalsonch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Fink vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1105—Duque vs. [illegible]
963—Schrlaken vs. [illegible] S. S. Co.
4828—Grazinowsky vs. List.
94—Ehrlich vs. Curley.
741—Andrews vs. [illegible]
691—Bossut vs. Ernst.
692—Victor vs. same.
1030—Hoyt vs. Lindsay.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
921—Metzner vs. Koenig.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4690—Cherihew vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein.
4854—Westcott vs. Samuel.
4847—Dobbin vs. Fagan.
4786—Doscher vs. Menchen.
4193—Hart vs. Donnelly.
4911—Heimerdinger vs. Sanderson.
4706—Kirk vs. Schley.
3779—Pickhardt vs. Bloomingdale.
4762—Clark & Co. vs. Bush Co.
4677—Cohn vs. Downes.
4697—E. T. Burrows Co. vs. Moore.
4148—S. Liebmann Brewing Co. vs. Demuth Glass Mfg. Co.
4204—Burke vs. Curtis.
4542—Hohenstein vs. O'Neill.
4718—Kleiner vs. Steinfeld.
3707—Fisher vs. W. J. Merritt Co.
313—Wiedenfeld vs. Ludvick.
3093—Journal of Commerce vs. Northrup.
3217—Campbell vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
3953—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
4280—Porath vs. O'Shaunnessy.
4331—Lavelle vs. Backman.
3553—Tamsen vs. Wilson.
4151—Bernstein vs. Higolsteiner.
4566—Anderson vs. McCoy.
4078—Thedford vs. Palmer.
3705—Graham vs. Krause.
4447—Tucker vs. Perkins.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills.
4380—Tausig vs. Ascher.
4740—Wannamaker vs. Eno.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4798—Schenke vs. Jacoby.
4736—Valentine vs. Denver Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
3842—Shears vs. McLean.
4315—Crockill vs. Dempsey.
4158—Riess vs. Loenschn.
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4244—Fehn vs. Stein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Henry for the People.

1—Michael Schimers.
2—Frank Puilla.
Adolp Decarlo.
3—William Holmes.
Edward Callum.
John Lillis.
4—Edward Roach.
Daniel Lawrence.
5—Bertha Friedman.
6—James Kieth.
7—William Dougherty.
8—Frederick Moore.
9—John Martin.
10—John B. Doyle.
11—Carmine Bonfresia.
12—Henry Murphy.
13—John Suffield.
14—Charles F. Gerlach.

Pleadings—

1—James Carroll.
2—James Bartlett.
3—Hugh Stanton.
4—Frank Miller.
Carl Frank.
5—George Kompe.
6—Patrick Flaherty.
7—Charles Mueller, (2.)
8—James Byrnes.
Leon Galloway.
9—Samuel Mahoney.
Harry J. Tierney.
10—Herman Rand.
11—John M. Callahan.
12—John D. Davis.
13—Henry Brennan.
14—Patrick O'Hara.
15—Henry McGian.
16—Lawrence Ferrona.
17—Tony Bulleteri.
18—Giuseppe Collegerio.
19—Harry Berger.
20—Charles Reinhardt.
21—George Edwards.
22—James McCann.
23—James Murray.
24—Edward P. Bostwick.
25—James Twohey.
26—Abraham H. Radsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—John J. Rahler.
2—Abraham F. Mukenstein.
3—John Goodacre.
4—Samuel Tartarsky.
5—James Anderson.
6—Raphael Venteuleri.
7—Joseph Corcoran.
William Harris.
Frank Brady.
8—William Sommers.
9—Robert Dolan.
10—Alexander Marcelliano.
11—Andrew Bellochio.
12—Joseph Borgenicht.
13—Isaac Bierman.
14—John Pappas.
15—Max H. Kaufman.
16—Adolph Adelman.
17—Tewson Stephenson.
William Claus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—James Dunn.
2—William Barden.
James Flannigan.
John J. Cunningham.
3—Morris Ripp.
4—Henry Rassen.
5—John Dillon.
6—Adam Boecher.
7—Frank Carrigallo.
8—Giuseppe Le Barbey.
9—William F. Thompson.
10—Peter Hrabovak.
11—Luigi Ruggierio.
12—Owen McKane.
13—William D. Garlich.
14—John W. Darragh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—James Kelly.
2—Frank E. Albinger.
3—Thomas Morrisey.
4—Frank Heminway.
5—William Howell.
6—John Leahy.
7—Michael Caglianeo.
8—Joseph Cohen.
9—Annie Smith.
10—Meyer Bach.
11—Eugene Ryan.
12—Franklin Allen.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

101—Miller vs. King.
21—Trust Company vs. Reading R. R.
28—Trust Company vs. Pocantico Co.
83—King vs. Sullivan.
94—Ruppert vs. B. H. R. R.
109—Werner vs. Virgil Co.
118—Donohue vs. Lyons.
114—Browne vs. Empire Co.
115—Speight vs. Coler.
117—Veerhoff vs. Miller.
119—Hubbard vs. Richardson.
120—Pope vs. Kelly.
121—Wright Eng. W'ks vs. Lawrence Cement Co.
122—Vaab vs. Stewart.
123—Ran vs. York.
124—Carey vs. Wurster.
125—McAleer vs. Sinnott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J. Day calendar.

Demurrer—
413—Waldmuller vs. Uhlman.

General Calendar—
351—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Stockers.
354—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Meyerheim.
358—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Corcoran.
361—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Quebe.
364—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Mulrena.
420—People's Trust Co. vs. McGane.
426—Rosevelt vs. Hill.
469—McJohn vs. McJohn.
382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohn.
368—Flynn vs. Cline et al.
473—O'Brien vs. Meehan.
474—Gardiner vs. Br'k. El. R. R. Co.
475—Cole vs. McClenahan.
476—Morrow vs. Hartmeyer.
477—Hall, (Maud,) vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
478—Hall, (Edith,) vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
479—Hall, (Valentine,) vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
480—Schlig vs. Schlig et al.
481—Elmore vs. Elmore.
482—Gorth vs. Weissmantel.
483—Kah vs. Thornton.
484—John N. Robins Co. vs. Bull.
485—Young vs. Atchinson.
486—Wm. B. Davenport, Public Administrator, vs. White.
487—Pinsker vs. Pinsker et al.
488—Wm. B. Davenport, Public Administrator, vs. White.
489—Luck vs. Townsend.
490—Groner vs. McThee.
491—Hooker vs. Hooker et al.
328—Forbes vs. Luhrs.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

3710—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
3656—Stewart vs. Long Island R. R.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sandford.
5360—Melzer vs. Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and N. J. Bridge Co.
4094—Non-Electric Fibre Co. vs. Peabody.
5279—Bowen vs. Nassau R. R.
3918—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
1964—Canisteo Sash W'ks vs. Rosenfield.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Bros. Lighterage.
3154—Simonitz vs. Met. Street R. R.
3416—Bergen vs. Moore.
3473—Orth vs. Wallace.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley et al.
3571—Roehr vs. Liebman et al.
1656—Kane vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
2665—Huggins et al. vs. Galligan et al.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2743—Requa vs. Mutual Reserve Fund.
3557—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
3590—Collins vs. Speers.
2996—Downs vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
4229—Dierking vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
3846½—O'Neill vs. White et al.
3510—Praeger vs. Br'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4990—O'Connell vs. Clarke et al.
2587—Farcone vs. Schmaud.
2831—Panarella vs. Willis.
3602-3604—Ingraham vs. Brook. H. R. R.
3447—Weir vs. Marston.
3048—Baier vs. Mutual Reserve Fund.
3859-3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
4409—Gibbons vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
4509—Lipschitz vs. Dembowsky.
4503—Mahoney vs. Hendrickson.
4313—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3875—Taylor vs. Roe.
4307—Nelson vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
2299—Plant et al. vs. Breimecke et al.
1764—Hellstern vs. Breimiecke et al.
4340—Shanley vs. Br'klyn Wharf Co.
4485—Stevens vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
5142—Gen. Electric Co. vs. Nas. R. R. et al.
4341—Cogswell vs. Satterlee et al.
4828—Barnum vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
4780—Shay vs. McKenna.
4214—Townsend vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
5565—Frank et al. vs. Tuczzo et al.
4384—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
4953—Bergen vs. Br'klyn Union Gas Co.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
4457—Johnston vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
2890—Flack vs. Nassau R. R.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
2855—Renicke vs. Von Glahn.
3842—Munier vs. Cosgrove.
2386—Mueller vs. George.
4812—Baker vs. Sun Pub Co.
4097—Mahon vs. Nassau R. R.
5097—Rinik vs. Bunker.
4258—Day vs. Swan.
3027—Sullivan vs. Tompkins.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe.
5225—Therry vs. Meyer.
5170—Enright vs. Am. Belgian Lamp Co.
3029—Lehtiner vs. Nassau R. R.
4850—Lambrecht vs. Schultz et al.
5281—Bates vs. Katzenberg.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Monday.

The will of Jacob Freyer, Johann Frederick Christian Schmidt, Kunnigunda Hauft, Henry W. Brooks, Katherine M. Wilde, Joseph Hamsby, Abram Barre, John Cooney, Horatio M. Fisher, Caroline McCormick, and Henry Wright.

The accounting of John B. Reilly.

The estate of Mary O'Neil, Daniel S. Regan, David Rohage, William G. Winslow, Charles Stocker, Edward Kane, and William L. Winslow.

Revocation letters testamentary, Samuel Morris.

The administration of Eunice A. McIntosh.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**American Express Co.**
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

**NORTON & TUNSTALL,**
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
**STOCKS AND COTTON.**
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

**KOUNTZE BROTHERS,**
**BANKERS,**
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
**Letters of Credit Issued.**

FINANCIAL.

## Brooklyn Elevated Railroad CO.
## REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

## REMOVAL.

We have removed our offices to-day to

EMPIRE BUILDING,
Broadway, cor. Rector St.

ALBERT FRANK & CO.
NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1898.

**Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.**
TO THE HOLDERS OF
**ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK**
**FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS**
AND
**CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC**
**FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.**

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Committee.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"**
a specialty.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St**

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & BLOUNT HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. K. WILLARD.
A. R. BLOUNT.

FOR SALE—King's views New York Stock Exchange, just issued; over 1,000 illustrations; best edition; cloth bound; $1.50 each. DOUGLAS & JONES, 24 Broad.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Although during the past week not a single railroad stock declined a full point, Wall Street apparently gave more attention to the affairs of the Sugar Trust and some of the other industrial corporations than to the developments among the railroads. Sugar Trust's strength and sensational advance, amounting to about 8 points, was largely responsible for this. Generally speaking, the industrial stocks all made greater gains than did the standard railroad shares, and this fact bears out some opinions that have been current of late.

### Industrials vs. Railroads.

Many Wall Street men have been recently arguing that because of the war and the attendant speculative uncertainty, the industrial stocks can be looked to for greater activity and strength than the railroad issues. They point out that the provisioning and equipping of troops and the high war prices which are expected to prevail for merchandise will greatly benefit the big industrial corporations and trusts. And because of the increased profits from these sources they contend that there will be more speculation in the shares of these companies than in any others. Many people are predicting movements in Tobacco and in some of the other trust stocks similar to that which made Sugar conspicuous last week.

### Big Railroad Earnings.

Because of the war excitement, the Street is paying scant attention to railroad earnings that in ordinary times would create much bullish enthusiasm. The big railroad companies are uniformly making magnificent showings. St. Paul's March statement, with its increase in gross earnings of nearly $600,000 and in net of nearly $200,000, was, or should have been, most gratifying. Burlington, for the same month, increased between $600,000 and $700,000 in gross and nearly $200,000 in net earnings. Northern Pacific gained over $100,000 for the third week of April and shows an increase for the fiscal year to date of considerably over $4,000,000.

### Pennsylvania's Record.

The showing made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of March is still more striking. For the three months of its fiscal year Pennsylvania's net earnings are larger than in the same period of any year since 1893. Says The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in commenting upon the company's March statement:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad statement of earnings for the month of March is much better than might have been expected considering the demoralization which prevailed in east-bound freight rates. On the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie there has been an increase of $373,600 in gross earnings and of $16,000 in net earnings, and on the lines west of Pittsburg an increase of $516,800 in gross and of $412,300 in net. In other words, on the combined system there is $890,400 improvement in the gross and $428,300 improvement in the net. It remains to add that these gains follow some loss in this month last year. The loss then, however, was small, amounting for the combined system to $327,800 in the gross, while in the net there was actually a small increase."

### Coffee Trade Prospects.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brother, in a circular discussing the outlook for the coffee trade, say:

"On the simple and natural question of supply and demand, and one which has been lost sight of lately in the United States, coffee is doomed to a yet lower range of values than has ruled hitherto, and this is bound to be the prime factor in the final settlement, all other influences being merely of temporary importance.

"It would seem that it is next to a criminal offense for coffee firms in Brazil to give out estimates which come near to the real truth. It appears to be demanded from one and all in that country, under the penalty of a 'boycott,' not only by the dealers and brokers, but certain other export houses, that they shall conceal actual facts as far as possible; and in consequence of this we are without any estimates on the ensuing crop from leading firms, their observations being confined to cautious and even vague expressions respecting the probable yield of the 1898-9 crop. If there had been any unfavorable features, or any damage to speak of, no matter how insignificant, it would, of course, have been magnified and published in a way to make the most of it, for patriotic reasons. We, however, are well aware that nothing has occurred during the blossoming periods of the new crop in Brazil to interfere with a bountiful harvest, and as the current crop shows a very large extension of area under plantation and an indication of the enormous quantities that can be produced, we have no doubt whatever the 1898-9 crop will be a very large one; and together with the immense supplies already in hand, it is not a matter of any great significance whether the new crop be 1,000,000 bags larger or 1,000,000 bags smaller than the one now drawing to a close."

### Cotton Prospects.

Discussing cotton market conditions, Messrs. S. Munn, Son & Co. write:

"And now the crop has to face all the unseen dangers, all the chances and uncertainties incident to the cotton season. Not only that, but the culture in the excitement of war may be neglected and the yield thus reduced without regard to weather conditions or to the danger of an increase in the grain acreage at the expense of cotton. Increased marine insurance, higher railroad freight rates as coastwise traffic decreases, and a likelihood of higher rates for labor if the war causes a diminution in the labor supply, as it seems likely to do in certain sections—these are further reasons for higher prices of cotton.

"To sum up, we have activity in the European cotton goods business, bullish English statistics, large American exports, a probable decrease in the acreage, a reasonable ground for doubting whether the next crop will be as large as the last, an addition to the cost of cotton incident to war, and the certainty that Europe will continue to buy here without regard to war as reasons for believing that the future will favor the bulls rather than the bears, and accordingly, we still advocate the purchase of cotton."

### An Up-town Branch.

There seem to be indications of a disposition upon the part of important Stock Exchange houses to open up-town branches. Messrs. Nicoll, Herrick & Berg establish an office to-day in the new Townsend Building, at Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, which part of the town is getting close Wall Street connections. Messrs. Nicoll, Herrick & Berg having other conspicuous Stock Exchange neighbors.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the New York Security and Trust Company and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

William D. Cornish, Special Master, gives notice to the holders of all mortgage bonds and interest coupons issued by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, known as Middle Division bonds, that, in accordance with the notice heretofore given, he will pay such bonds and coupons at the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on May 16. Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,225.98. Coupons will be at face and interest. Bonds or coupons should be presented on the day named as thereafter payment will be made through the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Topeka, Kansas.

### Receiver for a New Hampshire Firm.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 1.—The C. S. Forsmith Machine Company, machinist and general machine and lumber dealer, yesterday was placed in the hands of a receiver. The company was incorporated in 1884, and its capital stock is $275,000. The agent says the business will be continued.

### Cleveland House Assigns.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Rouse & Hillse, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 57 and 59 Frankfort Street, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets and liabilities are both placed at $80,000.

### Frederick J. Kaiser a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Frederick J. Kaiser of the firm of Wilmarth & Kaiser, china and crockery dealers, committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a revolver. Business difficulties are alleged as the cause.

# TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 30th day of April, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $182,940,319.44 | | |
| Gold bullion | 83,998,790.08 | | |
| | | $216,939,109.52 | |
| Outstanding gold certificates | $37,555,149.00 | | |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury | 1,599,670.00 | | |
| | | 35,955,479.00 | |
| | | | *$180,983,630.52 |
| Standard silver dollars | $397,227,740.00 | | |
| Silver bullion | 908,843.68 | | |
| | | $398,136,583.68 | |
| Outstanding silver certificates | $396,325,504.00 | | |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury | 3,922,408.00 | | |
| | | 392,403,096.00 | |
| | | | 5,733,487.68 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $4,048,752.00 | | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 98,642,528.25 | | |
| | | $102,691,280.25 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | | 102,691,280.00 | |
| | | | .25 |
| United States notes | | $59,196,433.00 | |
| Outstanding currency certificates | $27,735,000.00 | | |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury | 160,000.00 | | |
| | | 27,575,000.00 | |
| | | | 31,621,433.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $3,220,370.00 | | |
| National bank notes | 2,755,906.73 | | |
| Fractional silver coin | 12,025,288.79 | | |
| Fractional currency | 35.76 | | |
| Minor coin | 1,849,456.92 | | |
| Deposits in National banks | 28,817,446.46 | | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 5,210,482.25 | | |
| | | $53,378,986.91 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | $8,814,272.11 | | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 5,525,668.89 | | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 32,339,702.59 | | |
| Post Office Department account | 4,170,147.91 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,928,793.15 | | |
| | | 52,778,584.65 | |
| | | | 600,402.26 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | | $218,938,953.71 |

| RECEIPTS. | This Day. | This Month. | This Fis'l Y'r. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $617,217.22 | $14,193,976.99 | $121,696,124.67 |
| Internal revenue | 675,796.02 | 14,819,037.04 | 138,526,460.85 |
| Miscellaneous | 196,881.07 | 3,999,928.99 | 80,307,070.76 |
| Total receipts | $1,489,894.31 | $33,012,943.02 | $340,529,656.28 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | | |
| Civil and miscellaneous | 76,000.00 | 9,025,000.00 | 84,659,799.02 |
| War | 28,000.00 | 6,223,000.00 | 55,419,883.23 |
| Navy | 330,000.00 | 12,549,000.00 | 40,241,978.23 |
| Indians | 18,000.00 | 533,000.00 | 9,971,677.98 |
| Pensions | 170,000.00 | 10,869,000.00 | 123,998,626.65 |
| Interest | 200,000.00 | 5,100,000.00 | 38,677,305.33 |
| Total expenditures | $822,000.00 | $44,299,000.00 | $347,669,270.44 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | 667,894.31 | †11,286,056.98 | †7,139,614.16 |
| NATIONAL BANK FUND. | | | |
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | ...... | 349,157.50 | 20,935,732.50 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | ...... | 986,407.50 | 18,419,400.50 |

| REDEMPTION OF NOTES. | U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $515,816,057.00 | $92,142,182.00 | $607,958,239.00 |
| This fiscal year | 21,309,029.00 | 2,246,381.00 | 23,555,410.00 |
| This month | 855,944.00 | 411,969.00 | 1,267,913.00 |
| This day | 11,380.00 | 14,468.00 | 25,848.00 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserve for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

**Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States.**

RECEIPTS.

| | Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898. | | Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOURCE. | Month of March, 1898. | Since July 1, 1897. | Month of March, 1897. | Since July 1, 1896. |
| Customs | $15,450,431.94 | $107,502,147.68 | $22,833,856.46 | $113,332,643.98 |
| Internal revenue | 12,888,234.03 | 123,707,423.81 | 11,925,694.30 | 111,160,975.76 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,620,084.53 | 76,307,141.77 | 1,458,111.32 | 18,291,431.51 |
| Total | $32,958,750.50 | $307,516,713.26 | $36,217,662.08 | $242,785,051.25 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | | | |
| Civil and miscellaneous | $6,118,243.17 | $75,634,799.02 | $5,929,795.97 | $70,516,311.35 |
| War | 5,159,571.11 | 48,896,883.23 | 3,046,103.81 | 37,536,513.32 |
| Navy | 5,241,442.99 | 27,692,978.23 | 2,694,834.97 | 25,734,267.88 |
| Indians | 2,716,526.47 | 9,438,677.98 | 2,918,751.93 | 11,079,876.15 |
| Pensions | 12,290,628.25 | 113,129,626.65 | 12,166,775.60 | 107,856,035.47 |
| Interest | 356,032.46 | 28,577,305.33 | 456,735.56 | 28,967,328.01 |
| Total | $31,882,444.45 | $303,370,270.44 | $27,212,997.84 | $281,690,332.18 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits during month..........$728,575.00 | Redemptions during month....$1,468,790.50

Note.—The miscellaneous receipts for March include $3,651,500 received on accout of sale of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

FINANCIAL.

**Guaranty Trust Co.**
**of New York.**
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, . . . . . . $2,000,000
SURPLUS, . . . . . . $2,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Babcock, | Charles R. Henderson, |
| George F. Baker, | Adrian Iselin, Jr., |
| George S. Bowdoin, | Augustus D. Juilliard, |
| August Belmont, | James N. Jarvie, |
| Frederic Cromwell, | Richard A. McCurdy, |
| Walter R. Gillette, | Alexander E. Orr, |
| Robert Goelet, | Walter G. Oakman, |
| G. G. Haven, | Henry H. Rogers, |
| Oliver Harriman, | H. McK. Twombly, |
| R. Somers Hayes, | Frederick W. Vanderbilt, |

Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

F. NEVILL JACKSON, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
**First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds**
OF THE
## Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.

Notice is hereby given that the following FIFTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for

REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 4, 29, 44, 66, 134, 145, 165, 192, 239, 249, 325, 359, 401, 405, 478.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

**Union Pacific Railway—Kansas Division.**
MIDDLE DIVISION BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of all mortgage bonds and interest coupons issued by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, known as MIDDLE DIVISION BONDS, under the mortgage dated June 1, 1866, that in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I will pay such bonds and coupons at the banking house of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, at 120 Broadway, on the 16th DAY OF MAY, 1898.

Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,225.98. Coupons will be at face and interest. Bonds and coupons should be presented on the day named, as thereafter payment will be made through the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated April 30, 1898.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1898.

**The Bankers & Brokers'**
**Organization is actively Enrolling**
**RECRUITS**
**for their Regiment at Room G,**
**Mills Building.**

FINANCIAL.

**North American Trust Company**

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus ............ $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

*Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.*

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN. } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON....Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN..................Secretary
F. C. PREST..........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT...........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL.........London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN,
Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE,
Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

## UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 223 | 445 | 635 | 838 |
| 34 | 250 | 468 | 657 | 842 |
| 68 | 271 | 511 | 659 | 879 |
| 78 | 300 | 526 | 690 | 886 |
| 99 | 305 | 539 | 786 | 892 |
| 116 | 376 | 577 | 793 | 937 |
| 120 | 387 | 581 | 803 | 947 |
| 152 | 441 | 609 | 814 | 977 |
| 188 | | | | |

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing May 1, 1898, secured upon lands known as the Rockafeller tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. THEODORE V. SAND will have an interest in our firm from this date.
FARIS & THAYER.
HENRY L. FARIS,
N. TOWNSEND THAYER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York, April 30, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of APGAR & COMPANY was dissolved by limitation of copartnership and mutual consent on Dec. 31st, 1897.
LOUIS J. APGAR,
HENRY C. WEITEMEYER,
EDWARD H. APGAR.

DIVIDENDS.

**Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.**

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER MAY 2D, 1898:

American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Alexandria, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. Consol. Sinking Fund 7s.
Cambridge City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s. Coupon No. 38, due Jan. 1st, 1889.
Connersville, Ind., School 6s.
Greenfield, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Harrison County, Ind., County 5s.
Marion, Ind., School 5s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series E. Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Water Works 8s. R. R. Improvement 7s.
Red Key, Ind., Town 6s.
Starke County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Tipton, Ind., Water 6s.
Union County, Ind., Court House 5s.
May 4th.
Rochester, Ind., School 6s.
May 9th.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
May 10th.
Tipton, Ind., Water Works 6s.
May 16th.
Columbia City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Dearborn County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Noblesville, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Newton County, Ind., Gravel Road Bonds.
May 17th.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
May 27th.
Portland, Ind., City 6s.

**KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO**

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after May 1, 1898.

NEW YORK CITY (Coupon Interest).

**Argentine Water & Light Co. 1st 6s.**
**Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st 5s.**
**Bay Shore, L. I., Union Free School District No. 1.**
**Citizens' El. Co. of North Plainfield 1st 5s.**
**Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport, Ct., 1st 6s.**
**Fort Madison Water Co. Registered Int. 5s.**
**Gorham Coal Co. 1st 6s.**
**Manhasset Improvement Co. 1st 6s.**
**Mercantile Co-operative Bank.**
**Municipal Debenture Co. 6s.**
**Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st 6s.**
**New York Athletic Club 6% Debentures.**
**Pelham Manor, Village of, 4% Sewer Bonds.**
**Richmond County Gas Light Co. 1st 6s.**
**Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Con. 5s.**
May 15th.
**Hammondsport, Village of, N. Y.**

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due May 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this company on and after that date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Village of Gold Spring, N. Y., Water | 4s |
| Franklin County, Ohio, Deficiency | 4½s |
| Inman Compress Co., 1st | 7s |
| City of Iowa City, Ia. | 6s |
| King Co., Wash., Series "B" School Dist. No. 28. | |
| Hoboken Ferry Company, 1st | 5s |
| Long Island Railroad, 1st | 7s |
| Long Island City and Flushing R. R., 1st | 6s |
| Long Island City and Flushing R. R., con. | 5s |
| Metropolitan Ferry, 1st | 5s |
| Council Bluffs, Ia., Independent School Dist. | 4½s |
| Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 48. | |
| Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 13. | |
| United States Mort. and Trust Co., Series "B". | 5s |
| City of Minneapolis, Minn., Bridge | 8s |
| City of Minneapolis, Minn., School | 4s |
| City of Minneapolis, Minn., Permanent Imp. | 4s |
| City of Minneapolis, Minn., Permanent Imp. | 4½s |
| City of Minneapolis, Minn., Railroad Aid | 7s |

**The National Starch Mfg. Co.,**
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office May 2, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books April 22, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 22, and reopened at 10 o'clock May 3, 1898.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

**Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,**
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, April 27th, 1898.

**90th Consecutive Dividend.**

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 2d, 1898.

Transfer books closed until May 3d, 1898.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

**Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.**
**Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.**
**Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.**

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing May 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after May 2d at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

**New York and Harlem Railroad Co.**
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

**Pullman's Palace Car Company.**
**DIVIDEND NO 125.**
Chicago, April 20, 1898.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable May 16 to stockholders of record at close of business May 2, 1898.

Thansfer books will close May 2 and reopen May 17, 1898. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

**The American Exchange National Bank,**
128 Broadway New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

**Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.**

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway have this day declared a dividend of CNE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 2d prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of May. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1898.

**The National Starch Mfg. Co.,**
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due May 1, 1898, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, May 2, 1898, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

**The Germania Bank**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

**The Bank of the State of New York,**
New York, April 26th, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May tenth. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

**Southern Railway Company.**

Coupons due May first from East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Va. Mid. Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan and Company, New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

**Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.**
80 Broadway, New York, April 27th, 1898.

The COUPONS due May 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

**Fourteenth Street Bank.**
New York, April 26, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

**The United States Leather Company.**

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due May 1st, 1898, will be paid after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908. Coupons due 1st of May will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

## The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN MAY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co. Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Bath Water-Works Co. 5%s.
Cicero & Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water-Works Co. consolidated mortgage.
Consumers' Gas-Works Co., Limited.
Cleveland & Marietta Ry. Co.
Crowfoot Cattle Co.
Cedar Rapids Water Co.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st mortgage.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. income.
Housatonic R. R. Co. consolidated mortgage 5%.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d mortgage).
Jamestown Water Supply Co. consolidated mortgage.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
McKeesport Light Co.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water-Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Middletown & Bloomburgh Electric Ry. Co.
Minneapolis Street Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 7%, second mortgage 6%.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Mt. Vernon Water-Works Co. 1st mortgage.
Marietta Ry. Co.
Nansemond Water Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5%.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Coal Ry. Co.
Omaha Street Ry. Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Ohio & Mississippi Ry. Co.
Olean (N. Y.) improvement bonds.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. consolidated and 1st mortgage real estate.
Pitsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st consolidated mortgage 5%.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., series C. & D.
Scranton Suburban Ry. Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western R. R. Co., 1st mortgage.
St. Paul City Ry. Co. 6%.
Vandeburgh County.
West Orange Water Co.
Wellsville Water Co. consolidated mortgage.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.
MAY 1, 1898.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dividends.
American Tobacco Co. dividends.
MAY 5, 1898.
Huntington Water Co. coupons.
MAY 15, 1898.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co., coupons.
Pullman's Palace Car Co. dividends.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.
MAY 23, 1898.
Ulster Blue-Stone Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
**N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,**
31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

MAY 1ST, 1898.
Big Stone Co., Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education School.
Burlington, Ia., Independent School District School Building F.
Clackamas Co., Ore., School District No. 3 School Building, Series "B."
Des Moines, Ia., City Railroad Co., Consolidated First Mortgage.
Dunlap, Ia., Independent School Dist. Refunding.
East Portland, Ore., Water and Light.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding. (Otter Tail Co.)
Glen Township, So. Dak., School.
Great Falls, Mont., School District No. 1 School.
Harlan, Ia., Electric Light Plant.
Hawthorne, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 7, School Building.
Independence, Ia., Electric Light.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Logan, Utah, School Building.
Logansport, Ind., Refunding.
Mahaska Co., Ia., Funding.
Mankato, Minn., Refunding.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer and Paving; Street Improvement.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, School District No. 29.
Stevens Co., Wash., School District No. 2, Gold Refunding, (Colville.)
Toluca, Ill., Water Works.
Whatcom Co., Wash., Funding, Gold.
Whitman Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 9, (Palouse.)
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 69, (Oakesdale.)
Yamhill Co., Ore., School District No. 40, Funding; School, (McMinnville.)
MAY 2D, 1898.
Cedar Falls, Ia., Independent School District.
Lawrence Co., Ill., School District No. 2.
MAY 5TH, 1898.
St. Louis, Mich., School Building.
MAY 8TH, 1898.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
MAY 10TH, 1898.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Independence District Refunding.
MAY 15TH, 1898.
Britt, Ia., Water Works.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Menasha, Wis., Bridge.
MAY 18TH, 1898.
Pierce Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 23, (Fernhill.)

OFFICE OF THE
## Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

**New York Security and Trust Company,**
NOS. 44 & 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1898.
**Utica Belt Line R. R.**
**Remington Paper Co.**
**City of Dallas, Texas.**
**Dallas, Texas, Gas & Fuel Co.**
**Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.**
**Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.**
**Dalles City, Oregon.**
**Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.**
**Bennington & Rutland Ry. Co.**
MAY 2, 1898.
**Pierce Co., Washington.**

**The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.**
DIVIDEND NO. 58.

A quarterly dividend (No. 58) of one per cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders, May 16th, 1898, that are of record at noon, May 7th. The stock books will be closed at noon, May 7th, and opened on Monday, May 16th, 1898.
CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

**Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.**

Coupons Due May 1st, 1898, from Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds and from the Minneapolis and Duluth Division Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO. coupons, due May 1st, 1898, from both the First Mortgage and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 54 Wall St., New York. L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 2d, 1898, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held June 1st, 1898, and will be reopened on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

**The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,**
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

**German Exchange Bank,**
New York, April 25, 1898.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,**
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

**The Michigan Central Railroad Company,**
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Spruce Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 2d day of May, and will open on the 12th day of May. JAMES E. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
Dated May 2, 1898.

**The Germania Bank**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the tenth day of May, 1898, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th Street.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 28, to Wednesday, May 11.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

**The Bank of New Amsterdam,**
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

**The Bank of America,**
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
## THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $2,428,127.49 |
| Overdrafts | 690.61 |
| Due from banks and bankers for collections | 358,976.11 |
| Real estate | 51,900.00 |
| Mortgages owned | 1,500.00 |
| United States bonds | 1,000.00 |
| Specie | 402,627.96 |
| United States legal tenders and notes of National banks | 395,961.00 |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | 224,574.60 |
| Vault and fixtures | 5,000.00 |
| | $3,870,357.77 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital stock | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 250,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 19,510.83 |
| Due depositors | 3,081,798.62 |
| Due banks and bankers | 19,048.32 |
| | $3,870,357.77 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANK H. RICHARDSON, Vice President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. H. RICHARDSON, Vice President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 30th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. MATTESON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURance Society will remove on May 2d from 29 Broadway to its new offices, 346 Broadway.

# A VIGOROUS CENTENARIAN.

### Mrs. Hannah Bartow of New Brunswick Can Sew Without Glasses.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 1.—Mrs. Hannah Bartow of this city celebrated today her one hundred and second birthday. She was born here on May 1, 1796, and has lived here all her life. During her younger days she was a waitress at the old Bellonia Hotel, kept by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, near the steamboat dock.

She remembers the occasion of Marquis de Lafayette's second visit to the United States and shook hands with him when he came here to attend a reception in the Whitehall Hotel.

Mrs. Bartow was twice married and was the mother of thirteen children, five of whom are living. Two children by her first husband, George Ryno, are living—Mrs. Hannah Meyers and John Ryno—and three by Isaac Bartow, her second husband—Mrs. Mary Dunn, Rachel Skirm, and Sarah Bartow.

Twenty of Mrs. Bartow's grandchildren are living and fifty-two of her great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. She enjoys excellent health and is able to sew without glasses. She keeps a little confectionery store at the corner of Washington and Catharine Streets. Her descendants gathered at her house and celebrated her birthday, as they have done for several years past.

# CHICAGO RAILROAD FRANCHISES

### Companies Will Be Asked Extra Compensation for Extensions.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Mayor and a considerable number of the Aldermen have decided that 10 per cent. of the gross receipts is the least compensation the street railways should pay for an extension of existing franchises.

There has been talk about the companies offering a 3 per cent. compensation. The Mayor said:

"The elevated roads using the Union loop pay the loop company a half cent for every fare. That is 10 per cent. The Suburban Electric Company pays the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 1 cent for every fare, or 20 per cent. of its receipts for the privilege of using a certain right of way in Cicero.

"The companies should pay the city 10 per cent. of their annual gross receipts. Besides this I think they ought to pave and repair their streets from curb to curb, sprinkle them, and adopt the underground system, and put in guard rails."

### An Unconstitutional Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—The Supreme Court has filed a decision in the case of William Mooney vs. William Hutchinson, County Clerk of Will County, an action brought to test the recently enacted Senatorial apportionment. The Court holds that the Apportionment bill passed by the Republican Legislature at the special session is unconstitutional.

### Saloon Keeper a Suicide.

William Helmsoth, forty-two years old, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his apartments, at 169 Eighth Avenue. Helmsoth was the proprietor of several saloons and was well-to-do. His wife went out to church, and on her return shortly after 12 o'clock found her husband hanging lifeless from a door in one of the rooms in the flat. No reason is known for the suicide beyond the fact that Helmsoth had been on a debauch for three or four days and was insane from liquor.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close a partnership, 340 Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 97, leasehold, five-story double tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 118 East Ninetieth Street, south side, 109.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 27.6 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone-front double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, Marion Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 107, three-story frame dwelling; Tiebout Avenue, east side, about 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, two lots, 25 by 132 and 140, respectively.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 50 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 326.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,896.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read**

**REAL ESTATE,**

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

**PARSONS & SINGER,**

31 NASSAU ST.

## REAL ESTATE.

**Insist upon Having a Sanitary Certificate Before Buying or Leasing.**

**BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTION CO.,**

McIntyre Building, 874 Broadway.

TELEPHONE 559—18TH STREET.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

**126 & 128 East 34th St.**

A desirable, well appointed and handsomely decorated

**APARTMENT,**

containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, &c.; steam heated; elevators (run all night,) electric light and hall service; every

**MODERN IMPROVEMENT.**

Superintendent on premises, or

**ERASTUS HAMILTON,**

OPEN SUNDAYS. 252 WEST 123TH ST.

Telephone, 647 Harlem.

**THE CLEVELAND.**

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, resident.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

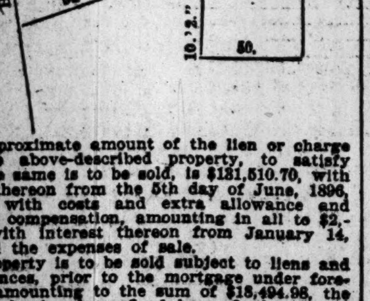
And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

ap23-2aw3wM&S&my18

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

LANGON, CLARISSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gabriel Pechambert, Louis Delbos, Mary Delbrat, said name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to your petitioner; Emil Bosg, the heirs and next of kin of CLARISSA LANGON, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert W. Strong of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clarissa Langon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

## LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The United States of America, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants. No. 7,258.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Atchison, in the County of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the said part or portion of its railroad then in process of construction, or thereafter to be constructed, from the town of Atchison, in the State of Kansas on the Missouri River, and extending westerly one hundred miles, and the telegraph line to be constructed in connection with said one hundred miles of railroad, as fully and effectually as if the said whole of said one hundred miles of railroad and telegraph line were completed, and also all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company acquired and appropriated by it for the purpose of the right of way for a single or double track railroad for said one hundred miles, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated or which should thereafter be acquired and appropriated by it for side tracks, turn-outs, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, work shops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining thereto, whether then owned or held, or thereafter acquired by said railroad company, and also so many and such parts and portion of all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, other cars, carriages, tools, instruments, machinery, equipments, implements, goods and chattels for said railroad and telegraph line, or either of them, then held, or which might thereafter be owned or acquired by said railroad company, and belonging, appertaining or in any manner relating to or connected with said railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, or the running or operating of the same, or either of them, as might be the equal pro rata proportion thereof for said one hundred miles as part of and which said one hundred miles might bear to the whole of said railroad or telegraph line which might be constructed or run or operated by said railroad company; and also all corporate franchises which then were or thereafter might be owned, held, possessed or exercised by said railroad company, embraced in, or attached to, or comprising said one hundred miles of railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, reserving, however, to said railroad company full power, right and authority from time to time in its discretion to dispose of such portions of said equipment, machinery, instruments, implements and personal property as might become unfit or unnecessary for its use, and to replace the same with others which should thereupon become subject to the operation of said mortgage.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $50,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $500,000 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, JEWELL COUNTY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants.—No. 7,259.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Mankato, in the County of Jewell, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph lines of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed, from a point on the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver Railway, at or near the town of Jamestown in the County of Cloud, and State of Kansas, through the counties of Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, and Cheyenne to the westerly line of the State of Kansas, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turn-outs, switches, road beds, superstructures, line, rail, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops, and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be owned or acquired by the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose, or thereafter to be acquired and appropriated for that purpose, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph lines, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its rights and franchise to be a corporation and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety, and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of five thousand dollars is made, as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than fifty thousand dollars is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this case.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants.—No. 7,260.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1898, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad company at Concordia, in the County of Cloud, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed from Waterville, in the County of Marshall, to Washington, in the County of Washington, and from Greenleaf in the County of Washington, by way of Concordia, Cawker City and the forks of the Solomon River to the westerly line of Sherman County or Cheyenne County in the State of Kansas, and from a point at or near Concordia in the County of Cloud, by way of Scandia in the County of Republic, to the northerly line of the State of Kansas, including all the railroad and telegraph lines which the respective railway companies, by the consolidation of which the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company was created, were by their respective charters authorized to construct, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turnouts, switches, roadbed, superstructures, line, rails, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be acquired or owned by the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines; and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph lines, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its right and franchise to be a corporation, and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest. It being the intent of said conveyance in mortgage to include in said mortgage or deed of trust all the railroad and telegraph lines which, at the time of the formation of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, were the property of the railway companies forming, by consolidation, the said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, and each of them, and all equipments, implements and materials used or acquired therefor; and the rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, powers and all the land and property, moneys and effects, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature held or owned by the said railway companies at the time of the said consolidation, or by any of them, or in or to which said companies or any of them had any right, title or interest; also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.00,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $10,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $250,000.00 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT L. LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n19-1aw6mM

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, closet, [illegible] and [illegible] bath to two gentlemen; [illegible] near 42d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address H. S., Box 191 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable lady; care private house, tenants leaving for Summer; reference. Casey, 377 7th Av.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady who is closing her house for the Summer would like to find a place for a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 39 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; assist in waiting on table; city reference. 303 East 26th St.

### Dressmakers.

$4 TO $6 FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Rooms, 133 West 16th Street.

### Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess or maid or any position of trust; four years with present employers; disengaged May 10. Miss M. R., 874 Columbus Av.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or CARETAKER.—An English woman, widow, aged forty as housekeeper or caretaker; educated; no family or friends in this country; salary no object; high references given. English Woman, Box 198 Times Office.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; Protestant; as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting. 40 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, lately landed; good sewer and hairdresser. M. Louba, 237 West 68th St.

LADY'S MAID or DRESSMAKER.—By French girl; can cut and fit; good references. R. C., care Mrs. Plancon, 143 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good reference. M. R., 52 West 26th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork or assist grown children. Call, Monday and Tuesday, present employer's, 126 East 30th St.

MAID, &c.—By an American Protestant as maid; willing to assist with other duties; excellent references. Humphrus, 216 West 19th St.

MAID, &c.—By an American Protestant as maid or nurse to grown child or lady; excellent references. Greer, 501 West 40th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. T., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 59 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork end of the week; best city references last employer. 329 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family. 10 East 129th St., present employer's.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By young girl at parlormaid and chambermaid; private family; good reference. 529 West 44th St.

### Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; UNUSUALLY good beginner; lives with parents. Address EXCEPTIONAL, 25 East 14th St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; experts; excellent caterers; good housekeeper. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. Butler, care Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

### Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable man and wife; no children; private house to mind for the Summer; 12 years' reference. E. Nimmons, 410 West 42d St.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands the care of all kinds of plants, flowers, shrubs, &c.; cows, horses, and all gardening on gentleman's place; 3 years in last place. B. P., Box 210, 154 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; 26; no family; country preferred; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, neat, willing, obliging; three years' best reference. Coachman, Box 4, 239 East 38th St.

COACHMAN. — By first-class coachman; married; one child; take full charge of gentleman's stable; can furnish A1 reference. Call at present employer's stable, 137 East 69th St. James.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 186 New Brunswick, N. J.

### Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Experienced masseur; highest recommendations; no objection to travel; can be secured. Masseur, 579 East 149th St.

WATCHMAN, &c.—By a man, 35, with a family as watchman, porter, driver, run elevator, or anything honest; city or country; 219 West 66th St., first flight up.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nurse; must be competent and refined; not over thirty; with city reference; take full charge of three children; American family. Call, Monday, between 10 and 11, 30 West 71st St.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

"ONLY PERFECT VAPOR BATH." Greatest seller on earth. Hygienic Bath Cabinet Co., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

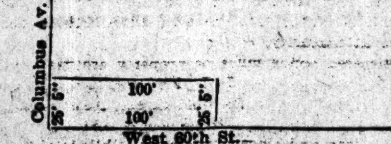
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $873.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $93.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ap12-3aw3wTu&F&my2

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**HEALTH AND PLEASURE**

For the Summer months can be had

**AT MODERATE COST**

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

**WARM SPRINGS,**

**Bath County, Virginia,**

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address

EUBANK & GLOVER,

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

**Somerset Inn**

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

## INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

## TEACHERS.

A FRENCH STUDENT WISHES TO GIVE French lessons. Apply Christin, Y. M. C. A., 112 West 21st St.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,087 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. mh28-1aw6wM

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM |
| Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon | Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM |
| K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon | Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.................Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 12, 2 P. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fulda.........May 7, 2 PM | Werra.........May 28, 10 AM |
| Ems.........May 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. II, June 4, 2 PM |
| Aller.........May 21, 2 PM | Fulda.........June 11, 10 AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**
**TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE**

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM |
| F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM |
| A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM |

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M | Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M |
| Penns'l'a, May 14, Noon | Patria, June 4, 4 P M |
| Palatia, May 21, 4 P M | Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM |

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.**

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin.........May 4 | *Chester.........May 28 |
| Noordland.........May 11 | Westernland.........June 1 |
| Friesland.........May 18 | Kensington.........June 8 |
| Southwark.........May 25 | *Berlin.........June 11 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.**

NEW YORK—LONDON.

**ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| MASSACHUSETTS | May 7 |
| MANITOBA | May 14 |
| MINNEWASKA | May 21 |
| MOHAWK | May 28 |
| MOBILE | June 4 |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, May 14, Noon | Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon | Furnessia, June 18, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teutonic, May 4, Noon | Teutonic, June 1, Noon |
| Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon |
| Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon |
| Germanic, May 25, Noon | Germanic, June 22, Noon |

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucania, May 7, 2 PM | Campania, May 21, 2 PM |
| Servia, May 10, 10 AM | Aurania, May 24, 9 AM |
| Etruria, May 14, 10 AM | Umbria, May 28, 10 AM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

| | |
|---|---|
| GAELIC, via Honolulu | May 10, 1 P. M. |
| CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu | May 19, 1 P. M. |
| DORIC, via Honolulu | May 28, 1 P. M. |
| CHINA, via Honolulu | June 8, 1 P. M. |
| BELGIC, via Honolulu | June 18, 1 P. M. |

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**CLYDE LINE.**

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Tues., May 3 | *Pawnee, Mon., May 9
Delaware, Friday, May 6 | Algonquin, Tues., May 10

(*Steamer May 9 to Jacksonville direct.)

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Werkendam, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.

**ROTTERDAM,**

FIRST CABIN $50 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

| | |
|---|---|
| Winifreda.........April 30 | Boadicea.........May 14 |
| Victoria.........May 7 | Alexandra.........May 21 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Albany Evening Line.**

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**
**& HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

**THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.**

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

**8.45** A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

**7.30** P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

**WEST SHORE R. R.**

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.**

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:29, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**ERIE RAILROAD.**

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO.**

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †2:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 333, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M., and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Streets, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey**

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,234, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

**Cuba Limited**

VIA

**PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,**
**ATLANTIC COAST LINE**
AND
**PLANT SYSTEM**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. | NEW YORK | 9.20 A. M. |
| " | WASHINGTON | 3.46 P. M. |
| " | Richmond | 7.30 P. M. |
| Ar. | Charleston | 6.13 A. M. |
| " | Savannah | 8.15 A. M. |
| " | Tampa | 7.25 P. M. |
| " | Port Tampa | 8.30 P. M. |
| Lv. | Port Tampa | 9.00 P. M. |
| | (MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.) | |
| Ar. | Key West | 3.00 P. M. |

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN**

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

# DR. RAINSFORD FOR WAR

## He Declares That It Is Our Manifest Duty to Intervene in Cuba.

## THE NATION'S OBLIGATION

### Compliance with Evil Surroundings, He Says, Is Worse Than War—He Denounces All Talk About "Remember the Maine."

To a crowded church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church, delivered a sermon on the justification of the present war. Dr. Rainsford took the ground that the present war with Spain was justifiable and for good cause. For his text he selected the twenty-eight and following verses of the tenth chapter of St. Luke: "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus: And who is my neighbor?" &c. Following this is the parable of the Good Samaritan.

After reading the parable Dr. Rainsford asked "Who is my neighbor?" He said that the lesson of the parable pointed out the obligations that devolve on Christians in the assistance of the distressed. This was the central idea of Christianity. It was opposed to sordid selfishness and a care for self-satisfaction only. This widening sense of obligations for the care and relief of others was characteristic of the times. It had found its expression in laws and had even entered into religion. That religion or Church which did not embody the large idea of neighborliness and care for the weal of others soon decayed and passed away.

"Many protest against these widening obligations," he said. "The easy life, the natural plenitude of wealth, peace, and prosperity have a tendency to close our eyes to God and God's behests. There is no development of individuals or nations except along the paths of suffering. A good many raise their voices in protest against war. Those fail to see the evil thing that lies behind it, the thing that lies at the root of war.

### His Definition of War.

"What is war? War is indulging unduly our own security and comfort, and the insistence in our own claims. War is not always fought with rifles. War is the selfish antagonism between man and man; the grossness of self-seeking; all these influencing human actions in violation of God's command. A very large part of commerce is war. He who teaches Aldermen, Senators, and other legislators to steal and the lobbyist planning in the halls of legislation are at war.

"Some men say 'Let us have war. It teaches self-denial, promotes heroism, and begets patriotism.' They say that war clarifies the atmosphere, and, like quinine, tones up the Nation as it does the individual. The men who make this statement are ignorant, are misled, and know not the real causes that bring about war. These statements should be stamped as lies. War in any case is horrid, revolting, and to be deprecated. War leads to all manner of human suffering and sacrifice and is at best but the surgeon's knife, to remove the evil latent behind it. No man can justify war for these reasons.

### Worse Things than War.

"Yet there are worse things than war. Compliance with evil surroundings, shutting our eyes to manifest duty, the neglect of the obligations and the demands of humanity—all these are worse than war. The disregard for the precepts of Christ caused by self-seeking—this is the disease that rots the souls of men, prompts the stabbing of a neighbor in the back, and puts poison in the souls of men."

Dr. Rainsford then described the conditions prior to the civil war, and declared slavery to be the "pimple on civilization that contained the virus that led to war as a surgeon's knife for its removal." He said that what led to the long continuation of slavery was the Anglo-Saxon idea of the conservation of property. "This main idea of the Anglo-Saxon law confused in the minds of men the true idea of God's law. In following out this Anglo-Saxon law of the conservation of property to the extreme you and I are making a blunder. The law of Jesus Christ was to conserve man. The greatness of a nation does not depend so much on the conservation of property as in the majesty of its men." Dr. Rainsford disclosed the conditions that brought on the civil war. "If you leave God's wounded who has fallen among thieves and pass him by on the other side you have got to pay God's doctor's bills."

### Finances of the War.

In speaking of the corruption and evil that followed in the train of the civil war, Dr. Rainsford said: "Evil and foolish ideas found their abode in the minds of the people that the Government had the power and the right to make any kind of money it chose. There was an immoral conception that a great country could repudiate its obligations, and what was right in an individual—to pay his honest debts—did not appertain to the Government. These false ideas clung in the minds of the people, and had to be combated long after the war, as witnessed in the recent campaigns. War springs from the condoning of an evil, the turning of a people from the paths of God.

"I hear some say your parallel doesn't apply. The sufferings of the Cubans have nothing to do with us. I say to them, turn to the Master and see what He has to say about it." Dr. Rainsford then repeated the parable of the good Samaritan and contrasted the suffering and the anguish of the Cubans, and declared that they called for our aid. Dr. Rainsford alluded to the powers gathered to protect the Armenians and desisting because afraid of each other's swords. He touched on the Anglo-Saxon's shame for this inaction. "Here we have a people at our very doors; our neighbors, in a pitiable plight, pleading pathetically for our assistance. What are our obligations? The life of this Nation depends upon the fulfillment of these obligations. Has the religion of Jesus Christ become so emasculated that we can shut our eyes to these great obligations? We cannot escape these obligations and duties. Supposing that a man should say at the judgment day that he had lived 60 years and had successfully evaded all obligations. What would the answer be?

### The National Obligation.

"God in His goodness has given this Nation liberty and opportunity to reap prosperity and greatness, but with all these advantages come certain obligations which it cannot escape, and through which, if not fulfilled, it will cease to achieve further greatness. Some people may honestly say that this Nation has no business interfering with the affairs of other nations. They may be honest, but they make a great mistake, and they have not read deeply in the history of civilization. Men who think that wealth and civilization mean the same thing have no comprehension of what civilization is."

Dr. Rainsford referred to the shock which this country received three years ago when the President's message on the Venezuelan matter indicated war. He told of the protests of the clergy, and said that these same clergymen were now praying for the success of this country in this present struggle.

"In this struggle let us see things as they are. I have given this matter much contemplation and thought. Premier Crispi, the great Italian leader, the other day said, 'Spain has committed sins, and for these sins must pay the penalty.' The historical cruelties and sins of Spain, from the time of Philip II. to the present day, will result in the natural disappearance of that country. This war has not been cunningly devised by strategists. America is being used to carry on the work of God in this war, which no politician could create, control, or gainsay.

### He Decries Vengeance.

"Let us attack all this talk of revenge. Every Christian must consider the crisis quietly, and above all he should not become hysterical and shout when some vessel is captured which an honest Government will surrender. Let us deny and denounce all this talk about 'Remember the Maine.' Who shall speak of vengeance in this holy cause for which this war is being waged? Let us, like a great Nation, be tolerant. Shall we not think of the 200,000 Spanish lads torn away from their sunny mountains in Spain to become the victims of horrible diseases? The Spanish conscripts have in many cases been torn from their mothers' arms, and harshly dealt with, and been forced to many cruelties they have no liking for. Let us try to give by the power of God's truth a large spirit of toleration and Christian neighborliness, and in God's good time there will come [illegible] prosperity and peace.

"If we shall prove callous to the cry for help so sorrowful and pitiful made by our neighbor, God will give to [illegible] that free government by the people and for the people is passing from the earth."

## NATIONAL GUARD DEFENDED.

### The Rev. Dr. Parker's Sermon to Members of the Twenty-third Regiment.

The National Guard found a stanch defender in the pulpit yesterday, when the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker preached to his comrades of the Twenty-third Regiment in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in State Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Parker is Chaplain of the regiment, and last Sunday, having made all his arrangements to go with the regiment to the front, he preached what was intended as a farewell sermon to his congregation. The Twenty-third was not called out. Last night the regiment attended service at St. Peter's, and listened to a sermon, in which the Chaplain said:

"If there is one thing which more than another we have had reason to learn since the beginning of the present war, it is the need of a large degree of caution and the keenest of discrimination with regard to the innumerable rumors and reports which are abroad upon all subjects connected with the one now uppermost in the minds of all.

"The National Guard has not escaped. If we are to credit certain newspapers, which are as incredible as discreditable, or to receive with childlike faith the deliverances of the omniscient talker, whose name is legion, the man who reads the large-print lie on the front page of the sheets aforesaid and swallows it, and straightway disgorges it upon the first luckless victim who comes his way, why the National Guard illustrates the first two letters of its name, and has come to be an object of contempt and ridicule. I have been asked what is the matter with the National Guard. One questioner informed me that it was at a discount in Washington. The President did not think much of it.

"Another told me that the Governor did not think any more of it than did the President. What for? Is the National Guard all wrong instead of all right? I answered, 'No,' and I add that the printed sheet which says otherwise or the man who says otherwise is either shamefully ignorant or else shamefully lies.

"Now note a fact or two. The President issued a call for volunteers, giving special preference to the National Guard. The State authorities, executing the order of the Chief Magistrate, called out several regiments of the National Guard; and note that the State authorities called out these volunteers as regiments. For whatever may have been the first intention, the final, wise and only right decision has been that the solidarity of the Guard must be recognized and its organization preserved. I maintain that the National Guard from the first took the right position. Not to have taken it would have been to do dishonor to a proud name well and nobly won. To have disintegrated the regiments would have been a piece of the most insensate idiocy, as well as the rankest insult to a great, faithful, gallant, military organization, of which the Nation has been justly proud.

"I am inclined to believe, however, that from the first that clear-headed, just-minded man, William McKinley, has sought to do the right thing. The more we know of him the more we feel that he is a man to be trusted. One thing I am very glad to know is that the National Guard is the National Guard still; that its integrity has not been violated; that it is to serve its country in any way and anywhere—it asks not, recks not, how or where—under its own officers, inspired by its own traditions.

"But how about the men who have not volunteered? If there are cowards among them I will not waste my breath talking about them. But, hark now and ponder this: You have no right to assume that because a man does not volunteer he is a poltroon. I speak in behalf of many a brave fellow who needs no apology for staying home; who, on the contrary, deserves sympathy and commendation. Would you have the man desert his wife and let his children starve? The old man, his father; the gray-haired, sweet-faced mother, whose only son and stay he is, will you bid him turn his back on them in age and feebleness? I tell you, Sirs, he were no brave man, but an ingrate and a coward, if he did. The word for him is, 'Stay where you are.' Aye, and I tell you in his obedience to that word he shows more genuine courage, higher and nobler courage, than he would need to carry him within the sound of the rattle of the Spanish muskets.

"And now, as I close, a word to you, my comrades of the Twenty-third. It is not good military form to talk about the authorities, to criticise their actions, and find fault with their decisions. You surely understand a soldier's duty better than to pay any attention to the senseless prattle of those know-nothings who have taken up the cry that something must be wrong with the Twenty-third since it is not called out. True, we have not been ordered to Peekskill or to Hempstead Plains. But has Brooklyn reason to be dissatisfied because we were left here to protect her? If hostilities continue I should not mind predicting that the Twenty-third will find that it has been reserved for some important work here or elsewhere."

## HOPES FOR A SHORT WAR.

### The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Says America Will Take Her Great Place Among the Nations.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur last night, at the Calvary Baptist Church, delivered a sermon on the war situation, and said that he hoped there would be no protracted war.

"If the war be short and decisive it may be limited to the nations now involved," he said. "In any event we are proud to know that our cause is just.

"I am glad that we did not hasten to strike the blow. Our President will be crowned with honor for his patience and sagacity. It cost far more patriotism for him to wait than to act during the time that we have waited. We are not earth-hungry as are some of the countries of Europe. Neither do we engage in this war for the purpose of revenge. Our motive is higher than revenge. If that were not so we would not deserve the title of Christian people.

"This Nation is coming out of the battle with victory. War is a deprecable thing, although it stimulates industry, as would an earthquake or an epidemic. Our ulterior motive is loftier than that of warlike triumph, military skill, and marked glory. We shall restore order in that wretched Island of Cuba. We fight because we are determined to have peace. We can stand tyranny to destroy people no longer, and in the name of God and justice we will sweep the Spaniards out of Cuba.

"I pray for God's blessing upon every ship, regiment, and company in the crisis. This is a higher war than that of self-defense, because it is for humanity. It is a crusade. It is a war between a higher and lower civilization. Spain has sinned for many years. Oh, Spain! red-handed with blood, black-hearted with tyranny, we will drive you from the Continent of America.

"There will be sad results from a long war, but I see in it that America will take her great place among the nations of the earth."

## DR. SILVERMAN ON PATRIOTISM.

### The War with Spain God's Answer to the Cry of Martyred Thousands.

The last of the "Winter series" of Sunday services and lectures was held yesterday morning, at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The subject of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's lecture was, "My Country, Right or Wrong."

"Patriotism," said Dr. Silverman, "is not in this country a mere love of the scenery of one's native land, nor fealty to a tribe or chief, as in some countries. It is based on the recognition of our duty to our fellowmen.

"Some of us opposed the policy of armed intervention, but the time for debate has ended. The issue is made. As we were helped in our struggle for liberty, we claim that it is our right and duty to help a neighboring country in a similar struggle. This war is due to no man's doing. It is the culmination of many wrongs, the cry of humanity to be rid of manifold evils. The blood of thousands of men, women, and children has cried to heaven, and this war is God's answer to it. Diplomacy might, perhaps, have postponed it a little, but the diplomacy of all the nations of the earth could not finally have averted it.

"Moreover, even if it should stop right now, this war has already done good. It is the most unselfish, the most righteous war waged in this age. It is not a war for gain, nor for territory, nor for glory. All that we shall gain from it will be debts, and sorrow perhaps, in thousands of homes. It has already demonstrated to the world that America is the champion of liberty, equality, and justice. It has also refuted the arguments of the Socialists, for all classes have vied with each other in eagerness to enlist. It has already done good, also, in that all the great powers have conceded the right of intervention on the ground of humanity."

# THE SACRIFICES OF WAR

## The Rev. Henry Van Dyke Justifies the Position Taken by the United States.

## A FIGHT AGAINST TYRANNY

### Every Means Looking Toward a Peaceful Adjustment Had Been Exhausted and Armed Intervention Was the Only Remedy.

"The Sacrifice of War and the Cross of Christ" was the subject of the sermon delivered yesterday by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, before a large and fashionable congregation.

He began by speaking of the time when Spain sent her formidable Armada to English shores, and in graphic terms described the repulse with which it met at the hands of the English and Dutch. He said that the men who fought the Spaniards were not less Christian, but more because they fought against their enemies for freedom, righteousness, and humanity.

Coming then to the present situation, he continued:

"This is no time for idle bravado, for wild and whirling words of pride and passion, for cheap appeals, for the desire of fame, or the thirst for vengeance. Neither is it time for outcries of timidity, for the selfish worship of comfort under the name of peace, for sour and futile criticism which weakens, but does not purify the heart. It is a time for sobriety, for prayer, for union, for consecration. War comes to a nation under God's providence neither to enrich it nor to impoverish it, but to test it, and to bring out the best or the worst that is in its heart. War is certainly not a blessing in itself. Neither is war a curse in itself. War is a sacrifice. It is the heaviest cross that a nation is ever called upon to bear.

### War's Justification.

"The cross of war sometimes lies in the pathway of a nation's duty and cannot be evaded without turning aside from right. The reason for this condition of things is in the ordinance of Almighty God, Who hath established separate powers in the world and appointed the bounds which divide the nations one from another. Between man and man the nation decides. But who shall decide between nation and nation? There is as yet no court with power to enforce its decisions. When arbitration is made final by universal agreement, or when the dream of a world empire is at last realized, such a court will exist, but until that time war remains, under certain conditions, the only means of securing justice, liberty, and order.

"You see a man in the street trampling out the life of a child. You tell him to stop. He refuses. Two courses are open to you. You may knock him down, if you are able, or you may call for the police. Either course is Christian. The one thing that would be unchristian would be to walk by and say that the child was not yours and that the affair was none of your business.

"You see a nation trampling out the life of a feebler people. You call to the oppressor to stop. He refuses. This time there is only one thing to do. There are no police to call. You can only intervene—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. If such an intervention means war, then war is inevitable.

"This is the dire necessity that has brought our country by a path not marked by human hands face to face with Spain in arms. No reasonable, Christian man in this country has wished for a Spanish war any more than our ancestors in England and Holland wished for it. The demagogues who have shouted for war at any cost are not Americans; they are peace wreckers; they are spendthrifts of other men's blood. The great silent classes of America have hated their ravings and held back against their madness. A noble and patriotic President has steadily restrained them and sought to find a gateway of peace out of our trouble.

### Every Effort for Peace Put Forth.

"What expedient of diplomacy has he not tried? What measure of delay, under a terrible provocation to swift resentment, has he not interposed? What could have been done to avert war that has not been done?

"Nothing, except to abandon entirely the duty of the strong to protect the weak, to say at once, and finally, that so long as Cuba belongs to a foreign power it is none of our business what horrors happen there. But to say such a thing as that would involve more than a change in National policy. It would mean a change in National character. We have prayed for peace. The prayer has been denied. Now we must pray for victory.

"I do not profess to judge of all the motives that have been at work in this Nation during the past few months. I cherish no rose-colored views in regard to them. It would be strange if much of selfishness and baseness had not mingled with them. But that good and pure motives have a place and a part in this crisis of our Nation no man who is not a hopeless pessimist can doubt.

"To put an end to a long record of robbery in peace and rapine in war, to deliver a fair portion of this continent from the incubus of the most obstinate barbarians who exist outside of Turkey, to bring liberty to captives, and to let the oppressed go free, to secure permanent peace and righteous order to the remnant of a cruelly broken race, to uphold the honor of our country as an unselfish and powerful friend of the down-trodden, perhaps to bring the oppressor herself, through repentance, to a better mind, and so send her forward in a new and nobler career—these are high, generous, and Christian aims."

## REV. DR. J. O. WILSON'S SERMON.

### Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Talks on "Soldierly Christians."

The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson preached last night at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, on "Soldierly Christians." He took for his text Second Timothy, ii., 3: "Endure hardness as a good soldier."

"When the cry of war sounds and the call for volunteers comes," said he, "it is a beautiful and thrilling sight to see the soldiers, with bright uniforms, glittering bayonets, and soul-stirring music, march away in defense of their country.

"The young soldier who for the first time in his life feels himself a man thus soliloquizes: 'What a fine thing it is to be a soldier. How delightful this dress parade, music, and glitter! It's a great thing to be a soldier.'

"Poor boy! He has no idea of a soldier's life. He is a fit representative of the young Christian who, in the first transports of joy, exclaims: 'How delightful is the Christian life!'

"Yet how little of its conflicts does he really know! The Christian life is a conflict and not an anthem. Thus the Chrastian soldier is exhorted to put on a breastplate and shield and take the sword in hand.

"This armor indicates the warfare before him. This is the meaning of the word 'hardness' in the text, not ease; and we are to endure this—it is a lifetime campaign. It will come without invitation.

"The text gives us the manner of the battle we are to fight as a good soldier. What are the characteristics of a good soldier—of these boys gone forth in response to the President's call? There are four things:

"First—Patriotism—a love of country. Such a man will not wait to be drafted. The Spaniards at this time command our respect because of this virtue of patriotism. A true soldier of Christ must be equally patriotic. Second—Obedience to command. A true soldier of Jesus Christ must be obedient. Third—One hundred courageous men are worth 10,000 cowards. Fourth—A good soldier never deserts. He would rather die than desert his colors."

Dr. Wilson gave three reasons why a man should enlist as a soldier of the cross and endure hardness. First, because it is the divinely appointed lot of all Christians. Even Christ did not escape. Second, because it is the only means of development and growth. Third, because only such as endure shall be saved. Our crown is at the end of the battle and victory is ours.

Dr. Wilson is Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, and goes to Hempstead to preach to the men.

We stand back of our statements, not with brag but with money.

We say our cloths are all-wool, fast-color; if they don't prove so, come back and get your money.

We say our clothes will fit as well as those made by the good tailor; if you find they don't, come back and get your money.

We believe they'll give satisfaction in every way—wear them, and if they don't, come back and get your money.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy; all the sporty things for the young man.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.,

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## STAY-AT-HOME PATRIOTS.

### The Rev. Charles H. Eaton Preaches Upon Their Duties, at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

"What Can Stay-at-Home Patriots Do for Their Country During the War?" was the subject of the sermon delivered last night by the Rev. Charles H. Eaton in the Church of the Divine Paternity.

"On a recent visit to Philadelphia," he said, "I found not only the citizens but the students of the University on fire with the spirit of war. In Baltimore and Washington it was the same. The American flag was everywhere displayed. Upon my return I found the war enthusiasm here more pent-up than in other cities.

"Amid some real love of country and sympathy for the oppressed there is a considerable love of adventure and some thirst for glory. Many deeds of patriotism and heroism will doubtless be performed in the present conflict. Our sons, as did our fathers, forgetful of wounds and triumphant in death, will make the issue of the present war certain.

"But in addition to the patriots who form the army and navy, there are patriots who will stay at home. Some are too old to go. Some cannot pass the physical examination. Some have great enterprises in charge, which are essential to the welfare and support of the army and navy. Some are at the seat of Government, others in legislative halls, and there are the women who in time of war always suffer the most acutely, and yet except in rare instances are not to be found on the battlefield. There will even be some soldiers who will remain at home. Let us not forget that all these have a duty in the present crisis and a large opportunity."

"These stay-at-home patriots may be called upon to protect our unprotected seacoast. They will undoubtedly be called upon to create public opinion and aid in giving confidence to those who fight in the front. They must supply the necessary sinews of war. Women may organize to furnish nurses and supplies as they did in the time of the civil war, raising hundreds of thousands of dollars and saving innumerable lives. There are certain duties which the stay-at-homes can alone perform—the guarding of the commercial interests of the country. It does not seem so glorious; it may, indeed, seem mean, to watch trade by direct legislation and to protect the material prosperity of our country during war time. You may be a merchant with the spirit of a statesman, and may be a statesman with the spirit of a peddler, but a true statesman and a careful merchant are as imperative elements in victory as a wise General and a brave soldier.

"Temporary emergencies of war should not decide National policies as to money and banking. Stay-at-home patriots should also see that civic problems are not neglected. The war will be an excuse to postpone new municipal improvements. There are the poor and the oppressed in our midst. If the war should be long continued it will postpone progress in these directions for fifty years. While brave patriots fight for liberty and honor at the front, let the equally brave patriots fight the evils at home.

"It is the duty of stay-at-home patriots to discourage an excessive growth of the military spirit. Our Nation has erred in the past in not providing the necessary defenses. The danger at the present time is that we shall swing from one extreme to the other. The ideals of our country should be ideals of peace.

"It is the duty of the stay-at-homes to combat the theory, 'Our country, right or wrong?' When we take this position we fight against God, and we must be defeated in the long run. Upon it you can justify Alva in Holland, the Inquisition in Spain, the Spanish atrocities in Cuba. Weyler and his butcheries are in harmony with this theory. President McKinley has been maligned because he desired first to know the right. Responsibility breeds conservatism. Every delay in the interest of right is an attempt to make an alliance with God. Those who battle with Him are alone irresistible."

## THE NATION'S ENEMIES.

### The Rev. E. S. Tipple Talks of the Many Foes at Home.

"The Nation's Foes" was the subject of the sermon preached last night by the Rev. E. S. Tipple, at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He said, in part:

"Our only danger is not that of Spanish guns and mines, but also from the enemies at home. These are of three classes:

"The first class are professional politicians, who desire to further their own ends without regard to the Nation's welfare. This is no time for the unyielding partisan. The man, well known in New York politics, who recently sailed to Europe set a good example to men who cannot think their political feelings themselves. This is a time for patriots and no one else. The Nation is at war and there should be no parties—simply Americans.

"The second class are the meddlesome and intemperate talkers; people who are crying 'On to Cuba' because other are using the same cry; those who criticise the Chief Executive, knowing nothing of his position.

"The third class are a base and unholy press, which prints sensational and unreliable articles, in many cases absolutely without foundation, which attack those who have been elected by the people to act for them, and all because such articles bring in money."

## THE REV. J. T. COLE RESIGNS.

### Church Missionary Society's Secretary to Go to Cheltenham, Penn.

The American Church Missionary Society has accepted the resignation of its General Secretary, the Rev. J. Thompson Cole. Mr. Cole tendered his resignation to the Board of Managers early last Winter, having received a call to a parish in the South, but that body urged him to allow the matter to remain in abeyance. Now he has received an urgent call as assistant minister to St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, near Philadelphia, and has decided to accept it. Mr. Cole came to this city from Washington about three years ago, to take the office of General Secretary to the society. It was at a time when the treasury of the organization had been depleted through the irregularities of the former Treasurer and Secretary. Under his management a new system of bookkeeping was introduced and a general reorganization of the administrative work of the society was effected, with the result that it has in large measure recovered from its reverses.

CAMMEYER'S
SHOE STORE

One of the Joys of Life

is a shoe that clasps the foot in gracious, pleasant manner, without any sense of squeezing as though it was in a vise.

Such a shoe is the Men's Low Cut Oxford. Not only gracious and pleasant to the foot, but to the eye also; and it squeezes neither the foot nor the pocketbook.

MEN'S LOW CUT OXFORDS,

Newest

Shapes,

$4.00 and $5.00.

Our stock of these splendid shoes is simply magnificent. We can suit every taste and satisfy perfectly every preference, whether the choice is Black, Calf, Russian Calf or Patent Leather.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

## SPAIN VIOLATES CATHOLICISM.

### Father Malone of Williamsburg So Declares in a War Sermon.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg, spoke upon the present crisis at the services held in his church yesterday, and gave his reasons for declining a reception which was to be tendered to him on Friday evening next by "Father Malone's Young Men," to commemorate the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth.

"When our country is bleeding in every form, and when slavery is rampant at the threshold of our doors," he declared, "it is very unpatriotic and unchristianlike to have a celebration in one's honor, especially a priest of the Church. We cannot be too patriotic. America is our country and home and in her institutions we are taught that which sustains everything that is right.

"Spain has claimed that she is a Catholic country. Her method of government and the wholesale annihilation of her subjects is in direct opposition to the teachings of the Catholic faith. Spain will never receive any sympathy from the Catholics of this country, and thousands of the members of our faith, instead of upholding her tyrannical reign, will beseech God for the liberation of her subjects. Our Church will in no way suffer by Spain's action. Do not be ashamed of your Catholic principles."

### Church of St. Benedict the Moor.

The Church of St. Benedict the Moor, which is devoted to the colored Roman Catholics of this city, is being moved up town to the building that has hitherto been occupied by the Greek Orthodox Church in Fifty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The building was purchased for $30,000, and is being remodelled. The Rev. John E. Burke, the pastor of the church, himself, moved up to his new residence, at 264 West Fifty-third Street, on Saturday. Services will be held in the new church next Sunday. The old building in Bleecker Street is to become a church devoted exclusively to the Italians.

### Coastwise Ship Quarantine.

The quarantine on coastwise vessels went into effect yesterday morning, and will continue until Nov. 1. All vessels from coastwise ports south of Cape Henlopen will be required to stop at the New York Quarantine Station for inspection.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S To-night and Every Ev'g, 8:15. Merriest of Musical Comedies,
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
VIRGINIA EARL as Dora.
IRENE PERRY as Favorita.
MABELLE GILLMAN as Lucille
JAMES POWERS as Biggs.
CYRIL SCOTT as Dick Capel.
H. GRESHAM as Sir Titus.
JOSEPH HERBERT as Drivelli.
Everything Fresh and New.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42ND ST. & 8TH AVE.
Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Tel. 314-[illegible]
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. THE BEGGAR STUDENT
150TH TIME TO-NIGHT—SOUVENIRS.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25-50-75c. Boxes, $3, $4, $5. MAT. WED., 25c.
NEXT WEEK—FAUST IN ENGLISH.

HEALTH EXPOSITION. Patriotic Concerts Afternoon and Evening. Army Field Hospital, Man-of-War Sick Bay, Bacteriology, Trained Nurses Exhibit, Ice Making Machine, Cooking Lectures daily.
Grand Central Palace, 1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th st., N. Y.
EDWIN KNOWLES..........Manager
"Two New Triumphs."—World.
6TH WEEK. MRS. FISKE.
The Double Bill—LOVE FINDS THE WAY, and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Matinée only at 2.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
"A brilliant success."—World.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., 4 COHANS, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, GEORGE W. LESLIE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, GARDNER and ELY, WEBB and HASSAN, HALL and STALEY, BLOCKSOM and BURNS, and others.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:15. Last week. Last Sat. Mat. 2.
THE BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.
Last performance 'Passion Play' Wed.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st.
WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:20. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15

OLYMPIA—ADGIE—THE SENSATION
MARGUERITE SYLVA, 20 OTHERS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c.
THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play,
THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.
SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
HENRY MILLER—THE MASTER.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The May Campaign.

No other store in New York is able and willing to make prices so low for its patrons. The O'Neill Store has distanced all competition in its great efforts to best serve the people. The trend of business here is towards constant betterment. The success of one season is never a high enough mark for the next, and the bigness of the past month's business is no criterion for what it'll be this.

The 29th day of April brought an offer of

126 Women's Suits.

The day following closed the deal, and this second day of May's sales gets the credit of the success.

Our suit man is proud of his great suit business. His persistent argument is to have garments new and worthy, and guard against trash at any price. Just to show how far that statement goes, we invite you to the sale of these suits to-day.

They are all made of Cheviots, Serges and Covert Mixtures; some are handsomely trimmed, others neatly tucked. Fly front and Eton coat effects. Every coat is lined, mostly in black and colored taffetas, some with satin Rhadame. These skirts are of the latest Kink, percaline lined. The Suits are valued up to $15—we've marked them at . . . . . $6.98

N. B.—To give far-away friends a chance at the bargain, the sale will not open till 10 A. M., and we'll risk our judgment that never before in this country have equal suits been offered at anything like the price.

Besides, two other lines deserve a look from all comers—the suits at $9.98 and $15.98.

Furniture Sale.

We have a reputation for selling furniture of a reliable class, and to win that we've been particular what kind of goods we allowed to leave our store. The keen competition has forced many merchants reluctantly to offer you furniture that, had it not been handled carefully, would have gone to pieces before it left the wagon. Almost nobody comes here without buying, and if you are in need these are among the best values ever offered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antique Oak Dining Chairs; value $1.35; special . . . . . . . . | 98c. |
| Book Cases, polished antique oak, mahogany, glass doors, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 5 ft. high, carved top; value $9.50; special . . . . . . . . | $6.75 |
| Antique Oak Sideboard—a very special offering; value $14.50, at . . | $10.98 |
| White Enamel Iron Beds, all sizes | $8.75, $4.98 and $2.98<br>Regular value 1-3 more. |
| China Closets, handsome designs, special . . . . . . . . . . | $9.75 |
| White Enamel Dressers, handsome designs; special . . . . . . . . | $9.98 |

All other furniture wants on hand, in a great assortment. If you've a house or hotel to fix up, let's put a tender in. Chances are that we'll get it.

A May Silk Sale.

Values such as these won't need to be mentioned again. The silks go on sale this morning, and it'll pay you to shop early if you care about getting first pick.

AT 58c. A YARD—24-inch Figured Foulards, in an immense variety of new shades; regular 90c. quality.

AT 75c. A YARD—22-inch Black French Taffeta, C. J. Bonnet make—at $1.00 a yard this quality would be a bargain.

AT 75c. A YARD—22-inch Ombre Taffetas, in fancy stripes; regular $1.25 silk.

AN EMBROIDERY BARGAIN—White Batiste Embroideries, in yellow, 9 to 14 inches wide, insertions to match—regular price 7c. to $2.25 per yard—special to-day . . . . . . . . 27c.

A Cut Glass Sale

is on for to-day. At time of sending this announcement to the papers the prices were not ready, but our cut glass man tells us that the offering is worth trumpeting far and near, so that if you're interested it will be well to come as early as possible—the prices are about half.

More Basement Bargains.

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Porcelain Dinner Sets, neat decorations, similar to last Monday's kind, 112 pieces; value $9; special | $6.75 |
| 2 special Tea Sets of 56 pieces each, in assorted decorations, are marked at, per set, $3.25 and . . . . | $2.75 |
| A lot of Tete-a-tete Sets of blue decorations; 5 pieces . . . . . . | 25c. |
| 9 pieces . . . . . . . . . . | 45c. |
| The crowds of last week carried off similar toilet sets in a hurry. Here are more. Six pieces, in three handsome decorations; special . | $1.40 |
| A Broom Sale—Several hundred brooms came to us by a remarkably cheap route at the close of April. We open the campaign this morning by offering the brooms in two lots, at, each, 12½ and . . . . . . . . . . | 10c. |
| Screens and Screen Doors—When the rush of the season is on you'll be wanting such things, and will be willing to pay regular prices. Why not buy when you can get them at 98c. and . | 70c. |
| Water Pails—The celebrated Star Paper Water Pails, formerly 33c.; special . | 21c. |

REFRIGERATORS.—We cannot say enough about our Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators. We believe them to be the best on the market, and that means they are. In the season the saving of ice alone ought to pay the cost of buying a Leonard. They can be taken apart to be cleaned, and are absolutely odorless. We've got fifty kinds to pick from, and the prices commence at $3.95 and run on up.

| | |
|---|---|
| GAS STOVES—Almost nobody knows the convenience of a Gas Stove until they've used them. We're particularly anxious to have you inspect our lines. Take this one, for instance: A Gas cooking stove of fair value on sale to-day at | 10c. |
| GARDEN HOSE—Fully warranted, with 25-foot reel and nozzle of the best make; value $3, at . . . .<br>A bargain worth coming after. | $2.18 |
| BABY CARRIAGES—There is a constant demand for better carriages, and we've made it our business to meet the demand. Here's a carriage of satin damask, upholstering any color you choose, with rubber-tire wheel, patent foot brake, finely finished—a $12.00 carriage at . . | $9.00 |
| CARPET SWEEPERS—The best Bissel kind, easy-running and a great worker with little exertion, at . .<br>And others at higher prices if you want them | $1.49 |

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free to any Railroad Station within a hundred miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & French Importations.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,
BATTLES OF OUR NATIONS.
Seats now on sale.

COLUMBUS. THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
PRICES ALWAYS 25c. AND 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
ADELE RITCHIE in "AU BAIN."
And 15 star vaudeville acts.

Manhattan, B'way & 33d. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed.
WAY DOWN EAST.
TO-MORROW—100TH TIME.
SILVER LOVING CUP SOUVENIRS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
Last week of this successful farce.

Casino! 2d Wk. of the Brilliant Revival! Lady Slavey!
3d Great Revival | The Sumptuous Review of '97,
In Preparation! | THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Last 7 appearances of SORMA and CHRISTIANS in Humperdinck's THE CHILDREN OF THE KING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
A New Japanese-Chinese Comic Opera KOREANS.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS
in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, [illegible]
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., [illegible]
1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:5[illegible] A. M., [illegible]
1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. [illegible]

# The New York Times.

## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Stocks week ending April 30.. | 1,015,861 |
| Same week last year......... | 504,810 |
| Stocks to date this year..... | 34,139,830 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 14,792,911 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds for the week.......... | $6,268,000 |
| Same week last year........ | 4,205,400 |
| Bonds to date this year...... | 299,765,100 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 139,635,090 |

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3½; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

## PAN-AMERICAN TRADE

### Spanish War Not Likely to Destroy Our Trade with South and Central America.

What will be the effect of the Spanish-American war upon the trade in and with Central and South American States?

Will its interruption by hostilities impose upon us the permanent loss of it?

These important questions are discussed herewith by authorities of the foremost consequence.

Mr. Ulysses D. Eddy of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., the most important American house having commercial relationships with the countries on the eastern seaboard of South America, says:

"Our trade with the countries of South America is affected principally in regard to freights by the present war. A considerable number of American sailing vessels are engaged in transporting goods to and from the ports of South America. As long as hostilities continue between the United States and Spain these vessels will be specially exposed to war risks, putting them practically out of the carrying trade, and naturally the rate of freight on the remaining tonnage available is advanced. It is not expected, however, that this difference in freight rates will materially affect the export of American merchandise to the South American nations.

"The volume of trading with these countries may be in some degree reduced as a consequence of sympathy with Spain. In South America there are many merchants of Spanish birth who have been large importers of American merchandise. These merchants have a strong love for their country, and it is quite probable that they will take whatever action they believe will assist their native land in its war with the United States. In some cases this may lead them to go so far as to cease the importation of America merchandise. Already there is a keen competition for South American business between the United States and the European countries, and merchants of our competitor nations will be eager to take up whatever business might be dropped through Spanish customers of ours pursuing such a policy as that indicated.

"In Argentina and Uruguay a large proportion of the population consists of Spanish emigrants. They are important in agriculture, commerce, and finance, and constitute one of the most solid elements of the population of these countries. It is from this class that come the pro-Spanish movements that have of late been announced in the newspapers. It must also be remembered that Spain is the mother country of most of the South American republics, and that the latter have no disposition to cherish any animosity to Spain; the differences that led to their separation have been forgotten and they possess a strong feeling of regard for that nation. At the same time the inhabitants of the South American republics recognize their great obligations to the United States in many ways, while they also sympathize with the Cuban aspirations for freedom, remembering that a similar struggle was prosecuted by themselves and that the Cubans are just as much entitled to be free as are the other Spanish colonies that achieved their independence.

"Aside from the question of higher freight rates resulting in an increase in the cost of goods delivered in South American countries, and so advancing prices and checking consumption, and the attitude of the Spanish mercantile community, the business of the United States [illegible] which is now going on. At an increased rate of freight there is an abundance of foreign tonnage ready to carry the products of America to the South American countries or elsewhere.

"The lumber trade from the Gulf will probably be affected much more than any other in case Spain has war vessels in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea. Many of the vessels engaged in the lumber-carrying trade between the Gulf ports and South America are under the American flag, and they make frequent sailings back and forth with cargoes for the seaports to the south of us.

"Boston is more likely to be seriously affected than New York in reference to the trade of carrying in American bottoms. Many of the merchants in Boston own their own sailing vessels and send them out with cargoes of lumber and miscellaneous articles to the River Plate, taking back hides and oil. War risks on these American hulls filled with merchandise consigned to American merchants will probably be high, while insurance on merchandise shipped under neutral flags will remain merely nominal. And according to the published reports Spain has announced that she will not interfere with goods of a belligerent when carried in vessels under neutral flags or with neutral goods when under a belligerent's flag.

"The United States is perfectly able to hold its own in most lines of merchandise which are in competition for the trade of the South American republics. We will continue to get our fair share of the trade down there, no matter how the carrying may be done. Foreign manufacturers may gain some advantage by reason of freight discriminations, but any such advantages will only prove temporary.

"I do not anticipate that there will happen anything that will seriously imperil American trade with South America or Central America during this war. Spain must act with caution in anything that concerns the countries that are not at war with her. She, of course, has not agreed not to send out privateers, but the privateering question does not seem to me to be a very practical one. All Spain can do is to simply send out such merchant vessels as are suitable for service of that character, making them auxiliary naval vessels, as the United States is doing, instead of issuing letters of marque.

"It seems to me that the principal thing to be given attention in calculating the effect of the present war upon American trade is the freight advances. Spanish sentiment among our customers in South American countries is also to be reckoned with. I do not regard either as likely to dislodge American goods from the great market they have made in the countries to the south of us, and I am confident that any development that will be to the benefit of our foreign competitors will be short-lived."

⁂

In the trade with the west coast countries of South America the most important American house is that of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. J. P. Grace of that firm says:

"There has not been up to the present any apparent interruption of American trading with the countries along the western coast of South America—Chile, Peru, and the Colombian Republic—as a consequence of the beginning of hostilities with Spain. No indication has as yet shown itself that the effects of this war on our trade with Pacific South American ports will be of a serious character. Should, however, the conflict be a prolonged one—should it not come to a termination for upward of a year or so, there is always the probability that conditions may develop which will affect American interests unfavorably.

"At present the competition for the trade of all South American countries is extremely sharp. It is particularly keen between England, Germany, and the United States, and anything that will materially advance the prices of American merchandise will undoubtedly enable our European competitors to advantageously reach out for that South American trade which is now reasonably well secured to the merchants of the United States. Changes of a character that may increase the cost of American goods for any long period ahead could not fail to prove hurtful in a trade [illegible] already [illegible] cessful trading nation with the countries of the west coast of South America.

"Experience shows that freights are always brought to a condition of demoralization by long wars. It leads to serious uncertainties, interferes with calculation of the values of goods, and introduces elements which ordinarily are not provided for by a narrow business margin. To what extent all these factors may operate in the present instance cannot now be predicted. If the war is brought speedily to an end, they will be of only limited importance.

"American sailing craft will probably find it dangerous to carry on business in waters frequented by the vessels of the Spanish Navy, but American goods will be sent to and reach their destinations just as before. The sailings of this company will go on regularly every month and our steamers will not be interrupted by the existence of war conditions. The chief obstacle to American trade with South America appears to be in any possibility that the war may become protracted. Should it be brief, there will in all likelihood be no greater interference than has been felt up to this stage of it, and that has not been material."

## HIGH BOND YIELDS.

With a tightened money market and investors anxious to identify safety with substantial returns upon securities, there is value in the following compendium of first mortgage bonds quoted upon the New York Stock Exchange whose yields equal or go beyond a net 5 per cent. return.

In the exhibit will be found prime mortgages which yield considerably beyond 5 per cent. The list, in which there is interest on many accounts, is as follows:

**7 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st, 1900.. | 109 | 5.57 |
| L. & N., Cecilian Br'ch, 1st, 1907. | 106 | 6.35 |
| M. & St. L., Iowa Ex. 1st, 1909.. | 127 | 5.40 |
| Morgan's L. & Texas 1st, 1918.. | 127 | 5.06 |
| Northwest. Telegraph, 1904..... | 107 | 6.32 |
| Texas & N. Orleans 1st, 1905.... | 111 | 5.11 |

**6 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Cent. 1st, 1918......... | 112¼ | 5.06 |
| Amer. Spirits Mfg., 1915........ | 70 | 9.40 |
| Cahaba Coal 1st, 1922............ | 81 | 7.90 |
| C. R., I. F. & North. 1st, 1920.. | 108 | 5.45 |
| Chi. & West. Ind. 1st, 1919...... | 106 | 5.58 |
| De Bardeleben C. & I. 1st, 1910.. | 83 | 8.37 |
| Equitable G. & F., Chi., 1st, 1905. | 107 | 5.31 |
| Evans., Hen. & Nash. 1st, 1919.. | 113 | 5.00 |
| Evans. & T. Haute 1st, 1921.... | 119 | 5.05 |
| Flint & P. Mar. 1st, 1920...... | 110¾ | 5.20 |
| Fort S. & B. B. B'dge 1st, 1910.. | 105 | 5.75 |
| Gal., Har. & San. An. 1st, 1910.. | 107 | 5.43 |
| Henderson Bridge 1st, 1931..... | 111 | 5.45 |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st, 1925..... | 114¾ | 5.06 |
| L. & N., Pen. Div., 1st 1920.... | 103½ | 5.72 |
| L. & N., Pen. & At. 1st, 1921.... | 99 | 6.17 |
| Mexical National 1st, 1927...... | 90 | 7.01 |
| Mo. Pacific 1st consol., 1920.... | 94 | 6.74 |
| Miss. R. Bridge 1st, 1912....... | 105½ | 5.54 |
| National Starch 1st, 1920...... | 106 | 5.68 |
| New Jersey Southern, 1899...... | 104 | 5.25 |
| Northern Pacific 1st, 1921...... | 113 | 5.10 |
| Nor. Pac. Terminal 1st, 1933.... | 106¼ | 5.67 |
| Northern Ry. Cal. 1st, 1907..... | 98 | 6.65 |
| Ogdens. & L. Cham. 1st, 1920.. | 94 | 6.50 |
| Pitts., Cleve. & Tol. 1st, 1922.. | 108½ | 5.77 |
| Pitts. Junction 1st, 1922........ | 124 | 5.52 |
| P., McKeesport & Y. 1st, 1932... | 117 | 5.04 |
| Pleasant Val. C. 1st, 1920..... | 106⅝ | 5.69 |
| Proc. & Gamble 1st, 1940...... | 119 | 5.30 |
| Sav., Flor. & West. 1st, 1934.. | 114 | 5.35 |
| So. Pac., New Mex. 1st, 1911.. | 107¼ | 5.25 |
| West. N. Carolina 1st, 1914.... | 110½ | 5.17 |
| Tenn. C. & I., 1st., T. Div., 1917.. | 84½ | 8.20 |
| T. C. & I., 1st Bir. Div., 1917.... | 80 | 8.20 |
| T. & N. O., Sabine Div. 1st, 1912.. | 106¼ | 5.43 |
| W. Va., Cent. & Pitts. 1st, 1911.. | 108 | 5.27 |

**5 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Mid. 1st, 1828........ | 91 | 5.75 |
| Atlantic & Dan. 1st, 1950...... | 97 | 5.25 |
| Austin & Northw. 1st, 1941.... | 82 | 5.93 |
| Brook. Wharf & W. 1st, 1945.. | 92 | 5.55 |
| Brook. R. T. 1st, 1945.......... | 91 | 5.55 |
| Buffalo & Sus. 1st, 1913......... | 100 | 5.16 |
| C. of Ga., M. & N. D., 1st., 1946.. | 92 | 5.50 |
| C. of Ga., Mob. Div., 1st, 1946.. | 95⅝ | 5.36 |
| C. of N. J., L. & Wilk. 1st, 1912. | 90 | 6.25 |
| C. & Ohio, Craig Val. 1st, 1940.. | 99½ | 5.12 |
| C., L. & Wheel. 1st, 1933........ | 100 | 5.12 |
| C. Gas, Chi., 1st, 1936.......... | 101 | 5.04 |
| Dallas & Waco 1st, 1940...... | 75 | 6.94 |
| Detroit Gas 1st, 1918........... | 92 | 5.76 |
| Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st, 1902....... | 98½ | 5.60 |
| E. & T. H., S. Co. B., 1st, 1930.. | 110 | 5.48 |
| F. & P. M., Pt. H. D., 1st, 1939.. | 85 | 5.99 |
| G., H. & S. An., M. & P. Div. 1st, 1931........................ | 96½ | 5.41 |
| G. H. & Hend. 1st, 1913......... | 90 | 6.30 |
| Ga., Car. & N. 1st, 1929........ | 83 | 6.28 |
| Ind., Dec. & W. 1st, 1935....... | 98 | 5.19 |
| Iowa Central 1st, 1938.......... | 97 | 5.26 |
| Laclede G. 1st St. L., 1919...... | 100 | 5.08 |
| Lehigh Valley Coal 1st, 1933.... | 92½ | 5.52 |
| Mich. Pen. Car 1st, 1942....... | 85 | 6.52 |
| M. K. & T. of Tex. 1st, 1942.... | 80 | 6.35 |
| M. K. & E. 1st, 1942........... | 93½ | 5.40 |
| Nash., F. & Shef. 1st, 1938..... | 97½ | 5.58 |
| N. Y. & Rock. Bch. 1st, 1927.. | 100 | 5.07 |
| Northern Ohio 1st, 1945......... | 100½ | 5.06 |
| Pitts., P. & Fdt. 1st, 1916...... | 95½ | 5.45 |
| Rio G. Junction 1st, 1939...... | 94½ | 5.50 |
| St. P. City Ry. C. 1st, 1937.... | 90 | 5.77 |
| San F. & Nor. Pac. 1st, 1919.... | 100½ | 5.08 |
| S. Carolina & Ga. 1st, 1919.... | 93 | 5.60 |
| Southern Ry. 1st, 1994......... | 87½ | 5.70 |
| Texas Pacific 1st, 2000......... | 97½ | 5.30 |
| Ulster & Delaware 1st, 1928.... | 100 | 5.10 |
| Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. 1st, 1941.. | 97 | 5.24 |
| [illegible] & East. 1st, 1942..... | 95 | 5.37 |

**4 1-2 Per Cents.**

[illegible]

**4 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor 1st, 1995............. | 81 | 5.11 |
| Bruns. & West. 1st, 1938....... | 74 | 5.60 |
| C., C., C. & St. L., White Water Valley 1st, 1940............... | 88½ | 5.03 |
| Conn. & P. River 1st, 1943..... | 102 | 5.96 |
| Ft. W. & D. City, (4-6,) 1921.... | 67½ | 6.00 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. 1st, (3-4,) 1928.. | 55 | 6.40 |
| Kan. & Mich. 1st, 1990.......... | 80 | 5.25 |
| Kan. City & Pac. 1st, 1990.... | 75⅝ | 5.47 |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st, 1940..... | 75 | 5.57 |
| Pitts. & Western 1st, 1917..... | 77 | 6.24 |
| Rio G. Western 1st, 1939........ | 79 | 5.24 |
| St. L. Southw. 1st, 1989........ | 70 | 5.84 |
| Tol., Peo. & West. 1st 1917.... | 70 | 7.18 |
| W., Ohio & West. 1st, 1924...... | 84 | 5.11 |

⁂

### OTHER THAN FIRST MORTGAGES.

The following bonds, not first mortgages, yield 5 per cent. or more:

**6 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Chi., Ind. & L. refunding, 1947.. | 96 | 6.39 |
| Chi. & Northw. sink. fund, 1929.. | 117 | 5.02 |
| Col. Fuel general, 1919......... | 103 | 5.83 |
| Louis. & Nash. general, 1930.... | 116½ | 5.09 |
| L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d, 1930.... | 107½ | 5.50 |
| Mutual Union sink. fund, 1911.. | 111 | 5.65 |
| Panama Subsidy, 1910........... | 101½ | 5.96 |
| People's G. L., Chi., 2d, 1904.... | 102 | 5.90 |
| People's G. L., Chi., con., 1943... | 119½ | 5.00 |
| St. L. & S. Fran. general, 1931.... | 114 | 5.17 |

**5 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. consol., 1945....... | 85 | 5.99 |
| Cent. Pac. land grant, 1900.... | 102 | 5.00 |
| C. Pac., C. & O. Ext., 1918.... | 101 | 5.02 |
| C., Ind. & L. refunding, 1947... | 82 | 6.30 |
| D. & R. Grande Imp., 1928...... | 87 | 6.02 |
| Evans. & T. Haute gen., 1942.... | 82½ | 6.20 |
| Flint & P. Mar. consol., 1939... | 94½ | 5.50 |
| Gen. Electric deb., 1922......... | 96 | 5.46 |
| Lake Erie & West. 2d. 1941.... | 99⅞ | 5.06 |
| Louis. & Nash. col. tr., 1931.... | 101¾ | 5.00 |
| L. & N., S. & N. Ala. col., 1936.. | 94¼ | 5.38 |
| Minn. & St. L. con., 1934...... | 100½ | 5.12 |
| Mo. Pac. trust gtd., 1917...... | 79 | 7.82 |
| N. Y., S. & W. general, 1940.... | 83 | 6.28 |
| Ohio & Miss. general, 1932...... | 98 | 5.30 |
| Ohio River general, 1937........ | 85 | 6.07 |
| Rich. & Danville equip., 1909.... | 101 | 5.01 |
| St. L. & San Fran. gen., 1931... | 99½ | 5.10 |
| St. L. & S. Fran. tr. gtd., 1987.. | 92½ | 5.55 |
| Wabash 2d, 1939................ | 75 | 6.84 |
| Western Gas Co. col., 1933...... | 107 | 5.05 |

**4 1-2 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Ches. & Ohio general mtg., 1992.. | 75¼ | 6.03 |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d, 1937...... | 90 | 5.63 |

**4 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Hous. & Texas general, 1921.... | 78 | 5.90 |
| Mobile & Ohio general, 1938.... | 70 | 5.99 |
| Oregon Short L. consol., 1946.. | 97 | 5.20 |
| Reading general, 1997........... | 77¾ | 5.82 |
| St. L. & San Fran. general, 1996.. | 69¼ | 5.98 |

**3 Per Cents.**

| | Price. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Pacific general, 2047... | 57¼ | 5.46 |

### April's Transactions.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past month showed a marked falling off as compared with the earlier months of the year. This was particularly true of the dealings in railroad bonds which were little more than half as large as those of March, and smaller than in any month since May, 1897. The total was $27,355,020, against $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $21,266,100 at the low-water mark of April, 1897.

In Government bonds, however, dealings were the heaviest of any month this year, aggregating $1,111,300, against $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $707,100 in April, 1897.

State bonds were neglected, the month's business amounting to only $77,000, as against $259,300 in March, $159,800 in February, $112,000 in January, and $101,000 in April last year.

The total of all classes of bonds was $28,543,320, against $52,017,470 in March and $22,074,200 in April last year.

⁂

Stock transactions amounted to 4,292,552 shares of listed properties and 1,704,356 unlisted shares, a total of 5,996,908, against 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,567 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 3,539,643 in April last year.

⁂

Total transactions in railroad bonds since Jan. 1 have been $206,861,500, against $133,570,590 in the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds $3,295,500, against $5,327,000, and in State bonds $608,100, against $737,500. Total in all classes of bonds, $299,765,100, against $139,635,090 in 1897, an increase of $160,130,010.

Stock transactions since Jan. 1 aggregated 34,139,830 shares, against 14,792,911 last year, an increase of 19,346,919 shares.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@58. No sales. Bar silver in London, 26 5-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company [illegible]

# Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 30, 1898.

| Range for Year 1898. | | Closing Sat., April 30. | | Net Ch'ge Past Week. | STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending April 30, 1,01[illegible]. | Amount Outstanding. | Last Dividend. | | Week Ending April 30. | | | | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales For W'k End. Apl. 30, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest. | Lowest. | Bid. | Ask'd. | | | | Date. | Per Cent. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | | |
| [illegible] Feb. 10. | *97½ Apl. 2[illegible]. | 99 | 101 | .. | **Adams Express** | [illegible] | [illegible] 1, '98. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 97½ | 97½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Jan. 10. | 15⅜ Mch 25. | 16½ | 17⅛ | + ⅝ | American Cotton Oil | 20,237,100 | ........ | .. | 16⅝ | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | 10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 6[illegible] Mch 14. | 70½ | 71⅝ | + 3 | American Cotton Oil preferred | 10,198,600 | Dec. 1, '97. | [illegible] | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Feb. 14. | 117½ Jan. 3. | 120 | 127 | – | American Express | 18,000,000 | Jan. 1, '98. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Apl. 27. | 6⅜ Jan. 20. | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | + ½ | American Spirits Manufacturing | [illegible] | ........ | .. | 10⅝ | 11⅝ | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| [illegible] Apl. 27. | 18 Mch 26. | 24 | 25 | + [illegible] | American Spirits Manufacturing preferred | 7,000,000 | ........ | .. | [illegible] | 27½ | 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Jan. 7. | 107½ Mch 26. | 123⅝ | 124 | + 7½ | American Sugar Refining Company | 36,968,000 | Apl. 2, '98. | 3 | 115½ | 125 | 114⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 116 Jan. 6. | 105 Mch 26. | 106 | 109 | + 6½ | American Sugar Refining Company preferred | 36,968,000 | Apl. 2, '98. | 1¾ | 102½ | 109 | 102½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | *89 Mch 2[illegible]. | ... | 91 | .. | American Telegraph & Cable Company | 14,000,000 | Mch 1, '98. | 1¼ | 89½ | 90 | 89 | 90 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 117 Apl. 14. | 88⅜ Jan. 24. | 102½ | 102⅝ | + ⅝ | American Tobacco | 17,900,000 | Feb. 2, '98. | 2 | 102 | 104 | 100 | 102⅝ | 65⅝ | 67,684 |
| [illegible] Feb. 15. | *112 Jan. 2[illegible]. | 114 | 117 | + 3 | American Tobacco preferred | 11,935,000 | Feb. 2, '98. | 2 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | ... | 293 |
| 13⅝ Feb. 7. | 10¼ Apl. 21. | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 102,000,000 | ........ | -- | 10½ | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 1,[illegible] |
| [illegible] Feb. 8. | 22⅞ Mch 12. | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred | 120,090,000 | ........ | -- | 24⅝ | 25⅝ | 23⅝ | 25⅝ | 16⅝ | [illegible] |
| 19 Feb. 2. | 12⅝ Jan. 25. | 15⅝ | 16½ | + ¼ | **Baltimore & Ohio** | 25,000,000 | Nov., '94. | 4½ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 11½ | 635 |
| 7⅞ Feb. 3. | 5½ Jan. 10. | 6 | 6⅞ | .. | Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred | 20,000,000 | ........ | -- | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | ... | 160 |
| 5⅛ Jan. 21. | 2⅝ Mch 21. | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | .. | Bay State Gas | 50,000,000 | ........ | .. | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 5⅞ | 6,060 |
| 49⅜ Jan. 18. | 35 Mch 12. | 37⅝ | 38 | + 1 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 20,000,000 | ........ | .. | 36⅝ | 38 | 35⅝ | 37⅝ | ... | 8,225 |
| [illegible] Jan. 24. | 106 Mch 26. | 113 | 116 | + 2½ | Brooklyn Union Gas | 15,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 3 | 111½ | 112½ | 111 | 112½ | 108¼ | 439 |
| 57⅝ Feb. 5. | 44½ Mch 12. | 47½ | 47⅝ | + 1½ | **Canada Southern** | 15,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 46 | 47⅝ | 46 | 47½ | 46½ | 630 |
| 90⅝ Jan. 20. | 72 Apl. 21. | 80⅝ | 81½ | + 6⅝ | Canadian Pacific | 65,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 2½ | 75⅝ | 81⅝ | 75⅝ | 81⅝ | ... | 2,450 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 17⅝ Mch 26. | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ⅝ | Chesapeake & Ohio | 60,532,400 | ........ | .. | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | 16⅛ | 2,[illegible] |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | *150 Mch 14. | 153 | ... | .. | Chicago & Alton | 18,764,800 | Mch 1, '98. | 1¾ | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | ... | 80 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 85⅝ Mch 26. | 92⅝ | 93 | + 2⅝ | Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 82,002,800 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¾ | 90 | 93¾ | 89⅝ | 93 | 72½ | 86,216 |
| 60⅝ Feb. 1. | *48 Apl. 25. | 49 | 50 | .. | Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 6,197,800 | ........ | .. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | ... | 20 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 102 Jan. 7. | 105 | 107 | .. | Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred | 4,836,700 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | ... | 50 |
| 16⅛ Jan. 8. | 9½ Feb. 24. | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | + ⅜ | Chicago Great Western | 21,200,145 | ........ | -- | 10⅝ | 11 | 10 | 10⅝ | ... | 5,000 |
| [illegible] Jan. 28. | *20 Apl. 28. | 21 | ... | .. | Chicago Great Western preferred A | 11,160,000 | ........ | -- | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... | 10 |
| [illegible] Jan. 22. | 23 Apl. 16. | 23 | 26 | + 1½ | Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred | 3,888,750 | ........ | .. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | ... | 100 |
| 97⅝ Jan. 12. | 83¼ Apl. 21. | 87⅝ | 88 | + 2½ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 46,027,261 | Apl. 19, '98. | 2½ | 85⅝ | 88½ | 84 | 87⅝ | 71⅝ | 109,827 |
| 140½ Feb. 16. | 140 Apl. 25. | 141 | ... | + ⅛ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred | 31,066,400 | Apl. 19, '98. | 3½ | 140 | 140⅝ | 140 | 140⅝ | 132 | 1,787 |
| 130½ Feb. 11. | 113¼ Mch 12. | 118⅝ | 119 | + 2¼ | Chicago & Northwestern | 39,067,383 | Jan. 7, '98. | 2½ | 116½ | 119 | 115¼ | 118⅝ | 102⅝ | 4,067 |
| 94⅝ Jan. 28. | 80 Mch 25. | 85 | 85½ | + 1½ | Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 46,156,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 83⅝ | 85½ | 82½ | 85 | 62 | 30,126 |
| 9⅝ Mch 3. | 4½ Jan. 3. | 7 | 8 | + ⅛ | Chicago Terminal & Transfer | 13,000,000 | ........ | -- | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | ... | 157 |
| 33 Feb. 5. | 22½ Jan. 3. | 26½ | 27½ | – ⅝ | Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred | 17,000,000 | ........ | .. | 27½ | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | ... | 900 |
| 38⅝ Jan. 31. | 25 Mch 12. | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | + 1⅝ | Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 28,000,000 | Aug., '93. | 1½ | 27½ | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 710 |
| 19½ Jan. 12. | 11¼ Mch 26. | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ½ | Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling | 8,000,000 | ........ | -- | 11⅝ | 12⅝ | 11½ | 12½ | ... | 2,900 |
| [illegible] Jan. 11. | 17 Mch 12. | 18⅝ | 19½ | – ⅛ | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 9,250,000 | ........ | -- | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | 16⅝ | 425 |
| 8⅝ Feb. 10. | 5 Mch 18. | 6 | 7 | -- | Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo | 11,696,800 | ........ | .. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 1½ | 50 |
| 27½ Feb. 10. | 17 Jan. 17. | 17 | 24 | .. | Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred | 2,500,000 | Jan. 2, '97. | 2½ | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... | 50 |
| [illegible] Jan. 25. | 167 Mch 26. | 174 | 176 | + 4½ | Consolidated Gas | 36,230,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 2 | 172½ | 175⅝ | 171 | 175 | 160 | 1,420 |
| 37⅝ Jan. 24. | 27¼ Mch 25. | 31½ | 32½ | + 2½ | Consolidated Ice | 6,500,000 | Feb. 10, '98. | 1 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 31½ | -- | 815 |
| 91 Feb. 15. | 81 Mch 25. | 86 | 88 | – 1⅝ | Consolidated Ice preferred | 3,500,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1½ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | -- | 100 |
| 114½ Feb. 8. | 104 Apl. 21. | ... | 108 | + 2½ | **Delaware & Hudson** | 35,000,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 105 | 107⅝ | 105 | 107¼ | 104½ | 1,061 |
| 159 Feb. 5. | 144½ Apl. 21. | 141 | 150 | .. | Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 26,200,000 | Apl. 20, '98. | 1¾ | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 148⅝ | 2 |
| 13 Jan. 12. | 10 Apl. 26. | 10½ | 11 | – ½ | Denver & Rio Grande | 38,000,000 | ........ | .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 100 |
| 52⅝ Feb. 10. | 40 Apl. 21. | 42½ | 43 | + 1⅛ | Denver & Rio Grande preferred | 23,650,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 1 | 41 | 42½ | 41 | 42½ | 37⅝ | 600 |
| 15½ Feb. 2. | 8⅝ Apl. 21. | 10⅝ | 12 | + 1⅝ | Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 4,283,000 | ........ | -- | 9 | 10⅝ | 9 | 10⅝ | ... | 200 |
| 62 Apl. 8. | 45 Apl. 20. | 48 | 51 | + 5 | Detroit Gas | 1,645,700 | ........ | -- | 45 | 50 | 45 | 50 | ... | 1,300 |
| 16¼ Feb. 1. | 11 Apl. 21. | 11½ | 12¼ | + ⅛ | **Erie** | 109,861,400 | ........ | -- | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 12⅝ | 635 |
| 43⅝ Feb. 11. | 29¼ Apl. 22. | 32½ | 32⅝ | – ⅛ | Erie first preferred | 38,552,800 | ........ | -- | 31½ | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | 29⅝ | 5,621 |
| 28 Mch 5. | 19¼ Jan. 24. | ... | ... | .. | **Fort Worth & Denver City** | 2,555,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 2 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | ... | 324 |
| 39⅝ Feb. 7. | *29¼ Mch 12. | 32 | 32¼ | + 1⅛ | **General Electric** | 30,460,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 30⅝ | 32⅝ | 30¼ | 32⅝ | 31 | 2,400 |
| 162 Feb. 24. | 130 Jan. 12. | 147 | 153 | -- | Great Northern preferred | 25,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1½ | 149½ | 149½ | 145 | 145 | ... | 175 |
| 36¼ Feb. 15. | 15⅝ Apl. 22. | 23 | 25 | + 7½ | **Hawaiian Sugar** | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 17¼ | 24 | 17¼ | 23⅝ | ... | 1,080 |
| *49 Mch 18. | 43 Apl. 2. | 44 | ... | -- | Homestake | 18,650,600 | Mch 25, '98. | 25c | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | -- | 25 |
| 108⅝ Jan. 31. | 96 Apl. 21. | 98½ | 99 | + 1⅛ | **Illinois Central** | 50,000,000 | Mch 1, '98. | 2 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 92 | 448 |
| 55⅝ Jan. 29. | 44½ Apl. 25. | 44 | 55 | – 1 | Illinois Steel Company | 18,650,635 | July, '96. | 1½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 35 | 100 |
| 9½ Jan. 13. | 7¼ Mch 18. | 8 | 8½ | + ⅜ | Iowa Central | 8,480,600 | ........ | .. | 8½ | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | 5½ | 343 |
| 35 Jan. 8. | 25 Apl. 28. | 25 | 27 | -- | Iowa Central preferred | 5,560,376 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1 | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | -- | 364 |
| 24½ Feb. 10. | 15 Apl. 26. | 16 | 18 | + ⅛ | **Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf** | 23,000,000 | ........ | -- | 15⅝ | 18½ | 15 | 18 | -- | 3,550 |
| 55 Jan. 10. | 37½ Mch 25. | 42⅝ | 43½ | + 1⅜ | **Laclede Gas** | 7,500,000 | Feb. 5, '98. | 1½ | 41½ | 43 | 41 | 43 | 23 | 1,675 |
| 94½ Jan. 14. | 85 Mch 12. | 83 | 88 | .. | Laclede Gas preferred | 2,500,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 3 | 87 | 87 | 85 | 85 | 75 | 259 |
| 18⅝ Feb. 1. | 12½ Mch 14. | 13 | 15¼ | .. | Lake Erie & Western | 11,840,000 | ........ | .. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100 |
| 76⅝ Feb. 8. | 66 Mch 14. | 70 | 71 | + 1¼ | Lake Erie & Western preferred | 11,840,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 63⅝ | 355 |
| 50 Feb. 4. | 40 Jan. 20. | 40 | 50 | – 1 | Long Island | 12,000,000 | Nov. 2, '96. | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... | 80 |
| 60½ Jan. 31. | 44 Apl. 21. | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | + 1⅛ | Louisville & Nashville | 52,800,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 46 | 48 | 45½ | 47⅝ | 43¼ | 20,285 |
| 120¼ Jan. 14. | 91 Mch 26. | 95¼ | 95½ | + 1⅜ | **Manhattan Consolidated** | 30,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1 | 93½ | 95⅝ | 91¼ | 95⅝ | 84¼ | 30,457 |
| 171½ Feb. 14. | 125¼ Mch 26. | 139⅝ | 139½ | + 3⅞ | Metropolitan Street Railway | 30,000,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 137 | 141¼ | 135 | 139⅝ | ... | 27,737 |
| 114⅝ Feb. 8. | 99½ Mch 12. | 101 | 103 | + 1 | Michigan Central | 18,738,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 2 | 101½ | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | 96 | 1,187 |
| 30⅝ Feb. 15. | 24 Mch 11. | 25 | 25½ | .. | Minneapolis & St. Louis | 6,000,900 | ........ | .. | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 17 | 300 |
| 65 Feb. 5. | 57 Jan. 20. | 60½ | 62 | + 4½ | Minnesota Iron | 16,500,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1½ | 60½ | 63½ | 60½ | 63¼ | 46 | 350 |
| 14¼ Jan. 26. | 10 Apl. 13. | 10½ | 11 | + ⅜ | Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 52,450,000 | ........ | -- | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 285 |
| 41 Jan. 28. | 28⅝ Mch 12. | 31½ | 32⅝ | + ⅜ | Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred | 13,000,000 | ........ | -- | 30½ | 31⅝ | 30 | 31⅝ | 27 | 660 |
| 35⅝ Jan. 28. | 22 Mch 12. | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | + 1⅛ | Missouri Pacific | 47,507,000 | July 1, '91. | 1 | 25¼ | 27 | 25 | 26⅝ | 14⅝ | 6,640 |
| 37⅝ Jan. 7. | 26¼ Mch 26. | 29 | 30 | + ½ | **National Lead Company** | 14,905,400 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1 | 27⅝ | 29½ | 27⅝ | 29½ | 22⅝ | 1,060 |
| 109½ Feb. 10. | 99 Apl. 22. | 102½ | 105 | + 2½ | National Lead Company preferred | 14,904,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¾ | 100 | 102½ | 99½ | 102½ | 90⅝ | 871 |
| 19 Jan. 24. | 15 Mch 25. | 15½ | 18 | .. | National Linseed Oil | 18,000,000 | Sept. 16, '95. | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 100 |
| 9 Feb. 10. | 5 Apl. 25. | ... | 5 | .. | National Starch | 4,450,700 | ........ | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 100 |
| 98½ Jan. 8. | 86⅝ Mch 26. | 92½ | 94 | + 3 | New Jersey Central | 22,497,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 90⅝ | 94 | 90 | 93½ | 77½ | 1,676 |
| 26 Jan. 24. | 14 Apl. 5. | 14 | 17 | .. | New York Air Brake | 5,000,000 | 1896. | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | 200 |
| 119⅝ Jan. 28. | 105 Mch 26. | 109⅝ | 110 | + 1½ | New York Central | 100,000,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1 | 107¼ | 110½ | 106½ | 110 | 98⅝ | 12,214 |
| *195½ Feb. 2. | *182 Mch 26. | 184 | 188 | .. | New York, New Haven & Hartford | 47,636,500 | Mch 31, '98. | 2 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 169⅝ | 165 |
| 17 Feb. 7. | 11½ Apl. 21. | 11⅞ | 14 | + ½ | Norfolk & Western | 66,000,000 | ........ | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9½ | 101 |
| 56⅝ Feb. 7. | 42½ Mch 12. | 44⅝ | 45 | + 1½ | Norfolk & Western preferred | 23,000,000 | Feb. 23 '98. | 1 | 44 | 45⅝ | 43⅝ | 45¼ | 23½ | 2,190 |
| 6⅝ Feb. 17. | 4⅝ Jan. 15. | 5⅛ | 5½ | + ⅛ | North American | 39,733,600 | ........ | -- | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | 3⅝ | 750 |
| 28⅝ Jan. 31. | 19 Feb. 24. | 24½ | 24⅝ | + 1½ | Northern Pacific | 79,800,000 | ........ | .. | 22⅝ | 24⅝ | 21⅝ | 24⅝ | 11⅝ | 17,317 |
| 69 Jan. 31. | 56⅝ Mch 12. | 62⅝ | 63 | + 3⅝ | Northern Pacific preferred | 75,000,000 | Mch. 3, '98. | 1 | 59⅝ | 63½ | 58⅝ | 62⅝ | 34 | 48,302 |
| 18⅝ Feb. 2. | 13⅝ Apl. 25. | 14 | 14½ | + ¼ | **Ontario & Western** | 58,118,982 | ........ | .. | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | 13½ | 2,132 |
| 30½ Jan. 22. | 19 Jan. 3. | 27 | 28 | + ⅝ | Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid | 7,500,000 | Aug. 1, '90. | 1 | 27 | 27½ | 25½ | 27 | ... | 1,840 |
| 54⅝ Feb. 1. | 35½ Jan. 7. | 44 | 47 | -- | Oregon Railroad & Navigation | 24,000,000 | ........ | -- | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | ... | 100 |
| 33⅝ Feb. 17. | 19⅝ Jan. 3. | 26 | 32 | -- | Oregon Short Line | 24,778,600 | ........ | -- | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | -- | 50 |
| 32⅝ Feb. 4. | 21 Apl. 21. | 22 | 23 | + ¼ | **Pacific Mail** | 20,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 1 | 21½ | 22⅝ | 21½ | 22 | 26½ | 1,967 |
| 120⅝ Feb. 7. | 110⅝ Mch 12. | 114 | 114¼ | + 2⅝ | Pennsylvania Railroad | 129,303,250 | Nov. 30, '97. | 2½ | 111½ | 114¼ | 111½ | 114 | ... | 2,643 |
| 99⅝ Feb. 11. | 86½ Mch 26. | 91½ | 91⅞ | + 3⅝ | People's Gas, Chicago | 25,000,000 | Feb. 25, '98. | 1½ | 88½ | 91⅞ | 87½ | 91⅝ | 81½ | 15,463 |
| 46⅝ Feb. 7. | 38⅝ Jan. 5. | 42⅝ | 46 | -- | Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 24,347,100 | ........ | .. | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | ... | 20 |
| 71 Feb. 7. | 57 Mch 23. | 58 | 64 | .. | Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred | 22,649,200 | Jan. 27, '98. | 2 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 60 | ... | 400 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 165 Mch 12. | 171 | 174 | + ½ | Pullman Palace Car Company | 36,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 2 | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | 157½ | 160 |
| 23⅝ Jan. 6. | 15½ Mch 25. | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ | **Reading** | 69,900,000 | ........ | .. | 16 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16½ | 18 | 5,975 |
| 54⅝ Feb. 3. | 36 Mch 12. | 39 | 39¼ | + 1½ | Reading first preferred | 28,000,000 | ........ | .. | 37½ | 39¼ | 37½ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 6,111 |
| 29 Jan. 6. | 18⅝ Mch 26. | 20½ | 20⅝ | + ½ | Reading second preferred | 42,000,000 | ........ | .. | 19½ | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20½ | 23½ | 1,315 |
| 123 Jan. 4. | *116½ Mch 26. | 116½ | 118 | .. | Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg | 10,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | ... | 125 |
| 8⅝ Feb. 11. | 5½ Mch 7. | 5 | 5⅝ | .. | **St. Joseph & Grand Island** | 4,600,000 | ........ | .. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -- | 135 |
| 56 Feb. 10. | 45 Feb. 24. | 48½ | 50 | + 2½ | St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred | 5,491,000 | Dec. 31, '97. | 2½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | ... | 184 |
| 22⅝ Feb. 11. | 13½ Apl. 25. | 13½ | 15 | .. | St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred | 3,500,000 | ........ | .. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | ... | 360 |
| 7⅝ Jan. 8. | 6 Mch 26. | 6 | 6¼ | .. | St. Louis & San Francisco | 26,440,380 | ........ | .. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 4⅝ | 105 |
| 58⅝ Feb. 7. | 52½ Mch 12. | 55¼ | 56 | .. | St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3 '98. | 2 | 55 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | 38 | 585 |
| 28 Feb. 8. | 22½ Feb. 24. | 24½ | 24½ | + ½ | St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred | 14,835,700 | ........ | -- | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | 22⅝ | 24½ | 13 | 1,980 |
| 5 Feb. 2. | 3⅝ Jan. 24. | 4 | 4⅝ | .. | St. Louis Southwestern | 16,500,000 | ........ | -- | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¼ | 130 |
| 11 Jan. 27. | 7⅝ Mch 12. | 9 | 9½ | .. | St. Louis Southwestern preferred | 20,000,000 | ........ | .. | 9½ | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 6⅝ | 220 |
| 138 Mch 5. | *121½ Jan. 6. | 130 | 133 | .. | St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba | 20,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1½ | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | ... | 30 |
| 22 Jan. 12. | 12 Apl. 13. | 12½ | 13½ | .. | Southern Pacific | 108,232,270 | ........ | -- | 13 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | 14½ | 2,000 |
| 9⅝ Feb. 10. | 7 Apl. 21. | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | + ½ | Southern Railway | 119,900,000 | ........ | -- | 7⅝ | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 1,155 |
| 33⅝ Feb. 11. | 23⅝ Mch 26. | 25⅞ | 26 | + ⅝ | Southern Railway preferred | 57,290,000 | Jan. 20, '98. | 1 | 25⅛ | 26 | 24½ | 26 | 25⅛ | 4,014 |
| 5⅝ Feb. 16. | 3⅝ Jan. 3. | 3⅝ | 4 | + ½ | Standard Rope & Twine | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | 3⅝ | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | 7 | 239 |
| 28⅝ Jan. 11. | 17 Mch 12. | 19⅝ | 20 | + ⅞ | **Tennessee Coal and Iron** | 20,000,000 | Jan., '87. | 1 | 18½ | 20 | 18¼ | 20 | 20¼ | 2,802 |
| 12⅝ Feb. 15. | 8⅝ Mch 12. | 9½ | 10 | + ¼ | Texas Pacific | 38,706,700 | ........ | .. | 9⅝ | 10 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 710 |
| 194½ Feb. 17. | 155 Apl. 21. | 160 | 165 | -- | Third Avenue | 10,000,000 | Feb. 28, '98. | $2 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | ... | 50 |
| 22¼ Feb. 15. | 16¼ Mch 25. | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅝ | **Union Pacific Railway** | 61,000,000 | ........ | -- | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19½ | ... | 6,773 |
| 63⅝ Feb. 2. | 45⅝ Mch 12. | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | + 2⅝ | Union Pacific Railway preferred | 75,000,000 | ........ | -- | 49⅝ | 53 | 49⅝ | 52⅝ | ... | 79,709 |
| 10⅝ Feb. 18. | 5⅝ Apl. 21. | 5⅝ | 6 | + ⅝ | Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts | 27,894,100 | ........ | .. | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | ... | 7,676 |
| *49 Feb. 8. | 38 Apl. 14. | 36 | 40 | .. | United States Express | 10,000,000 | Nov. 1, '97. | 1½ | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | 41 | 95 |
| 7⅝ Feb. 5. | 5¼ Apl. 25. | 5⅝ | 6 | + ¼ | United States Leather | 61,509,900 | ........ | .. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 6½ | 1,530 |
| 67 Jan. 31. | 53⅝ Mch 26. | 58 | 58½ | + 1⅝ | United States Leather preferred | 60,909,900 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1¼ | 57⅝ | 58⅝ | 56⅝ | 58½ | 52⅝ | 1,895 |
| 21⅝ Feb. 15. | 14¼ Mch 12. | 17 | 18 | + 1½ | United States Rubber | 20,166,600 | Feb. 15, '97. | 2 | 15½ | 17 | 15½ | 17 | 13⅝ | 395 |
| 74⅝ Feb. 15. | 60 Mch 12. | 67 | 67⅝ | .. | United States Rubber preferred | 19,400,500 | Jan. 15, '98. | 2 | 65⅝ | 67⅝ | 63 | 67¼ | 63½ | 1,358 |
| 7⅝ Jan. 12. | 6¼ Mch 25. | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ½ | **Wabash** | 28,000,000 | ........ | -- | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 5½ | 137 |
| 19⅝ Jan. 13. | 14¼ Mch 7. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅞ | Wabash preferred | 24,000,000 | ........ | .. | 14⅝ | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅝ | 12⅝ | 1,545 |
| 120 Feb. 14. | *113 Jan. 10. | 113 | 118 | .. | Wells-Fargo Express | 8,000,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 3 | 115 | 115½ | 114¼ | 115½ | 103 | 130 |
| 102⅝ Jan. 8. | 87¼ Apl. 25. | 87⅝ | 88 | .. | West Chicago Street | 13,189,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1½ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 87½ | 88¼ | ... | 3,860 |
| 93⅝ Jan. 10. | 82¼ Mch 26. | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | + 1⅛ | Western Union Telegraph | 97,370,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 85¼ | 86⅝ | 84⅝ | 86⅝ | 76⅝ | 4,584 |
| 3⅝ Jan. 11. | *1⅜ Apl. 21. | 1⅞ | 2 | + ¼ | Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid | 15,000,000 | ........ | .. | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | ... | 450 |
| 16 Jan. 12. | *8⅝ Apl. 23. | 8⅞ | 10⅝ | .. | Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid | 3,316,000 | May 15, '94. | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | ... | 65 |
| | | | | | **SILVER.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 57⅝ Jan. 13. | 56¼ Apl. 4. | 57½ | 58 | .. | Bullion Certificates | ........ | ........ | .. | 57 | 57⅝ | 57 | 57⅝ | ... | 25,000 |

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares, †And 100 per cent. in bonds.

# Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 30, 1898.

## BONDS.

**Sales W'k Ending April 30..$6,268,000**

| BONDS. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week Ending April 30, 1898. | | | | |
| **American Tobacco scrip** | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 22 |
| American Dock & Improvement 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 |
| American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s | 70 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 13 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 81 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 18 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s | 86 | 86½ | 85 | 86¼ | 519½ |
| Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56 | 56⅝ | 451 |
| Austin & Northwest 1st 5s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 20 |
| **B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch** | 100 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | 23 |
| Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 7 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | 111 | 111½ | 109½ | 109½ | 14 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s | 91 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 5 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 2 |
| Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 13 |
| Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern. coll. tr. 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| **Canada Southern 1st 5s** | 107⅞ | 108 | 107⅞ | 108 | 8 |
| Canada Southern 2d 5s | 106 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 15 |
| Central of Georgia consol. 5s | 85 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | 9 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s | 109½ | 110⅞ | 109½ | 110⅞ | 34 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 8 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s | 75½ | 76¼ | 75 | 76¼ | 249 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911 | 116½ | 118 | 116½ | 118 | 7 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s | 113½ | 113¼ | 112½ | 112⅞ | 23 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 2 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | 7 |
| Chicago & Erie 1st 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 4 |
| Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104 | 104 | 15 |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 4 |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 5s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 1 |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s | 98 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 2 |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s | 126½ | 127 | 126½ | 127 | 15 |
| Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s | 80 | 81½ | 80 | 81¼ | 85 |
| Colorado Coal & Iron 6s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Commercial Cable 4s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 2½ |
| **Dallas & Waco 1st 5s** | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 1 |
| Detroit Gas 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Detroit, Mon., & Toledo 1st | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 5 |
| **East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s** | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 7 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 2 |
| Erie prior lien 4s | 85½ | 86¼ | 84¾ | 86¼ | 54 |
| Erie general lien 3-4s | 66 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 32 |
| **Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s** | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67½ | 67½ | 10 |
| Flint & Père Marquette 6s | 110½ | 110¾ | 110½ | 110¾ | 15 |
| Flint & Père Marquetta 5s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 2 |
| **Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s** | 96 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | 35 |
| General Electric debenture 5s | 96 | 99 | 96 | 99 | 13 |
| Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 1 |
| **Houston & Texas general 4s** | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 22 |
| Houston & Texas 1st 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 4 |
| **Illinois Central 4s, 1953** | 97½ | 99 | 97½ | 99 | 6 |
| Iowa Central 1st | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 3 |
| **Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s** | 65 | 69½ | 65 | 69 | 44 |
| Kanawha & Michigan 4s | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 5 |
| Kansas & Texas 1st 4s | 84 | 85¼ | 82¾ | 85¼ | 78 |
| Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s | 58⅛ | 58¾ | 57½ | 58¾ | 87 |
| Kings County Elevated 1st 5s | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 6 |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 9 |
| **Laclede Gas 1st 5s** | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8 |
| Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 2 |
| Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 95 | 95 | 2 |
| Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 6 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 4 |
| Long Island general 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 2 |
| Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 45 |
| **Manhattan Consolidated 4s** | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 28 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 1 |
| Metropolitan Street Railway 5s | 109 | 109 | 108½ | 109 | 10 |
| Mexican Central consol. 4s | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 2 |
| Mexican International consol. 4s | 73¾ | 74¼ | 73 | 74 | 111 |
| Michigan Central 5s, 1931 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 4 |
| Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1913, cons | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 1 |
| Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western income | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 1 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s | 102 | 102 | 100½ | 102 | 11 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 1 |
| Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 2 |
| Missouri Pacific 3d 7s | 103½ | 105½ | 103½ | 105½ | 20 |
| Missouri Pacific consol. 6s | 94 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 25 |
| Mobile & Ohio general 4s | 71 | 72 | 70 | 72 | 24½ |
| Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 7s | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 1 |
| **Nash., Chat. & St. Louis cons. 5s** | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s | 100 | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ | 14 |
| New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s | 106½ | 106½ | 106 | 106 | 24 |
| New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s | 97 | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | 7 |
| New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| New York, Sus. & West, Term. 1st 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 |
| New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 8 |
| Norfolk & Western con. 4s | 75½ | 76¾ | 75¼ | 76¾ | 25 |
| Northern Pacific general lien 3s | 57 | 59 | 57 | 59 | 64½ |
| Northern Pacific prior lien 4s | 90¾ | 91¾ | 90½ | 91½ | 244½ |
| Northern Pacific 1st 6s | 113 | 113⅞ | 113 | 113⅞ | 13 |
| Northern Railway of California 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 11 |
| Northwestern gold 7s, coupon | 113 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 2 |
| **Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st** | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| Omaha & St. Louis 1st | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 1 |
| Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts | 100½ | 105 | 100½ | 105 | 52 |
| Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid | 50½ | 52⅞ | 49¾ | 52⅞ | 91 |
| Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | 16 |
| Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s | 96 | 97½ | 96 | 97½ | 44 |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 15 |
| Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s | 59¾ | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59⅞ | 28 |
| Oregon Short Line inc. B & col. tr | 41½ | 41½ | 40½ | 40½ | 25 |
| **Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon** | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 3 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, tr. certfs | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 3 |
| Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s | 77 | 77 | 76½ | 77 | 16 |
| **Reading general 4s** | 79 | 79½ | 77¾ | 79¾ | 178 |
| Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 5 |
| Rio Grande Western 1st 4s | 78½ | 79 | 78½ | 78½ | 20 |
| Rock Island 5s, coupon | 106½ | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ | 100 |
| Rock Island debenture 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 19 |
| **St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s** | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 2 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mt., Ark. B'ch ext. 5s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 1 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s | 86½ | 87¾ | 86 | 87¾ | 96 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen 5s, stamped | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 5 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 3 |
| St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 4s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 10 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s | 100 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | 14 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 4s | 69 | 70½ | 69 | 70½ | 45 |
| St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s | 76½ | 70½ | 70 | 70 | 10 |
| St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s | 113 | 113 | 111 | 111 | 7 |
| St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 5 |
| St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 5s | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 1 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 3 |
| San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s | 56½ | 56¾ | 55½ | 56¾ | 47 |
| Scioto Valley & New England 4s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 1 |
| South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s | 96 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 21 |
| Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 10 |
| Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s | 102¾ | 103 | 102 | 102 | 2a |
| Southern Railway 5s | 87½ | 88¾ | 87 | 88¾ | 117 |
| **Terminal R. R. of St. Louis con. 5s** | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 5 |
| Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98 | 98¾ | 50 |
| Texas & Pacific 1st 5s | 99 | 99 | 97¾ | 98¾ | 58 |
| Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s | 29½ | 31½ | 29½ | 31½ | 100 |
| Third Avenue 1st 5s | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 10 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central 1st | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 8 |
| **Union Pacific new 4s** | 89¾ | 90¾ | 88¾ | 90½ | 891½ |
| Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 49¾ | 50⅞ | 138 |
| United States Leather 6s | 115½ | 115½ | 114 | 114 | 12 |
| **Wabash 1st 5s** | 106¾ | 108 | 105¾ | 107¾ | 86 |
| Wabash debenture, Series B | 22½ | 22½ | 21 | 21½ | 9 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 75 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 54 |
| Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chi. Ext | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 7 |
| West Shore guaranteed 4s | 105¾ | 106 | 105¾ | 106 | 28 |
| West Shore gtd 4s, registered | 105½ | 106 | 101½ | 106 | 36 |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 7 |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania gen | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 31 |
| Western Union col. trust 5s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 3 |
| Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s | 95½ | 95½ | 95 | 95 | 6 |
| Wisconsin Central 1st | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 6 |
| Total sales | | | | | $5,982,500 |

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 30, 1898.**

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 106⅛ | 106⅜ | 106 | 106¼ | 99 |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 108 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 21½ |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 117½ | 118¼ | 117½ | 118¼ | 55 |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 118¼ | 119⅛ | 118½ | 119½ | 47 |
| United States 5s, coupon | 111 | 111 | 110½ | 110½ | 12 |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 60 |
| Total sales | | | | | $285,500 |
| Grand total | | | | | $6,268,000 |

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 2s, registered | 98½ | Mch. 22 | 98 | Apr. 4 | 98 | Apr. 4 |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 113½ | Feb. 4 | 106 | Apr. 27 | 106¼ | Apr. 29 |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 114¾ | Feb. 8 | 107 | Apr. 26 | 108 | Apr. 30 |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 129½ | Jan. 11 | 116¾ | Apr. 19 | 118¼ | Apr. 30 |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 129¾ | Jan. 12 | 117⅞ | Apr. 19 | 119½ | Apr. 30 |
| United States 5s, 1904, registered | 115 | Jan. 12 | 111¾ | Mch. 31 | 111½ | Apr. 9 |
| United States 5s, 1904, coupon | 115 | Jan. 14 | 110¼ | Mch. 26 | 110½ | Apr. 28 |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | 104 | Jan. 22 | 102⅞ | Apr. 26 | 102⅞ | Apr. 28 |
| District of Columbia 3-65s | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 |

## STATE BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A | 108½ | Mch. 8 | 108½ | Mch. 8 | 108½ | Mch. 16 |
| Alabama, Class C | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s | 103 | Jan. 17 | 101 | Mch. 22 | 101 | Mch. 25 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small | 100½ | Mch. 14 | 98 | Mch. 3 | 100½ | Mch. 14 |
| North Carolina 6s, 1919 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 |
| North Carolina Consolidated 4s | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s | 90 | Jan. 18 | 89 | Mch. 8 | 89 | Mch. 18 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s, small | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Feb. 5 |
| Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991 | 71¼ | Jan. 31 | 65 | Apr. 22 | 66 | Apr. 23 |
| Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts | 5 | Jan. 13 | 4½ | Feb. 15 | 4½ | Feb. 15 |

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

| | Sales. | Date. | | Sales. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A, (small) | 107¾ | Oct. 9 | North Car. con. 4s, (small) | 100 | Oct. 4 |
| Alabama, Class B | 104¾ | July 26 | Virginia deferred 6s | 5 | Apr. 1 |

## BANK STOCKS.

**Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | 356 | Mar. 9 | 350 | Jan. 25 | 356 | Mar. 9 |
| American Exchange | 175 | Mar. 11 | 170 | Jan. 6 | 175 | Mar. 11 |
| Columbia | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 |
| Chatham | 295 | Mar. 2 | 294 | Mar. 2 | 295 | Mar. 2 |
| Commerce | 210 | Mar. 1 | 202½ | Mar. 29 | 203 | Apr. 5 |
| Continental | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 27 |
| Corn Exchange | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 |
| Market & Fulton | 233 | Mar. 4 | 230 | Feb. 16 | 233 | Mar. 4 |
| Mechanics' | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 |
| Merchants' | 148½ | Jan. 4 | 146 | Mar. 8 | 146 | Mar. 8 |
| New York | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 |
| Ninth | 92½ | Feb. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 |
| North America | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 |
| Park | 312 | Mar. 23 | 263 | Jan. 28 | 300 | Apr. 15 |
| Republic | 157 | Mar. 31 | 157 | Mar. 31 | 157 | Mar. 31 |
| Shoe & Leather | 100 | Jan. 18 | 99½ | Jan. 20 | 99½ | Jan. 20 |
| Tradesmen's | 110 | Feb. 15 | 105 | Jan. 21 | 110 | Feb. 15 |
| West Side | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 |
| Western National | 155 | Jan. 28 | 145 | Mar. 30 | 150 | Apr. 22 |

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

| | | Date. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadway | 242 | Nov. 19 | Importers & Traders' | 535 | March 29 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 98 | Nov. 27 | Manhattan | 230 | Nov. 18 |
| Central National | 162 | Nov. 23 | Metropolis | 475 | April 21 |
| Chemical | 4300 | Feb. 2 | New York County | 800 | March 23 |
| Citizens' | 132 | Nov. 19 | Phenix | 100 | Dec. 24 |
| East River | 140 | Nov. 26 | Seaboard | 170 | July 19 |
| Fourth National | 195 | Nov. 30 | State of New York | 114 | Dec. 3 |
| Gallatin | 310 | Aug. 19 | Third National | 85 | March 14 |

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

| *Capital. | *N't Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | P.C. Res've to Dep'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $1,867,400 | N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As. | $14,240,000 | $3,490,000 | $390,000 | $14,950,000 | [illegible] |
| 2,050,000 | 2,100,800 | Bank of Manh. Co.. | 14,195,000 | 4,581,000 | 1,308,000 | 17,017,000 | [illegible] |
| 2,000,000 | 1,021,900 | Merchants' National. | 11,296,200 | 2,683,760 | 1,163,400 | 13,502,300 | [illegible] |
| 2,000,000 | 1,981,800 | Mechanics' National. | 9,183,000 | 2,274,000 | 909,000 | 9,009,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,500,000 | 2,597,200 | Bank of America... | 19,535,700 | 5,192,900 | 1,314,900 | 23,247,800 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 236,300 | Phenix National.... | 3,780,000 | 673,000 | 380,000 | 3,580,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 3,867,300 | National City | 54,242,700 | 26,478,500 | 1,706,200 | 77,228,900 | [illegible] |
| 750,000 | 112,300 | Tradesmen's Nat.... | 3,288,900 | 378,300 | 217,800 | 3,075,400 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 6,988,400 | Chemical National... | 23,979,300 | 6,570,700 | 1,991,200 | 25,419,600 | [illegible] |
| 600,000 | 163,900 | Merchants' Ex. Nat. | 4,749,000 | 996,800 | 230,900 | 5,199,600 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 1,710,400 | Gallatin National... | 6,555,000 | 1,024,600 | 1,166,300 | 5,748,400 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 165,700 | Nat. Butch. & Drov. | 1,086,400 | 267,800 | 119,400 | 1,278,400 | [illegible] |
| 400,000 | 228,500 | Mech. & Traders'... | 2,020,000 | 408,000 | 206,000 | 2,204,000 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 168,400 | Greenwich | 833,500 | 106,200 | 189,400 | 842,400 | [illegible] |
| 600,000 | 477,900 | Leather Mfrs' Nat.. | 3,515,700 | 1,200,600 | 156,700 | 3,702,300 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 99,100 | Seventh National.... | 1,821,800 | 424,100 | 90,200 | 2,137,300 | [illegible] |
| 1,200,000 | 495,700 | State of New York.. | 3,501,800 | 353,400 | 175,200 | 2,624,300 | [illegible] |
| 5,000,000 | 2,585,900 | American Ex. Nat... | 25,590,000 | 3,584,000 | 2,370,000 | 20,446,000 | [illegible] |
| 5,000,000 | 3,527,500 | Nat. Bk. of Com'erce | 24,299,300 | 4,636,900 | 1,890,500 | 20,508,900 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 1,565,800 | National Broadway.. | 5,711,300 | 1,180,600 | 157,200 | 5,025,400 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 1,005,800 | Mercantile National. | 8,812,400 | 1,481,500 | 1,304,000 | 9,589,600 | [illegible] |
| 422,700 | 465,400 | Pacific | 2,597,300 | 982,200 | 322,100 | 3,512,200 | [illegible] |
| 1,500,000 | 836,000 | Nat. Bk. of Republic. | 13,821,600 | 4,753,100 | 269,600 | 16,529,400 | [illegible] |
| 450,000 | 980,300 | Chatham National... | 5,742,300 | 738,400 | 694,900 | 5,617,200 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 250,800 | People's | 1,900,500 | 312,900 | 250,000 | 2,448,300 | [illegible] |
| 700,000 | 551,500 | Nat. Bk. of No. Am. | 9,449,100 | 2,029,800 | 675,300 | 10,758,100 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 2,219,600 | Hanover National... | 22,224,100 | 9,167,300 | 2,074,200 | 31,590,500 | [illegible] |
| 500,000 | 348,800 | Irving National.... | 3,298,000 | 411,900 | 442,000 | 3,374,000 | [illegible] |
| 600,000 | 377,100 | National Citizens'... | 2,401,600 | 562,500 | 114,400 | 2,660,000 | [illegible] |
| 500,000 | 284,300 | Nassau | 2,509,600 | 473,300 | 290,900 | 3,247,000 | [illegible] |
| 900,000 | 993,100 | M'ket & Fulton Nat. | 5,451,400 | 1,178,500 | 440,100 | 5,762,600 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 163,700 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,501,100 | 791,800 | 247,200 | 3,925,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 1,214,000 | Corn Exchange..... | 8,524,500 | 2,173,800 | 949,000 | 10,148,100 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 221,100 | Continental National. | 4,767,900 | 1,202,000 | 232,700 | 5,582,500 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 405,300 | Oriental | 1,817,300 | 181,000 | 428,700 | 1,870,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,500,000 | 5,587,500 | Imp. & Trad. Nat... | 20,592,000 | 7,647,000 | 1,392,000 | 23,635,000 | [illegible] |
| 2,000,000 | 3,246,500 | National Park...... | 33,584,000 | 12,705,000 | 2,593,000 | 44,614,000 | [illegible] |
| 250,000 | 148,400 | East River National. | 1,235,900 | 272,100 | 74,700 | 1,220,800 | [illegible] |
| 3,200,000 | 2,052,600 | Fourth National.... | 17,067,200 | 4,523,300 | 4,905,600 | 21,426,900 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 488,200 | Central National | 8,763,000 | 2,612,000 | 547,000 | 11,276,000 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 695,000 | Second National | 5,591,000 | 1,116,000 | 715,000 | 6,694,000 | [illegible] |
| 750,000 | 281,800 | Ninth National | 3,197,000 | 585,200 | 260,800 | 3,414,100 | [illegible] |
| 500,000 | 7,557,600 | First National | 27,201,700 | 5,906,500 | 878,500 | 28,185,800 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 66,900 | N. Y. Nat. Exch.... | 1,372,800 | 240,800 | 111,080 | 1,287,200 | [illegible] |
| 250,000 | 618,800 | Bowery | 3,082,000 | 628,900 | 316,100 | 3,512,000 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 420,600 | N. Y. Co. Nat...... | 3,160,600 | 706,700 | 353,400 | 3,873,600 | [illegible] |
| 750,000 | 285,700 | German-American | 2,848,800 | 546,500 | 321,300 | 2,822,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 1,058,300 | Chase National | 21,397,900 | 7,929,600 | 3,477,900 | 30,067,900 | [illegible] |
| 100,000 | 1,118,800 | Fifth Avenue | 7,441,900 | 2,271,400 | [illegible] | 9,556,500 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 579,700 | German Exchange... | 2,287,400 | 169,200 | 651,600 | 3,168,900 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 711,400 | Germania | [illegible] | 585,700 | [illegible] | 4,499,300 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 690,800 | Lincoln National... | 6,173,100 | 1,614,200 | 158,600 | 6,777,900 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 827,100 | Garfield National... | 5,281,700 | 1,272,600 | 305,800 | 6,241,600 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 307,900 | Fifth National | 1,818,500 | 422,900 | 143,200 | 2,065,600 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 816,800 | B. of the Metropolis | 4,749,700 | 1,433,300 | 747,700 | 6,268,000 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 341,100 | West Side | 2,460,000 | 320,000 | 347,000 | 2,628,000 | [illegible] |
| 500,000 | 335,500 | Seaboard National... | 7,654,000 | 1,485,000 | 1,218,000 | 9,507,000 | [illegible] |
| 200,000 | 342,200 | Sixth National | 1,765,000 | 238,000 | 91,000 | 1,447,000 | [illegible] |
| 2,100,000 | 648,700 | Western National... | 21,877,000 | 4,684,200 | 2,598,200 | 25,809,000 | [illegible] |
| 300,000 | 946,900 | First Nat., B'klyn.. | 5,374,000 | 506,100 | 1,026,000 | 5,628,000 | [illegible] |
| 1,200,000 | 847,000 | National Union | 11,589,000 | 2,736,800 | 471,200 | 12,463,000 | [illegible] |
| 500,000 | 502,600 | Liberty National... | 2,961,900 | 587,500 | 206,100 | 3,065,700 | [illegible] |
| 1,000,000 | 314,600 | N. Y. Produce Exch. | 3,448,100 | 1,053,800 | 182,700 | 3,305,800 | [illegible] |
| 250,000 | 277,500 | B'k of N. Amst'dam. | 2,886,200 | 609,800 | 119,200 | 2,736,200 | [illegible] |
| $48,000,000 | $60,222,300 | Total Nat'l Banks. | | | | | |
| 11,022,700 | 12,336,800 | Total State Banks. | | | | | |
| $59,022,700 | $74,559,100 | | 579,198,100 | 155,292,300 | 50,737,700 | 658,502,300 | |

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 15, 1897.

# [illegible] Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock [illegible]

| | Range for Year 1898 Highest | | Lowest | | Last Sale | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928 | 91 | Jan [illegible] | 91 | Jan [illegible] | 91 | Jan [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995 | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | 82 | Apr [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 | 94 | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., registered | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995 | [illegible] | Feb 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic & Pacific income | [illegible] | Jan 7 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | [illegible] |
| Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950 | [illegible] | Feb 10 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | 97 | Apr [illegible] | .. | [illegible] |
| **Balt. & Ohio** 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919 | 113½ | Feb 11 | 100 | Apr 6 | 105½ | Apr [illegible] | 100 | 105½ |
| Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925 | 108 | Feb 9 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., coupons off, registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | De 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. certs. of deposit | [illegible] | Feb 15 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 95 | Feb 4 | 95 | Feb 4 | 95 | Feb 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1988 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | [illegible] | .. |
| Do., J. P. M. Co. certs. | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | [illegible] | .. |
| Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990 | [illegible] | Jan 11 | [illegible] | Jan 11 | [illegible] | Jan 11 | .. | 90 |
| West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct., [illegible] | .. | .. |
| B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990 | 100 | Jan 10 | [illegible] | Jan 17 | 99 | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Jne 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 47½ | Nov., 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series B, 2043 | 9½ | Feb 3 | 9½ | Feb 3 | 9½ | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104½ | July, [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930 | 99 | Jan 27 | 99 | Jan 27 | 99 | Jan 27 | 96 | .. |
| Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102½ | Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., coupon off | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | No 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | Oct 5, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | No 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 7s, 1898 | 106½ | Jan 8 | 104 | Jan 20 | 105½ | Jan 31 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d con 7s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121 | De 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905 | 107½ | Feb 10 | 105 | Mar 9 | 105 | Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | April, 92 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Sep 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 87½ | Feb 9 | 79 | Apr 8 | 79 | Apr 15 | 76 | 83 |
| Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 43 | Jne 19, 97 | .. | .. |
| Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 79½ | De 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 80 | Apr 14 | 80 | Apr 15 | 76 | 80 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945 | 97 | Feb 18 | 91 | Apr 2 | 92 | Apr 29 | 91½ | 93 |
| Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 74 | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 | 106 | Feb 25 | 104½ | Jan 18 | 105 | Apr 18 | 104½ | 106 |
| Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 127 | Jan 26 | 127 | Jan 26 | 127 | Mar 3 | 121 | .. |
| Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 128 | Feb 2 | 128 | Feb 2 | 128 | Apr 12 | 118 | .. |
| Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Apr 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Feb., 96 | .. | .. |
| Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906 | 109 | Feb 4 | 105¾ | Mar 28 | 105¾ | Apr 30 | 105¾ | .. |
| Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934 | 109 | Jan 17 | 100 | Apr 23 | 103 | Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 140 | Feb 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | De 10, 97 | 105 | .. |
| Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921 | 105 | Jan 4 | 105 | Jan 4 | 105 | Jan 4 | 105 | .. |
| **Canada South.** 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908 | 111 | Jan 10 | 107⅝ | Apr 27 | 108 | Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1913 | 111 | Feb 17 | 105 | Apr 16 | 105 | Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Jan 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 | 93½ | Feb 16 | 87 | Apr 21 | 87 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945 | 119½ | Jan 13 | 114 | Mar 25 | 115 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1945 | 92½ | Jan 22 | 84¾ | Apr 29 | 84¾ | Apr 29 | 85 | .. |
| Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 44½ | Jan 6 | 36 | Mar 25 | 38½ | Apr 15 | .. | 38½ |
| Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 15½ | Jan 6 | 11 | Apr 11 | 12 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 8½ | Jan 21 | 7¼ | Feb 5 | 7½ | Mar 2 | .. | .. |
| Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 | 92 | Jan 6 | 92 | Jan 6 | 92 | Jan 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 | 95½ | Jan 19 | 95½ | Jan 19 | 95½ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899 | 104⅝ | Feb 2 | 104⅛ | Jan 4 | 104½ | Mar 25 | 103 | 104 |
| Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 113¾ | Dec 3, 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908 | 110½ | Feb 15 | 110½ | Feb 15 | 110½ | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987 | 114¼ | Feb 10 | 109½ | Apr 27 | 110½ | Apr 29 | 110½ | 111½ |
| Do., do., registered | 114¼ | Feb 14 | 108⅝ | Apr 26 | 108⅝ | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900 | 103½ | Feb 18 | 99⅝ | Apr 23 | 99⅝ | Apr 30 | 99½ | 100 |
| Do., 5s, 1912 | 93 | Feb 18 | 90 | Jan 5 | 90 | Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 | 116 | Mar 4 | 110 | Apr 26 | 110 | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104 | No 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898 | 103⅛ | Feb 23 | 103 | Feb 18 | 103 | Feb 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898 | 102 | Feb 21 | 102 | Feb 21 | 102 | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100½ | De 29, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900 | 105 | Feb 23 | 105 | Feb 23 | 105 | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84½ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900 | 100½ | Feb 23 | 100 | Feb 23 | 102 | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918 | 101 | Jan 18 | 101 | Jan 18 | 101 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899 | 103 | Feb 28 | 101 | Mar 17 | 101 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 98 | Aug 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938 | 102½ | Feb 3 | 100 | Jan 6 | 100 | Apr 26 | 100 | .. |
| Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938 | 46 | Feb 2 | 40 | Feb 2 | 40 | Feb 2 | 50 | .. |
| Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898 | 101⅛ | Jan 7 | 101⅛ | Jan 7 | 101⅛ | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908 | 120½ | Feb 14 | 119½ | Mar 3 | 119½ | Mar 3 | 115 | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1911 | 120¼ | Jan 21 | 115½ | Apr 20 | 118 | Apr 28 | 115 | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 117 | Feb 11 | 112½ | Mar 26 | 112⅝ | Apr 29 | 112¼ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 114¼ | Jan 31 | 113 | Jan 3 | 114 | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992 | 84½ | Feb 15 | 73½ | Mar 26 | 76¼ | Apr 30 | 75½ | 76 |
| Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989 | 105 | Jan 21 | 99 | Apr 25 | 99 | Apr 25 | 98½ | .. |
| Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989 | 94 | Jan 12 | 92 | Mar 14 | 93¼ | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 99½ | Feb 7 | 95½ | Jan 13 | 99½ | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902 | 104 | Jan 13 | 97½ | Apr 11 | 98½ | Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903 | 113½ | Apr 21 | 112½ | Feb 7 | 113⅛ | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900 | 111 | Jan 7 | 107 | Mar 23 | 107 | Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | No 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104⅝ | Mr 25, 97 | .. | .. |
| Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926 | 110½ | Jan 5 | 105 | Mar 25 | 105 | Mar 25 | 102⅝ | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903 | 116¼ | Feb 4 | 113½ | Apr 20 | 114½ | Apr 25 | 113 | 114 |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901 | 107 | Feb 24 | 104¼ | Feb 1 | 107 | Feb 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1913 | 109 | Feb 7 | 105 | Mar 24 | 105 | Apr 23 | 103 | 106 |
| Do., convertible 5s, 1903 | 112 | Jan 13 | 104½ | Mar 25 | 105¼ | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919 | 109½ | Feb 17 | 109½ | Feb 17 | 109½ | Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., do., 4s, 1919 | 104 | Feb 4 | 98 | Apr 4 | 98 | Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922 | 101½ | Jan 7 | 97 | Apr 1 | 97 | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 93¾ | Dec 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Jan., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927 | 100 | Jan 14 | 95 | Mar 25 | 95½ | Apr 28 | 96½ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 97¼ | Mar 19 | 97¼ | Mar 19 | 97¼ | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 | 123 | Jan 29 | 119 | Mar 9 | 119 | Mar 9 | .. | 118½ |
| Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907 | 116½ | Feb 3 | 116¼ | Jan 14 | 116½ | Mar 7 | 122 | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | 130 | Jan 3 | 122 | Apr 19 | 122 | Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 | 108 | Feb 10 | 101¼ | Jan 11 | 104 | Apr 30 | .. | 104 |
| Do., do., registered | 105 | Apr 5 | 101 | Jan 4 | 105 | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936 | 109 | Feb 11 | 100¼ | Jan 14 | 109 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville— | | | | | | | | |
| Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 | 113½ | Feb 16 | 112 | Feb 25 | 112 | Mar 11 | 112 | .. |
| Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947 | 89 | Feb 10 | 80 | Mar 12 | 82 | Apr 25 | 80 | .. |
| Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947 | 105 | Feb 10 | 96 | Mar 29 | 96 | Apr 26 | 96 | .. |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul— | | | | | | | | |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902 | 143 | Feb 10 | 140 | Jan 29 | 141 | Apr 9 | 139 | .. |
| Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899 | 140½ | Mar 17 | 137½ | Jan 3 | 140½ | Mar 28 | 139 | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 | 144 | Feb 16 | 140 | Jan 13 | 141 | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905 | 143 | Mar 30 | 138 | Jan 4 | 140 | Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 | 142½ | Feb 9 | 139½ | Jan 5 | 141 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 | 119¾ | Jan 19 | 118¼ | Jan 19 | 119¾ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919 | 110 | Mar 14 | 110 | Mar 14 | 110 | Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Feb 8 | 114¼ | Apr 20 | 115 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 | 130¼ | Jan 13 | 130 | Feb 3 | 130 | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 5s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | Oct 5, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Jan 28 | 118 | Mar 11 | 118 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 | 117 | Jan 10 | 111 | Apr 26 | 111 | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 | 117 | Feb 10 | 114½ | Jan 5 | 114½ | Mar 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 | 110 | Jan 17 | 107 | Jan 5 | 109½ | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 113½ | Mar 2 | 112 | Apr 21 | 112 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 115⅛ | Feb 11 | 111 | Apr 29 | 111 | Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914 | 115 | Feb 7 | 111 | Apr 1 | 111 | Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 | 127¼ | Jan 27 | 127⅛ | Jan 5 | 127¼ | Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916 | 113½ | Jan 17 | 109 | Apr 7 | 110 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989 | 107 | Feb 4 | 103½ | Apr 1 | 103¼ | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ | Feb 19 | 104⅝ | Feb 1 | 105½ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 | 122½ | Jan 19 | 120 | Mar 15 | 120 | Mar 18 | .. | 121 |
| Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913 | 123 | Feb 7 | 117 | Apr 30 | 117 | Apr 30 | .. | 121 |
| Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915 | 145 | Jan 10 | 141 | Mar 3 | 142 | Apr 9 | 135 | .. |
| Do., gold 7s, 1902 | 116½ | Feb 15 | 113 | Apr 27 | 114 | Apr 29 | 113 | 115 |
| Do., do., registered | 116½ | Feb 15 | 113 | Apr 22 | 113 | Apr 22 | 113 | 115 |
| Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929 | 118½ | Mar 10 | 116⅝ | Jan 7 | 117 | Mar 23 | 110 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 117½ | Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929 | 111½ | Feb 2 | 106 | Apr 2 | 106 | Apr 2 | 105 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109½ | De 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933 | 119 | Feb 2 | 114½ | Apr 20 | 114½ | Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 119 | Feb 21 | 117 | Mar 8 | 117 | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1909 | 110½ | Feb 9 | 107¾ | Mar 23 | 108 | Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109½ | Mar 19 | 109½ | Mar 19 | 109½ | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | De 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 117¾ | Feb 7 | 117¾ | Feb 7 | 117¾ | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926 | 107 | Feb 4 | 104 | Mar 8 | 104 | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 3½s, 1987 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | 95 | .. |
| Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901 | 107 | Mar 18 | 106 | Apr 21 | 106 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898 | 102¼ | Apr 12 | 101½ | Jan 3 | 102¼ | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 127 | Au 17, 96 | .. | .. |
| Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905 | 117 | Jan 12 | 117 | Jan 12 | 117 | Jan 12 | .. | .. |
| Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909 | 109 | Mar 3 | 109 | Mar 3 | 109 | Mar 3 | .. | .. |
| Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 | 105 | Apr 22 | 105 | Apr 22 | 105 | Apr 22 | .. | .. |
| Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 137 | Jan 6 | 133½ | Apr 21 | 133½ | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Fe 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929 | 117½ | Feb 24 | 116¼ | Feb 8 | 117½ | Feb 24 | 112½ | .. |
| Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 134 | Mar 22 | 133 | Mar 22 | 134 | Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 135 | Feb 26 | 135 | Feb 26 | 135 | Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., incomes, 1911 | 113 | Apr 21 | 112 | Apr 26 | 112 | Apr 26 | 108 | .. |
| Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917 | 132 | Apr 21 | 130 | Mar 11 | 132 | Apr 21 | 129 | 132 |
| Do., do., registered | 131¼ | Jan 29 | 128 | Apr 2 | 128 | Apr 2 | .. | 130 |
| Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934 | 106⅝ | Apr 28 | 105½ | Jan 6 | 106⅝ | Apr 30 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Do., do., registered | 106½ | Apr 15 | 105½ | Jan 8 | 106½ | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | 107⅞ | Feb 2 | 104¾ | Mar 25 | 105½ | Apr 30 | 105¼ | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | 100 | 101 |
| Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905 | 92 | Feb 4 | 85 | Jan 15 | 92 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 2½s, 1905 | 70½ | Feb 11 | 69¼ | Jan 10 | 70 | Feb 28 | 70 | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 83 | Mr 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923 | 109 | Feb 17 | 103 | Apr 21 | 103 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., small | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Ap 15, 97 | .. | .. |

| | Range for Year 1898 Highest | | Lowest | | Last Sale | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., St. P. & Minn. 1st 6s, 1918 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | July, [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Chicago Term. & Trans. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi. & West Mich. Ry [illegible] | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Nov., [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 113 | Oct [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Mr 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 111½ | Feb 11 | 110½ | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | 111 |
| City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917 | [illegible] | Feb 4 | 70 | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Oct 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990 | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | [illegible] | Mar 15 | [illegible] | Mar 24 | [illegible] | Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 87 | Oct., 96 | .. | .. |
| White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | [illegible] | Jan 12 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Jan 12 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 | 90 | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | 90 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936 | 103 | Feb 11 | 102 | Jan 20 | 103 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | Nov., 94 | .. | .. |
| Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Oct 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Fe 19, 97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940 | 78½ | Feb 2 | 70 | Mar 14 | 75 | Apr 21 | 73 | [illegible] |
| Do., income 4s, 1990 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 21 | Au 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899 | 105½ | Mar 5 | 103⅝ | Jan 25 | 105½ | Mar 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 7s, 1914 | 137 | Jan 17 | 132 | Mar 7 | 132 | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 128 | No 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Oct 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 | 102½ | Jan 11 | 100 | Mar 18 | 100 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120½ | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936 | 68 | Feb 15 | 59 | Mar 29 | 62 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in pd. | 21½ | Jan 7 | 16½ | Apr 19 | 18½ | Apr 22 | .. | .. |
| Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 68½ | My 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. ctfs., [illegible] paid | 77 | Mar 5 | 70½ | Apr 21 | 71 | Apr 21 | 69½ | [illegible] |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904 | 61 | Feb 14 | 54 | Jan 11 | 61 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Dec., 95 | .. | .. |
| **Del., Lack. & West.** 7s, 1907 | 128 | Jan 15 | 128 | Apr 4 | 128 | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 | 125½ | Jan 3 | 125½ | Jan 3 | 125½ | Mar 2 | .. | 125 |
| Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 | 144 | Jan 4 | 140 | Mar 15 | 140 | Mar 15 | 138 | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | No 22, 97 | 102 | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1871-1901 | 112½ | Feb 28 | 107 | Apr 21 | 107 | Apr 21 | 105 | 109 |
| Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 | 142 | Feb 21 | 136 | Apr 18 | 136 | Apr 18 | 131 | 138 |
| Do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 138 | July, 92 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 | 138⅝ | Jan 20 | 133 | Feb 26 | 133 | Apr 18 | 130 | 133½ |
| Do., construction 5s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118½ | No 17, 97 | 110 | .. |
| Warren 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112 | May, 96 | 108 | .. |
| Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 137½ | Au 31, 97 | 135 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 143 | May 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 | 125¼ | Jan 25 | 125¼ | Feb 11 | 125¼ | Feb 11 | 116 | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1906 | 118½ | Jan 27 | 110 | Apr 21 | 110 | Apr 21 | 110 | 115 |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Mr 22, 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 148½ | Au 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 145 | Feb 18 | 144¾ | Feb 15 | 145 | Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 | 95½ | Feb 2 | 89 | Apr 8 | 89½ | Apr 15 | 88 | 87 |
| Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900 | 110½ | Feb 11 | 108 | Apr 5 | 108 | Apr 5 | 108 | .. |
| Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928 | 93 | Feb 2 | 85½ | Jan 3 | 87 | Apr 18 | .. | .. |
| Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917 | 100 | Mar 30 | 97 | Jan 6 | 100 | Mar 30 | 98 | 101 |
| Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911 | 17½ | Jan 12 | 17¼ | Jan 12 | 17½ | Apr 4 | 15 | 18 |
| Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 | 107¾ | Mar 9 | 104 | Jan 3 | 107¾ | Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928 | 92¼ | Feb 11 | 92¼ | Feb 11 | 92¼ | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937 | 107 | Mar 8 | 102 | Apr 8 | 102 | Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| **Erie** 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 | 116 | Feb 2 | 112½ | Jan 4 | 113 | Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Dec 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 | 108 | Apr 11 | 108 | Apr 11 | 108 | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120½ | Oct 29, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 | 104½ | Feb 21 | 104½ | Feb 21 | 104½ | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 | 147¾ | Feb 11 | 141½ | Mar 29 | 141½ | Mar 29 | 135 | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 | 143 | Jan 13 | 142½ | Jan 11 | 143 | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 | 139 | Feb 25 | 133½ | Apr 12 | 133½ | Apr 12 | 131 | 134 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 141 | Sep 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909 | 106 | Feb 11 | 106 | Feb 11 | 106 | Feb 11 | 100 | .. |
| Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 | 113 | Feb 10 | 109½ | Apr 21 | 110 | Apr 23 | .. | 110 |
| N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct 2, 97 | .. | .. |
| Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996 | 93 | Feb 7 | 84¾ | Apr 26 | 86¼ | Apr 30 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996 | 74½ | Feb 11 | 66 | Apr 28 | 67 | Apr 29 | 67 | .. |
| Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 65 | No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921 | 117 | Jan 11 | 114 | Apr 9 | 114 | Apr 9 | 114 | 117 |
| Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 | 82½ | Mar 4 | 82 | Apr 13 | 82½ | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Sept., 91 | .. | .. |
| Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 | 78 | Feb 14 | 77½ | Feb 16 | 77½ | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| **Flint & Pere Marq.** g. 6s, 1920 | 117 | Feb 9 | 110½ | Apr 26 | 110⅝ | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 95 | Feb 3 | 85 | Apr 29 | 85 | Apr 29 | 85 | .. |
| Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 92½ | Mar 4 | 83 | Jan 5 | 85 | Apr 3 | 86 | 97 |
| Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Au 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 80½ | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 | 105 | Mar 11 | 105 | Mar 11 | 105 | Mar 11 | 106 | .. |
| Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921 | 75 | Jan 26 | 65 | Mar 17 | 67½ | Apr 26 | 66 | 70 |
| Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928 | 59½ | Feb 1 | 54½ | Jan 5 | 55 | Apr 23 | .. | 55 |
| **Gal., H. & H.** 1st 5s, 1913 | 92 | Feb 15 | 88⅝ | Jan 26 | 90 | Mar 17 | 88 | 91½ |
| Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Au 11, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 83 | Jun 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A | 49 | Jan 27 | 43 | Mar 14 | 43 | Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay West. deb. certs., B | 6½ | Jan 26 | 5 | Jan 18 | 6½ | Jan 31 | .. | .. |
| **Illinois Central** 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 115 | Mar 10 | 113½ | Feb 14 | 115 | Mar 10 | 108 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112½ | Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951 | 105 | Mar 16 | 105 | Mar 16 | 105 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 102⅛ | Apr 15 | 101 | Apr 24 | 102½ | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1952 | 102 | Feb 21 | 101⅝ | Apr 8 | 101⅛ | Apr 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 103 | Jan 25 | 103 | Jan 25 | 103 | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1953 | 102¼ | Feb 2 | 97½ | Apr 29 | 99 | Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | .. | 101 |
| Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100½ | Jan 4, 97 | 95 | .. |
| Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 105 | Jan 28 | 103 | Mar 4 | 103 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102½ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101¼ | Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Aug., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951 | 123¼ | Feb 15 | 115½ | Apr 23 | 115½ | Apr 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118¼ | Apr 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 103½ | Jan 24 | 103½ | Jan 24 | 103½ | Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104 | Jan 10 | 98 | Mar 7 | 98 | Mar 7 | 95 | 97 |
| Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 88 | Jan 4 | 86 | Jan 22 | 86 | Jan 22 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94¼ | Nov., 95 | .. | .. |
| Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919 | 123¼ | Jan 13 | 121⅝ | Jan 12 | 123 | Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909 | 90 | Feb 3 | 78 | Mar 23 | 78½ | Apr 21 | 77½ | 78½ |
| Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921 | 60 | Feb 7 | 44 | Jan 14 | 47 | Mar 23 | 47 | 50 |
| Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938 | 103½ | Feb 19 | 97 | Mar 26 | 97 | Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| **K. C., P. & Gulf** 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923 | 81¾ | Feb 14 | 65 | Apr 26 | 69 | Apr 29 | 68 | 72 |
| Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925 | 50 | Jan 5 | 40 | Apr 28 | 40 | Apr 28 | 38 | 45 |
| Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929 | 38 | Jan 25 | 35 | Mar 11 | 35 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| **Lake Erie & West.** 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 117¼ | Feb 9 | 115½ | Jan 4 | 116½ | Mar 14 | .. | 116 |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941 | 103½ | Jan 10 | 95 | Apr 29 | 95 | Apr 29 | 95 | 98 |
| Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945 | 100½ | Jan 6 | 100½ | Jan 6 | 100½ | Jan 6 | .. | 103¾ |
| Lake Shore & Michigan Southern | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898 | 102½ | Jan 3 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 | 121 | Apr 28 | 121 | Apr 28 | 128 | Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899 | 106½ | Feb 11 | 106 | Jan 14 | 106 | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900 | 110 | Mar 9 | 107 | Apr 5 | 107 | Apr 29 | 107 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅝ | Feb 9 | 105½ | Apr 4 | 105½ | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903 | 120½ | Feb 23 | 116½ | Apr 21 | 116½ | Apr 21 | 116 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 119¼ | Mar 1 | 119 | Jan 6 | 119 | Apr 9 | 116 | .. |
| Do., g. 3½s, 1997 | 106⅞ | Jan 18 | 102 | Apr 7 | 103 | Mar 29 | 101 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 106 | Feb 21 | 103 | Mar 29 | 103 | Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108¼ | Dec 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 125 | Dec 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940 | 104⅝ | Feb 17 | 99 | Apr 29 | 99 | Apr 29 | .. | 102 |
| Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 112½ | Feb 16 | 107 | Apr 20 | 107 | Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | No 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933 | 92½ | Mar 22 | 92½ | Mar 22 | 92½ | Mar 22 | .. | .. |
| Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945 | 92 | Feb 18 | 92 | Feb 18 | 92 | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 99½ | Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Sep 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95 | Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| L., R. & M. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 25 | Apr., 96 | .. | .. |
| Long Island 1st 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101⅝ | No 29, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931 | 120 | Feb 2 | 117¾ | Jan 17 | 120 | Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 89 | Feb 28 | 85¼ | Jan 12 | 88½ | Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922 | 90 | Jan 31 | 86¾ | Apr 1 | 86¾ | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | My 25, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 40 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | De 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 5s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Jly 16, 96 | .. | .. |
| L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103½ | June, 95 | .. | .. |
| L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r. | 33 | Feb 18 | 32 | Jan 6 | 33 | Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 9½ | Au 21, 97 | .. | .. |
| Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898 | 105 | Feb 18 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | 103¼ | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106 | No 11, 97 | 101½ | .. |
| Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930 | 122 | Feb 17 | 120⅝ | Jan 6 | 121½ | Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930 | 107½ | Feb 2 | 107½ | Feb 2 | 107½ | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919 | 117 | Feb 9 | 113 | Mar 29 | 113 | Apr 5 | 112½ | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930 | 120 | Feb 10 | 116½ | Apr 21 | 116½ | Apr 21 | 115 | .. |
| Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103½ | Sep 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121 | Jly 12, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 67 | May, 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | De 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94¼ | Jan., 92 | .. | .. |
| Do., gold 5s, 1937 | 104½ | Feb 8 | 101¼ | Jan 12 | 104 | Apr 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., unified g. 4s, 1940 | 91½ | Feb 11 | 83 | Apr 25 | 83 | Apr 26 | .. | 85 |
| Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921 | 100 | Jan 8 | 99 | Apr 21 | 99 | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931 | 106¾ | Feb 24 | 101½ | Apr 6 | 101¾ | Apr 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | Sep 10, 97 | 106 | .. |
| N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 95 | Feb 9 | 87½ | Apr 5 | 87½ | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936 | 98¼ | Feb 18 | 94 | Feb 5 | 94¼ | Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978 | 91 | Feb 14 | 85 | Apr 12 | 85 | Apr 12 | 84 | .. |

| | Range for Year 1898. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. | As'd. |
| Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930 | 109 Mar 19 | 108 Mar 9 | 109 Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931 | 103 Jan 18 | 103 Jan 18 | 103 Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| **Manhattan R'way** con. g. 4s, 1990 | 98½ Jan 13 | 90 Apr 23 | 90 Apr 27 | .. | .. |
| Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908 | 119½ Feb 8 | 114⅛ Apr 6 | 115 Apr 30 | 114½ | 117 |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1899 | 105 Jan 26 | 102¼ Mar 26 | 103 Apr 19 | 103 | 105 |
| Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997 | 116¼ Jan 14 | 108½ Apr 28 | 109 Apr 29 | 108 | 109 |
| B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 | 122½ Jan 14 | 114½ Apr 25 | 114½ Apr 27 | 115 | 117 |
| Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993 | 123¼ Jan 14 | 116 Apr 21 | 116 Apr 21 | .. | 117 |
| Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993 | 123¼ Jan 12 | 117 Mar 12 | 117 Apr 20 | .. | 117 |
| **Mexican Central** con. g. 4s, 1911 | 66 Feb 10 | 63 Apr 25 | 63 Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. .... | .. .... | 39 Apr., 90 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. .... | .. .... | 11⅛ Sep 16,96 | .. | .. |
| **Mexican Inter.** 1st con. g. 4s, 1977 | 74¼ Apr 29 | 70⅝ Feb 10 | 74 Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| **Michigan Central** 1st con. 7s, 1902 | 123 Jan 28 | 113 Mar 25 | 113 Mar 28 | .. | 113½ |
| Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902 | 106⅝ Feb 1 | 103½ Apr 21 | 103½ Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 6s, 1909 | 122 Feb 25 | 122 Feb 25 | 122 Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5s, 1931 | 127 Jan 10 | 121 Apr 26 | 121 Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 125½ Jan 20 | 125½ Jan 20 | 125½ Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1940 | 106 Feb 25 | 106 Feb 25 | 106 Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| **Mexican National** 1st g. 6s, 1927 | .. .... | .. .... | 90 Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917 | .. .... | .. .... | 42⅜ No 12, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917 | .. .... | .. .... | 13 Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| **Mexican Northern** 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 100 Jan 30,97 | .. | .. |
| **Minneapolis & St. Louis** 1st g. 7s, 1927 | .. .... | .. .... | 143 Jly 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934 | 108¼ Feb 1 | 100½ Apr 26 | 102 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909 | .. .... | .. .... | 127 No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 129 May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. .... | .. .... | 121¼ Au 31, 97 | .. | .. |
| **Mo., K. & T.** 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 91¾ Feb 4 | 82¾ Apr 25 | 85¼ Apr 30 | 85¼ | 85½ |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990 | 67½ Jan 27 | 57 Mar 25 | 58¾ Apr 29 | 58½ | 59 |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 | 83¾ Jan 28 | 83¾ Jan 28 | 83¾ Jan 28 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 85½ Feb 18 | 80 Mar 12 | 80 Apr 18 | .. | .. |
| Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 74 Mar 1 | 71 Jan 4 | 74 Mar 4 | 73 | 75 |
| Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940 | 84¼ Feb 18 | 75 Apr 25 | 75 Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 99½ Feb 14 | 93½ Apr 1 | 93½ Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| **Missouri Pacific** 1st con. g. 6s, 1920 | 100⅛ Feb 15 | 93 Mar 26 | 96 Apr 30 | 95 | 96 |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1906 | 109 Jan 22 | 103½ Apr 26 | 105½ Apr 29 | 105 | 108 |
| Do., trust g. 5s, 1917 | 79½ Feb 8 | 65½ Jan 19 | 79 Feb 23 | 64 | .. |
| Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 | 72 Feb 4 | 60 Apr 28 | 60 Apr 28 | 62 | 65 |
| Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938 | 106 Jan 31 | 102 Mar 23 | 103 Apr 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938 | 106½ Feb 3 | 106½ Feb 3 | 106½ Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947 | 110½ Jan 7 | 107½ Feb 7 | 107½ Feb 25 | .. | 110 |
| Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946 | 105 Feb 23 | 104 Feb 28 | 105 Mar 16 | .. | 107 |
| Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935 | 108 Feb 8 | 102 Mar 26 | 104¼ Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. ry. ; ld. grt. g.5s,1931 | 94⅞ Feb 9 | 86 Apr 6 | 87⅝ Apr 30 | 87 | 88 |
| Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931 | 92½ Feb 15 | 86 Feb 26 | 87 Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 | 123 Feb 7 | 120 Mar 11 | 120 Mar 11 | 117 | .. |
| Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927 | .. .... | .. .... | 119 Dec 6, 97 | 112 | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 80½ Feb 5 | 70 Apr 26 | 72 Apr 29 | 71 | 73 |
| St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. .... | .. .... | 84 April, 96 | 82 | .. |
| **Nash., Chat. & St. L.** 1st 7s, 1913 | 131¼ Feb 3 | 128 Apr 4 | 128 Apr 4 | 127 | .. |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1901 | .. .... | .. .... | 105⅝ De 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 | 105 Feb 10 | 100 Apr 8 | 100 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917 | .. .... | .. .... | 108 Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915 | .. .... | .. .... | 108½ Aug., 94 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903 | 117¼ Feb 8 | 113¼ Apr 21 | 113½ Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 117¼ Feb 8 | 113½ Apr 20 | 113½ Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904 | 112 Feb 23 | 106 Apr 21 | 106 Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 111⅜ Feb 8 | 106 Apr 1 | 106 Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904 | 108¾ Feb 19 | 108½ Feb 21 | 108½ Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905 | 105 Feb 9 | 102 Apr 9 | 102 Apr 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 104¾ Feb 5 | 104¾ Feb 5 | 104¾ Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 | 105 Feb 8 | 102 Apr 9 | 102 Apr 9 | 102 | .. |
| Do., registered | 105 Feb 7 | 104 Mar 26 | 104 Mar 26 | 101½ | .. |
| West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361 | 110½ Feb 17 | 102¾ Apr 25 | 106 Apr 30 | 105½ | 107 |
| Do., registered | 110 Feb 7 | 101½ Apr 26 | 103 Apr 28 | 103½ | 107 |
| Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936 | .. .... | .. .... | 108½ No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940 | .. .... | .. .... | 86 No 15, 97 | .. | 95 |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 104 Jly 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 | 109½ Feb 3 | 109 Apr 20 | 109 Apr 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅛ Jan 27 | 109⅛ Jan 27 | 109⅛ Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 | .. .... | .. .... | 103 May 7,97 | .. | .. |
| Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922 | 123 Jan 24 | 120 Mar 18 | 120 Mar 18 | .. | 120 |
| Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918 | .. .... | .. .... | 109 Jan., 97 | .. | .. |
| Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 | .. .... | .. .... | 110 Oct., 94 | .. | .. |
| Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 | .. .... | .. .... | 107½ Oct 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991 | .. .... | .. .... | 100 Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927 | 126 Feb 14 | 126 Feb 14 | 126 Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937 | 107½ Jan 12 | 100 Apr 21 | 100¾ Apr 30 | 101 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 103 No 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903 | .. .... | .. .... | 104½ Oct 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000 | 150 Jan 24 | 145 Jan 6 | 145 Mar 17 | 145 | .. |
| Do., do., small certs., $100 | 146 Jan 6 | 145 Jan 6 | 146 Jan 14 | .. | .. |
| Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937 | .. .... | .. .... | 123 Jne 16,97 | 123 | .. |
| New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918 | .. .... | .. .... | 125½ Feb 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905 | 119 Feb 11 | 119 Feb 11 | 119 Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, 1905 | .. .... | .. .... | 114 My 27,97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 108⅛ Jan 6 | 106 Mar 7 | 106 Apr 25 | 106 | .. |
| Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992 | 102¼ Feb 11 | 96 Mar 16 | 97 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937 | 108⅝ Feb 11 | 99 Apr 27 | 99 Apr 27 | 99 | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | 91 Feb 4 | 84¾ Jan 6 | 90 Mar 8 | 84 | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940 | 98 Feb 7 | 83 Apr 23 | 85 Apr 30 | 83 | .. |
| Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943 | 111½ Jan 28 | 110 Apr 15 | 110 Apr 29 | 109 | .. |
| Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 101⅛ Feb 8 | 93¼ Jan 3 | 95 Apr 26 | 95 | .. |
| Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 121 Jan 4 | 116 Apr 18 | 116 Apr 18 | 114 | .. |
| Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 119½ Feb 9 | 112 Mar 25 | 113⅞ Apr 28 | 113¾ | 114 |
| Do., do., registered | 119 Feb 11 | 112 Mar 28 | 113⅞ Apr 29 | 113¾ | 114 |
| St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923 | .. .... | .. .... | 128 Dec 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered certificates | .. .... | .. .... | 128 No 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997 | 97¾ Feb 11 | 90⅛ Apr 21 | 91⅛ Apr 30 | 91 | 91¼ |
| Do., registered | 97¼ Feb 7 | 93 Apr 6 | 93 Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047 | 63½ Jan 31 | 57 Apr 21 | 59 Apr 30 | 59 | 59¼ |
| Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 | 107⅝ Feb 16 | 104 Jan 5 | 106¼ Mar 18 | 106 | .. |
| Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941 | 105 Mar 5 | 105 Mar 5 | 105 Mar 5 | 102 | .. |
| Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931 | 125½ Jan 17 | 120 Mar 15 | 120 Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 | 118 Mar 17 | 118 Mar 17 | 118 Mar 17 | 118 | .. |
| Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934 | 119¾ Jan 20 | 117 Feb 9 | 117 Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 | .. .... | .. .... | 101 Fe 23, 97 | 102 | .. |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989 | 87½ Feb 8 | 82 Apr 14 | 82 Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 | 85 Feb 8 | 74¾ Apr 21 | 76⅝ Apr 30 | 76⅛ | 76½ |
| **Ogden. & L. Cham.** 1st con.6s,1920 | .. .... | .. .... | 94 April, 96 | 91 | .. |
| Do., do., small | .. .... | .. .... | 82 Feb., 87 | .. | .. |
| Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936 | 102¼ Jan 26 | 102 Jan 12 | 102¼ Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937 | .. .... | .. .... | 85 De 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 84⅞ Feb 21 | 80 Jan 13 | 84⅞ Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921 | 15 Jan 20 | 10½ Jan 7 | 14½ Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs | 14¾ Jan 20 | 10 Mar 31 | 10 Mar 31 | .. | .. |
| Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901 | 82 Jan 3 | 76½ Mar 28 | 76½ Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 108 Sep 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit | 112¾ Feb 8 | 100¼ Apr 25 | 105 Apr 30 | 102½ | 106 |
| Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid | 62½ Feb 15 | 49¾ Apr 28 | 52⅞ Apr 30 | 52 | .. |
| Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 | .. .... | .. .... | 120 De 13, 97 | 115 | .. |
| Do., g. 5s, 1926 | .. .... | .. .... | 102 My 24,97 | 100 | .. |
| Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 | 102 Feb 17 | 96 Apr 27 | 97½ Apr 30 | 97½ | 97¾ |
| Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946 | 60 Feb 7 | 58 Jan 5 | 59⅜ Apr 29 | 59¾ | 60 |
| Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust | 49⅝ Mar 4 | 39 Jan 4 | 40½ Apr 27 | 41 | 42 |
| Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1900 | 115 Jan 26 | 111 Apr 20 | 112½ Apr 22 | .. | .. |
| Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946 | 97 Feb 7 | 89 Apr 28 | 89½ Apr 27 | 90 | 92 |
| Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923 | 127½ Jan 29 | 118 Apr 16 | 118 Apr 30 | 117 | .. |
| **Panama** sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 101½ Dec., 96 | .. | 107 |
| Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 | 114 Jan 26 | 108 Apr 21 | 108 Apr 21 | 107½ | 108 |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 112¼ De 21, 97 | .. | .. |
| P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A | 113 Feb 8 | 111 Mar 28 | 111 Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942 | 113 Jan 21 | 109 Apr 21 | 109 Apr 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942 | .. .... | .. .... | 111 Jne 17,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945 | .. .... | .. .... | 102 Oct 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 | 106¾ Mar 1 | 106¾ Mar 1 | 106¾ Mar 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 109¼ Ap 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 | 140¼ Jan 25 | 140 Jan 10 | 140¼ Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1912 | 140 Jan 4 | 140 Jan 4 | 140 Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1912 | .. .... | .. .... | 126 Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932 | .. .... | .. .... | 110½ Jly 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900 | 109 Apr 19 | 109 Apr 19 | 109 Apr 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942 | .. .... | .. .... | 113½ April, 96 | .. | .. |
| St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898 | 102 Jan 24 | 102 Jan 24 | 102 Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898 | 102¾ Mar 7 | 102¾ Mar 7 | 102¾ Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 | .. .... | .. .... | 110 Jne 27,96 | .. | .. |
| Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942 | .. .... | .. .... | 102 No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923 | .. .... | .. .... | 108 My 12,97 | .. | .. |
| U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944 | 115¼ Feb 14 | 115¼ Feb 14 | 115¼ Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r. | 100½ Mar 8 | 95 Apr 12 | 95 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. .... | .. .... | 100 De 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs | 98 Feb 15 | 98 Feb 15 | 96 Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926 | .. .... | .. .... | 14½ De 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 120 Apr 22 | 120 Apr 22 | 120 Apr 22 | 120 | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921 | 86½ Feb 23 | 86½ Feb 23 | 86½ Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. .... | .. .... | 137 No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. .... | .. .... | 108½ April, 96 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. .... | .. .... | 124 Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928 | .. .... | .. .... | 114 Mar., 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. .... | .. .... | 117 Mar., 89 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916 | .. .... | .. .... | 96½ April, 95 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 109 Feb 14 | 104 Apr 2 | 105¾ Apr 6 | .. | 107½ |
| Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943 | .. .... | .. .... | 98 Jly 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 85 Feb 9 | 75½ Apr 28 | 77 Apr 28 | 79¼ | 80 |
| Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941 | .. .... | .. .... | 83¼ Mar 1,97 | .. | .. |
| **Reading Co.** gen. g. 4s, 1997 | 87⅞ Feb 5 | 77⅞ Apr 28 | 79⅝ Apr 30 | 79¼ | 79⅝ |
| Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 83⅝ Feb 5 | 75⅝ Apr 25 | 78⅝ Apr 27 | 79½ | .. |
| Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | 94⅞ Feb 16 | 92½ Feb 2 | 94⅞ Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940 | 54 Feb 2 | 54 Feb 2 | 54 Feb 2 | .. | .. |
| **St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.** 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 | 70 Feb 18 | 63¾ Apr 20 | 63¾ Apr 20 | 65 | .. |
| St. L., A. & T.H. 1st [illegible] | .. .... | .. .... | 105 De 28, 97 | 105½ | .. |
| Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923 | .. .... | .. .... | 115 Ja 22, 98 | 113 | .. |
| C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917 | .. .... | .. .... | 106 Jly 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. .... | .. .... | 99 No 12, 97 | 90 | .. |
| Do., 2d income 5s, 1931 | .. .... | .. .... | 75½ Feb., 98 | .. | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Range for Year 1898. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. | As'd. |
| Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987 | 97¼ Feb 15 | 92½ Apr 14 | 92½ Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 105 Oct 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 | 77 Feb 7 | 69 Apr 26 | 70½ Apr 30 | 70½ | 71 |
| St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947 | 96 Feb 15 | 90 Apr 6 | 90½ Apr 29 | .. | 90 |
| St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989 | 76⅝ Feb 8 | 70 Apr 26 | 70¼ Apr 27 | 72½ | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989 | 30 Feb 3 | 25 Mar 25 | 26 Mar 30 | 25 | .. |
| St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937 | .. .... | .. .... | 90 No 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 | 117 Mar 7 | 115 Mar 12 | 117 Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1917 | 109 Feb 16 | 107¾ Jan 4 | 109 Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909 | 122¾ Jan 28 | 122⅝ Jan 7 | 122¾ Jan 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910 | 122 Jan 20 | 118½ Mar 25 | 118½ Mar 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 | 129 Feb 24 | 128 Jan 5 | 128 Feb 26 | 120 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 119¾ Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s | 108¼ Feb 15 | 106 Jan 4 | 107 Mar 21 | 102 | 107 |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 106½ Ma 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937 | 100½ Mar 4 | 94½ Jan 10 | 95 Apr 22 | 90 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 96 Feb 19 | 96 Feb 19 | 96 Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 122½ Jan 13 | 122½ Jan 13 | 122½ Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 | 130 Feb 4 | 118½ Apr 19 | 118½ Apr 19 | 118 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 115 Ap 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 109½ Mar 18 | 107 Apr 29 | 107 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908 | 108½ Jan 14 | 105½ Apr 12 | 105½ Apr 12 | 100 | 104 |
| Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 | .. .... | .. .... | 111 No 23, 97 | 104 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. .... | .. .... | 115 Ap 24, 96 | .. | .. |
| San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919 | .. .... | .. .... | 100½ Oct 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | .. .... | .. .... | 114 Jan 25,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934 | .. .... | .. .... | 104½ Oct 18,97 | .. | .. |
| Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 | 104¾ Feb 5 | 104¾ Feb 5 | 104¾ Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass. pd. | 80 Jan 21 | 42 Jan 6 | 80 Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 | 98 Feb 8 | 92 Apr 29 | 92 Apr 29 | .. | .. |
| Southern Pacific Co.— | | | | | |
| Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 107 Jan 20 | 107 Jan 20 | 107 Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905 | 105 Mar 5 | 100 Jan 17 | 105 Mar 5 | 103 | .. |
| Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931 | 96½ Apr 16 | 92 Jan 4 | 96½ Apr 29 | 95 | .. |
| Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903 | .. .... | .. .... | 102 Nov., 94 | 125 | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937 | 110⅝ Jan 22 | 108 Apr 25 | 108 Apr 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912 | 107 Mar 18 | 107 Mar 18 | 107 Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921 | 80 Jan 11 | 76¾ Apr 2 | 78 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. .... | .. .... | 114 No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 7s, 1918 | 127 Feb 26 | 127 Feb 26 | 127 Apr 30 | .. | .. |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927 | 75 Jan 6 | 75 Jan 6 | 75 Jan 6 | 70 | 75 |
| San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 | 62½ Jan 21 | 55½ Apr 25 | 56¼ Apr 30 | 56 | 56¾ |
| Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905 | 110 Mar 17 | 110 Mar 17 | 110 Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 | .. .... | .. .... | 106¼ No 17, 97 | 105 | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | 98¾ Feb 21 | 96½ Jan 3 | 98¼ Apr 30 | 98 | .. |
| So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10 | 104¼ Mar 17 | 100¼ Jan 4 | 102 Apr 28 | 101 | .. |
| So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12 | 110 Jan 24 | 110 Jan 24 | 110 Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 97 Feb 19 | 92½ Jan 6 | 95¾ Apr 28 | 96 | .. |
| Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 87¼ Jan 15 | 82 Apr 21 | 82 Apr 29 | 80 | 85 |
| So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | 108½ Feb 17 | 105½ Jan 5 | 106¾ Apr 29 | 106 | .. |
| Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 | 94½ Feb 10 | 87 Apr 28 | 88¾ Apr 30 | 88¼ | 89 |
| East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 | 100 Feb 3 | 96 Jan 19 | 100 Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918 | .. .... | .. .... | 112¼ Au 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916 | .. .... | .. .... | 119 De 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 | 107 Jan 31 | 106¼ Mar 16 | 106¼ Mar 16 | 106 | .. |
| Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930 | 115 Feb 10 | 112½ Feb 28 | 112½ Apr 5 | 108 | 114 |
| Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956 | 111½ Feb 9 | 107 Apr 18 | 108 Apr 30 | 108 | 110 |
| Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922 | 121 Feb 17 | 118 Apr 13 | 118½ Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 117⅛ Feb 18 | 112 Apr 28 | 112 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915 | 125 Feb 14 | 118 Apr 16 | 118 Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909 | .. .... | .. .... | 101 No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 | 105 Feb 19 | 98 Apr 28 | 98 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 | 105½ Feb 26 | 100 Mar 24 | 102⅛ Apr 14 | 102 | .. |
| Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936 | 105½ Feb 21 | 102 Apr 14 | 102 Apr 14 | 102 | .. |
| Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924 | .. .... | .. .... | 84 Au 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 | 116½ Jan 11 | 110½ Apr 22 | 110½ Apr 22 | .. | .. |
| Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6s 1939 | .. .... | .. .... | .. ........ | 92 | .. |
| **Term. Ass. of St. L.** 1st g. 4½s, 1939 | 110½ Feb 19 | 110⅜ Jan 12 | 110½ Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 | 109¼ Jan 12 | 105½ Apr 14 | 105½ Apr 29 | 105½ | .. |
| St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930 | .. .... | .. .... | 103 Oct 27,97 | .. | .. |
| Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 | 110½ Feb 14 | 109 Jan 18 | 110½ Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000 | 102¾ Feb 8 | 96½ Mar 12 | 98⅛ Apr 30 | 98¼ | 99 |
| Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000 | 35 Feb 19 | 28 Jan 4 | 31¼ Apr 30 | 30¾ | 31 |
| Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 124 Feb 21 | 117¼ Apr 26 | 117¼ Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104¾ Feb 18 | 102½ Jan 3 | 104 Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 103½ Jan 7 | 102½ Jan 3 | 103½ Jan 21 | .. | .. |
| Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 | 82½ Feb 23 | 78 Apr 29 | 78 Apr 29 | .. | 80 |
| Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 72½ Jan 7 | 69½ Mar 22 | 70 Apr 15 | 69 | .. |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916 t. r. | 90 Jan 10 | 85½ Apr 4 | 85½ Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| **Ulster & Delaware** 1st c. g. 5s, 1928 | 104 Jan 7 | 98¾ Apr 11 | 100 Apr 21 | .. | 99¾ |
| U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 127½ Feb 10 | 116½ Jan 7 | 127½ Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 126¼ Feb 14 | 113½ Jan 4 | 126¼ Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 124 Jan 29 | 115 Jan 5 | 124 Jan 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1899, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 129¼ Feb 9 | 116½ Jan 5 | 129¼ Feb 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908 | 100 Feb 1 | 100 Feb 1 | 100 Feb 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907 | .. .... | .. .... | 83 Au 31,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918 | 51 Feb 28 | 44 Apr 22 | 44 Apr 22 | .. | 48½ |
| Do., purchase money cts | 126¾ Feb 2 | 111⅞ Jan 3 | 126 Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902 | .. .... | .. .... | 101½ Au 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c.pr. pd | 50½ Feb 7 | 43 Jan 3 | 50½ Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s. f. g. 8s,1899 | 134½ Feb 5 | 113¾ Jan 4 | 134½ Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific Ry 4s | 95⅛ Feb 8 | 88½ Apr 21 | 90½ Apr 30 | 90¼ | 90½ |
| Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895 | .. .... | .. .... | 115¼ Au 13,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. eng. T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 122½ Feb 9 | 118 Jan 21 | 122½ Feb 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896 | .. .... | .. .... | 114 Sep 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps | 125 Feb 11 | 112 Jan 12 | 125 Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899 | 130½ Feb 15 | 120 Jan 24 | 130½ Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cps | 131½ Feb 18 | 117 Jan 19 | 120 Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., T. C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919 | 115⅝ Feb 15 | 84½ Jan 4 | 105½ Mar 30 | .. | .. |
| Central Br. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895 | .. .... | .. .... | 93 Jan., 90 | .. | .. |
| Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r. | 38 Feb 11 | 32 Feb 25 | 35 Mar 4 | .. | .. |
| U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918 | 39 Feb 17 | 33 Jan 10 | 35 Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 59 Mar 1 | 48½ Jan 6 | 50⅝ Apr 30 | 50⅝ | 50¾ |
| **Wabash** Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 110 Feb 11 | 104½ Mar 12 | 107⅞ Apr 30 | 107⅞ | 108¼ |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939 | 82¾ Feb 11 | 74½ Mar 24 | 76½ Apr 30 | 76¼ | 76¾ |
| Do., deb., Series B, 1939 | 29⅞ Jan 12 | 21 Apr 27 | 21½ Apr 28 | 22½ | 24 |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941 | 104½ Feb 11 | 97 Apr 19 | 97 Apr 25 | 97 | 100 |
| St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s.1908 | 110 Jan 5 | 108½ Mar 12 | 108½ Mar 12 | .. | .. |
| West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 108½ Jan 21 | 103 Apr 25 | 105 Apr 29 | 104¾ | 106 |
| Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943 | 55 Feb 7 | 47¼ Apr 26 | 47¼ Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., inc. 5s, 1943 | 16 Feb 7 | 10 Jan 7 | 13½ Mar 10 | .. | .. |
| West Chi. St. 40-yr con. 5s, 1936 | .. .... | .. .... | 99 De 28,97 | .. | .. |
| West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | .. .... | .. .... | 107¼ Oct 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926 | 101½ Feb 16 | 100½ Jan 11 | 101½ Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts | 103 Mar 1 | 100 Mar 18 | 100 Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | 90 Mar 18 | 90 Mar 18 | 90 Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930 | 92½ Mar 11 | 92½ Mar 11 | 92½ Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 4s, 1992 | .. .... | .. .... | 62¼ July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937 | .. .... | .. .... | 34 No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. Trust Co. cts | 47½ Jan 18 | 33½ Jan 3 | 37 Apr 30 | 37 | 38 |
| Do., income g. 5s, 1937 | 7½ Jan 17 | 5 Jan 14 | 6½ Jan 19 | .. | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

| | Range for Year 1898. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. | As'd. |
| American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900 | 109 Jan 10 | 102½ Mar 14 | 106½ Apr 1 | 104 | 106 |
| American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915 | 77 Feb 14 | 64 Mar 14 | 71 Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Boston Un. Gas, tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939 | 91 Jan 7 | 90¼ Jan 26 | 90¼ Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945 | 114½ Feb 4 | 109½ Apr 27 | 109½ Apr 27 | 110 | .. |
| B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945 | 100½ Jan 28 | 92 Apr 23 | 92 Apr 23 | .. | 92 |
| Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937 | 106¾ Jan 24 | 103 Mar 28 | 103 Apr 26 | .. | .. |
| Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915 | 105 Jan 7 | 105 Jan 7 | 105 Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900 | 100⅛ Jan 25 | 95 Jan 6 | 95 Apr 27 | .. | .. |
| Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s 1909 | .. .... | .. .... | 59 May, 93 | .. | .. |
| Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 | 84 Jan 12 | 81 Jan 3 | 81 Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 | 104 Jan 13 | 100 Jan 10 | 104 Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917 | .. .... | .. .... | 75 April, 96 | .. | .. |
| Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397 | 105½ Feb 3 | 101½ Apr 28 | 101½ Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 104 Feb 16 | 104 Feb 16 | 104 Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936 | 105½ Feb 10 | 101 Apr 19 | 101 Apr 19 | 100 | 103 |
| Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918 | 103 Feb 2 | 90 Apr 29 | 90 Apr 29 | 85 | 90 |
| Detroit City Gas 5s | 92 Apr 19 | 92 Apr 19 | 92 Apr 19 | 85 | 90 |
| Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s, 1910 | 112¾ Feb 18 | 108 Apr 9 | 109 Apr 29 | 109 | 109½ |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995 | 117 Jan 7 | 114½ Mar 25 | 114½ Apr 6 | 112 | 116 |
| Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940 | .. .... | .. .... | 113½ Jly 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1905 | .. .... | .. .... | 107 De 24,97 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st | 102 Feb 14 | 102 Feb 14 | 102 Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s | 98¼ Mar 9 | 98¼ Mar 9 | 98¼ Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922 | 101½ Feb 9 | 96 Apr 26 | 99 Apr 29 | 98 | 101 |
| Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919 | .. .... | .. .... | 95¼ Jan 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Hend'an Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931 | .. .... | .. .... | 111 Au 28,97 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 97 Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 | .. .... | .. .... | 70 Apl 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926 | .. .... | .. .... | 107 My 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926 | .. .... | .. .... | 80 May 4,97 | .. | .. |
| Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919 | 105¼ Jan 31 | 100 Apr 18 | 100 Apr 28 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919 | .. .... | .. .... | 102 Jly 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s,1940 | .. .... | .. .... | 55 July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942 | .. .... | .. .... | 85 Jun 5,97 | .. | .. |
| Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911 | 111 Mar 16 | 111 Mar 16 | 111 Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920 | 106¾ Feb 1 | 105 Jan 11 | 106 Mar 14 | 106½ | .. |
| N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920 | .. .... | .. .... | 108 Jne 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. .... | .. .... | 92½ May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904 | .. .... | .. .... | 107 Mar., 89 | .. | .. |
| Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904 | .. .... | .. .... | 111 No 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904 | 109 Feb 4 | 102 Mar 29 | 102 Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943 | 120 Jan 19 | 116½ Jan 5 | 119½ Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. .... | .. .... | 106¾ Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940 | 113 Apr 4 | 113 Apr 4 | 113 Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923 | .. .... | .. .... | 101 Feb 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946 | 61¾ Jan 12 | 51 Mar 12 | 55¼ Apr 23 | 55 | .. |
| Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946 | 16½ Feb 17 | 11 Mar 23 | 12 Apr 18 | 10 | 14 |
| Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917 | 86 Feb 23 | 81 Mar 26 | 84½ Mar 28 | 81 | .. |
| Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 | 87 Jan 31 | 79 Mar 26 | 80 Apr 18 | 80 | 88 |
| Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922 | .. .... | .. .... | 81 Nov 6,96 | .. | .. |
| De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910 | 83 Jan 26 | 83 Jan 26 | 83 Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 | 116 Feb 18 | 113½ Apr 16 | 114 Apr 30 | 114 | .. |
| Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900 | 105½ Feb 25 | 105½ Feb 25 | 105½ Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ Jan 14 | 105 Mar 11 | 105 Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900 | .. .... | .. .... | 105 Sep 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938 | 111 Jan 14 | 105 Apr 21 | 105¾ Apr 28 | .. | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 101 Mar 16 | 101 Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| [illegible] | .. .... | .. .... | .. .... | 90 | .. |

### Monday, May 2.

[illegible] Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Express—[illegible] dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bank of America—Annual meeting.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Packing and Provision Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Columbus Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edwards Street Railroad—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
H. R. Worthington Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Land Title and Trust Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Manchester and Lawrence Railroad—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
North and West Branch Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Dividend payable.
Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable.

### Tuesday, May 3.

Bank of America—Books open.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books open.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Books open.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Books open.
Germania Bank—Annual meeting.
Greenwich Bank—Books open.
H. R. Worthington Company—Books open.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Books open.
United Electric Securities Company—Books open.

### Wednesday, May 4.

Bank of North America—Annual meeting.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Mexican Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.

### Thursday, May 5.

Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
German Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
Sloss Iron and Steel Company—Meeting.

### Friday, May 6.

American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
Bank of America—Books open.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Annual meeting.
Consolidaed Traction, Pittsburg. Books open.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Books close.

### Saturday, May 7.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Books open.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.

---

## THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BANK OF ENGLAND.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | £31,780,643 | ...... |
| April 29, 1897 | 36,493,913 | ...... |
| **BANK OF FRANCE.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 74,373,145 | £48,614,718 |
| April 29, 1897 | 76,885,491 | 48,869,754 |
| **BANK OF GERMANY.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 28,767,000 | 14,819,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 29,167,000 | 15,026,000 |
| **RUSSIA.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 112,327,000 | 4,274,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 92,787,000 | 3,451,000 |
| **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 36,014,000 | 12,555,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 31,738,000 | 12,618,000 |
| **SPAIN.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 9,819,000 | 8,728,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 8,528,000 | 10,550,000 |
| **ITALY.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 14,420,000 | 1,837,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 14,975,000 | 2,356,000 |
| **NETHERLANDS.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 2,879,000 | 6,940,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 2,631,000 | 6,820,000 |
| **BELGIUM.** | | |
| April 28, 1898 | 2,847,000 | 1,423,000 |
| April 29, 1897 | 2,807,333 | 1,403,667 |
| Total for the week | £313,226,788 | £99,190,718 |
| Total preceding week | 311,830,410 | 100,587,491 |
| Corresponding week last year | [illegible],632,737 | 101,094,421 |

---

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed on the Stock Exchange. [illegible] are compiled from reports made to the New York Times by [illegible] brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s | 105 | 106½ |
| Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s | 89 | .. |
| Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock | 30 | 34 |
| Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s | 108 | 115 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 205 | 215 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 105 | 112 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 111 | 113 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 113 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 103 | 107 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 94 | 97 |
| Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s | 111 | 114 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 198 | 200 |
| B'klyn City & Newtown stock | 185 | 195 |
| B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd | 10 | 12½ |
| B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s | 103 | 105 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Buffalo St. Ry. stock | 75 | 80 |
| Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols | 109 | 111 |
| Central Cross-Town | 250 | .. |
| Central Cross-Town 1st 6s | 123 | .. |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street | 160 | 165 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street 1st | 101 | 104 |
| Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s | 77 | 80 |
| Cleveland City Railway | 55 | 60 |
| Cleveland Cable 1st 5s | 100 | 102 |
| Cleveland Electric Railway | 50 | 53 |
| Cleveland Electric con. 5s | 100 | 103 |
| Coney Island & Brook. stock | 185 | 195 |
| Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s | 103 | 105 |
| C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs. | 101 | .. |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 45 | 48 |
| Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s | 97 | 99 |
| Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s | 96 | 98 |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. stock | 175 | 200 |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s | 114 | 117¾ |
| D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip | 100 | .. |
| Eighth Avenue | 300 | 325 |
| Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip | 104 | 109 |
| 42d St. & Grand Street | 330 | 360 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 57 | 62 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d | 80 | 85 |
| Kings County Elevated | 1½ | 2½ |
| Louisville St. Ry. com. | 30 | 65 |
| Louisville St. Ry. pref. | 87 | 94 |
| Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s | 48 | 50 |
| Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn) | 99 | 101 |
| New Orleans Traction com. | 2 | 3 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 8 | 11 |
| New Orleans Traction notes | .. | 75 |
| North Shore Traction com. | 10 | 14 |
| North Shore Traction pf. | 68 | .. |
| Ninth Avenue | 192 | 194 |
| Providence & Pawtucket 1st | 102 | 104 |
| Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s | 70 | 75 |
| Rochester Ry. | 16 | 20 |
| Rochester Ry. con. 5s | 95 | 98 |
| Second Avenue stock | 164 | 170 |
| Second Avenue 1st m. 5s | 107½ | 108½ |
| Second Avenue debenture 5s | 102 | 106 |
| Scranton Traction | 7 | 9 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 200 | 220 |
| South Ferry 1st 5s | 105 | 110 |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s | 107 | .. |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 2d | 60 | 70 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 160 | 165 |
| Twenty-third Street | 310 | .. |
| Twenty-third Street deb. 5s | 103 | 107 |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. com. | 10 | 20 |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Union Railway | 175 | 200 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 111½ | 114 |
| West Chicago Street | 88 | 88½ |
| West End (Boston) | 79 | 80 |
| West End (Boston) pf. | .. | 102 |
| Worcester Traction common | 15 | 17 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 92 | 94 |

### Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 86 | 88 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 53 | 56 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 99 | 101 |

### Trust Companies, &c.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Surety | .. | 150 |
| Atlantic | 125 | .. |
| Bond & Mort. Guar. Co. | 180 | 190 |
| Brooklyn | .. | 402½ |
| Central | 1350 | 1400 |
| Colonial | .. | 196 |
| Continental | 175 | .. |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust | 850 | .. |
| Fifth Avenue | .. | 340 |
| Franklin | .. | 232 |
| German-American R. E. | .. | 30 |
| Guaranty | 425 | .. |
| Hamilton | 230 | 235 |
| Kings County | 275 | 290 |
| Knickerbocker | 220 | .. |
| Lawyers' Surety | 97½ | 102½ |
| Lawyers' Title Ins. | 150 | 160 |
| Long Island Loan & Trust | 220 | .. |
| Manhattan | 150 | .. |
| Manufacturers', Brooklyn | 235 | .. |
| Mercantile | 400 | .. |
| Metropolitan | 300 | .. |
| Nassau | 150 | .. |
| National Surety | .. | 202 |
| N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. | 1175 | .. |
| N. Y. Surety & Trust | 365 | .. |
| People's | .. | 258 |
| Produce Exchange | .. | 199 |
| Real Estate Trust Co. | 200 | .. |
| State | .. | 205 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | .. | 290 |
| Union | 1000 | .. |
| U. S. Mortgage & Trust | 270 | .. |
| United States | 1125 | .. |
| Washington | 225 | .. |

### Insurance Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' | 100 | 110 |
| Commonwealth | 100 | 107 |
| Continental | 400 | .. |
| Eagle | 235 | 250 |
| Empire City | .. | 100 |
| Farragut | .. | 100 |
| German-American | 390 | .. |
| Germania | 240 | 255 |
| Greenwich | 160 | .. |
| Hamilton | 107 | 112 |
| Hanover | .. | 150 |
| Home | 180 | 195 |
| Kings County | 165 | 175 |
| Nassau, Brooklyn | 150 | .. |
| New York | 110 | 115 |
| Niagara | 160 | 180 |
| North River | 120 | .. |

### Insurance Companies—Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 180 | 195 |
| Peter Cooper | .. | 155 |
| Phenix, Brooklyn | 185 | 195 |
| Rutgers | 165 | 175 |
| Stuyvesant | 95 | 99 |
| United States | 118 | 130 |
| Westchester | 200 | .. |
| Williamsburg City | 290 | .. |

### Banks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| America | 345 | .. |
| American Exchange | 160 | 165 |
| Astor Place | 225 | .. |
| Bowery | .. | 312 |
| Broadway | .. | 230 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | .. | 95 |
| Central | 165 | 170 |
| Chase | 400 | .. |
| Chatham | 290 | 300 |
| Chemical | .. | 4000 |
| Citizens' | 125 | 135 |
| City | 925 | .. |
| Colonial | 125 | .. |
| Columbia | 150 | .. |
| Commerce | 190 | 200 |
| Continental | 120 | 130 |
| Corn Exchange | 275 | 280 |
| East River | 125 | .. |
| Eleventh Ward | 225 | .. |
| Fifth Avenue | 2900 | 3300 |
| Fifth National | 225 | .. |
| First National | 2500 | .. |
| First National of Staten Island | 125 | 150 |
| Fourth National | 170 | 180 |
| Fourteenth Street | 130 | 160 |
| Gallatin | 300 | .. |
| Gansevoort | .. | 90 |
| Garfield | 850 | .. |
| German-American | 112 | 117 |
| Germania | 300 | .. |
| German Exchange | 225 | .. |
| Greenwich | 165 | .. |
| Hamilton | 120 | 130 |
| Hanover | 390 | .. |
| Hide & Leather | 90 | 95 |
| Home | .. | 155 |
| Hudson River | 145 | .. |
| Importers & Traders' | .. | 510 |
| Irving | 147½ | .. |
| Leather Manufacturers' | 170 | 180 |
| Liberty | 135 | .. |
| Lincoln | 750 | 800 |
| Manhattan | 220 | 230 |
| Market & Fulton | .. | 235 |
| Mechanics' | .. | 180 |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 100 | 110 |
| Mercantile | .. | 165 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 116 | .. |
| Merchants' | .. | 145 |
| Metropolis | 400 | .. |
| Mount Morris | 100 | .. |
| Mutual | 100 | 120 |
| Nassau | 150 | .. |
| National Union | 220 | 230 |
| New Amsterdam | 235 | .. |
| New York | 235 | .. |
| New York County | 800 | .. |
| New York National Exchange | 75 | 85 |
| Ninteenth Ward | 100 | .. |
| Ninth National | 90 | .. |
| North America | 135 | .. |
| Oriental | 140 | .. |
| Pacific | .. | 185 |
| Park | 295 | 300 |
| People's | 200 | .. |
| Phenix | 90 | 92½ |
| Plaza | 190 | .. |
| Produce Exchange | .. | 116 |
| Republic | .. | 160 |
| Riverside | 160 | .. |
| Seaboard | 175 | .. |
| Second National | 450 | .. |
| Seventh National | 108 | 120 |
| Shoe & Leather | 95 | 102 |
| Sixth National | 250 | .. |
| State of New York | 100 | 108 |
| Tradesmen's | .. | 105 |
| Twelfth Ward | 125 | .. |
| Twenty-third Ward | 100 | .. |
| Union Square | 175 | .. |
| Western | .. | 150 |
| West Side | 270 | .. |
| Yorkville | 175 | .. |

### Guaranteed Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bald Eagle Valley | 194 | 200 |
| Beech Creek | 95 | 100 |
| Boston & Providence | 275 | .. |
| Cayuga & Sus. | 145 | .. |
| Columbus & Xenia | 193 | .. |
| Delaware & Bound Brook | 169 | .. |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. | 99½ | .. |
| Erie & Pittsburg | 136 | 140 |
| Fort Wayne & Jackson pf. | 126 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Tel. Co. | 108 | .. |
| Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf. | 130 | 140 |
| Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids | 143 | 150 |
| Little Miami | 182½ | 185 |
| Louisiana & Mo. R. pf. | 160 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal | 100 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal pf. | 106 | .. |
| Naugatuck | 245½ | .. |
| New York & Harlem | 300 | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & Western | 120 | 123 |
| Norwich & Worcester pf. | 200 | .. |
| Old Colony | 180 | 188 |
| Oswego & Syracuse | 202 | .. |
| Pacific & Atlantic Tel. | 70 | .. |
| Peoria & Bureau Valley | 182 | .. |
| P., Ft. W. & Chi. special | 160 | .. |
| Pitts., McK. & Yough | 135 | .. |
| Providence & Worcester | 260 | .. |
| Rome & Clinton | 125 | .. |
| Troy & Greenbush | 140 | .. |
| Utica & Black River | 160 | .. |
| United N. J. R. R. & C. Co. | 250 | .. |
| Valley of New York | 112 | 113 |
| Warren | 166 | 170 |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 96 | 100 |
| American Bank Note Co. | 42 | 44 |
| American Brake | 87 | 91 |
| American Grocery 1st pf. | .. | 9 |
| American Press Association | .. | 110 |
| American Soda Fountain Co. | 5 | 9 |
| American Soda Fountain 1st pf. | 50 | 60 |
| American Soda Fountain 2d pf. | 15 | 25 |
| Am. Typefounders, new stock | 38 | 41 |
| Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897 | 106 | .. |
| American Graphophone | 14½ | 15½ |
| American Graphophone pf. | 14 | 15 |
| Anderson Tobacco | 7 | 15 |
| Automatic Vending | 25 | .. |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 14 | 17 |
| Barney & Smith Car pf. | 60 | 68 |
| Barney & Smith Car 6s | 97 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W. | 85 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W., pf. | 100 | 112½ |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Carter-Crume pf. | .. | [illegible] |
| Celluloid Company | .. | [illegible] |
| Central & South Amer. Tel. | 104 | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s | 102 | 105 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. | 90 | .. |
| Commercial Cable | 165½ | 185 |
| Consolidated Car Heating | 51 | 55 |
| Consolidated Fireworks com. | .. | 16 |
| Consolidated Fireworks pf. | 37½ | .. |
| Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg. | 74 | 77 |
| Diamond Match Co. | 136 | 137 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd. | 1⅛ | [illegible] |
| Empire & Bay State Tel. | 68 | 73 |
| Eastman Kodak Co. | 95 | 100 |
| Erie & Western Trans. | .. | 44 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining com. | 39½ | 40 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining pf. | 94½ | 95 |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. common | .. | 90 |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. pf. | 110 | 114 |
| Great Falls Ice | 110 | 125 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 37 | 41 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds | 83 | 86 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin com. | ½ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 9 |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. | 100 | .. |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s | 105 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone | 72 | 75 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4½ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |
| J. B. Stetson com. | 45 | .. |
| J. B. Stetson pf. | 100 | 110 |
| Journeay & Burnham com. | 16 | 22 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 62 | 72 |
| Lanston Monotype | 13 | 14 |
| Lorillard pf. | 110 | 113 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d 6s | 30 | 40 |
| Met. Trust com. | 21 | 22 |
| Malt Trust pf. | 66 | 68 |
| Mechanical Rubber com. | .. | 10 |
| Mechanical Rubber pf. | 15 | 25 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 140 | 141½ |
| Mich. Pen. Car com. | 5 | 7 |
| Mich. Pen. Car pf. | 43 | 47 |
| Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s | 84 | 89 |
| Mosler Safe Co. pf. | .. | 105 |
| National Saw pf. | .. | 25 |
| National Casket Co. | 60 | 80 |
| National Wall Paper deb. stock | .. | 54 |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. | 50 | .. |
| National Biscuit | 22 | 24 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 78 | 80 |
| N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s | 105 | 108 |
| New Jersey Zinc & Iron | 100 | .. |
| New York Air Brake | 14 | 17 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 140 | 145 |
| Nicaragua Construction | 6 | 8 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 112 | 117 |
| Old Dominion Steamship | 85 | 95 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 330 | 360 |
| Penn. Salt Mfg. | 100 | .. |
| Penn. Water com. | 10 | 12 |
| Phil. & Wil. Steamboat | 130 | 142½ |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | 50 | 55 |
| Pratt & Whitney com. | 10 | 14 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 55 | 59 |
| Procter & Gamble | 210 | 215 |
| Proctor & Gamble pf. | 160 | .. |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe | 6 | 12 |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. | 40 | 56 |
| Safety Car Heating & Light | 87 | 91 |
| Simmons Hardware com. | 100 | 108 |
| Simmons Hardware pf. | 113 | 117 |
| Singer Mfg. Co. | 375 | 400 |
| Standard Oil | 360 | 361½ |
| Swift & Co. | 88 | 93 |
| Swift & Co. 1st 6s | 103 | .. |
| Susquehanna Coal 6s | 115 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal | 45 | 50 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal 1st | 100 | .. |
| Terminal Warehouse stock | .. | 10 |
| Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Trenton Potteries com. | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 48 | 51 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 35 | 40 |
| Union Switch & Signal | 31 | 32½ |
| Union Switch & Signal pf. | 50 | 58 |
| Union Typewriter com. | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 90 | 95 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 81 | 82½ |
| U. S. Glass com. | 24 | 25 |
| U. S. Glass pf. | 65 | 90 |
| Wagner Palace Car | 154 | 157 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 210 | 225 |
| Wool Exchange of New York | 110 | 120 |
| Worthington Pump | 18 | 23 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 83 | 85 |

### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Consolidated | 58½ | 59 |
| Baltimore Con. 1st 5s | 107 | 107¾ |
| Bay State Gas inc. | 60 | 70 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l. | 90 | 92 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 24 | 26 |
| Central (N. Y.) | 175 | .. |
| Central Union Gas bonds | 100½ | 101½ |
| Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s | 107½ | 110½ |
| Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s | 100½ | 102½ |
| Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s | 102½ | 105 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s | 110 | 113 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s | 107 | 110 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s | 116 | 117 |
| Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s | 104 | 104¾ |
| Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s | 100 | 102 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) | 36 | 38 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s | 100 | 104 |
| Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock | 80 | 85 |
| Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) | 72 | 77 |
| Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102½ | 104 |
| Detroit income 5s | .. | 94 |
| Equitable | 205 | 215 |
| Equitable 1st 6s | 100½ | 102½ |
| Equitable 1st con. 5s | 110 | 113 |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s | 89 | 91 |
| Grand Rapids stock | 76 | 78 |
| Grand Rapids Gas bonds | 98 | 101 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. | 54 | 58 |
| Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s | 72 | 75 |
| Indianapolis stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis 1st 6s | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette (Ind.) stock | 78 | 83 |
| Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s | 90 | 91 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. stock | 57 | 60 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s | 70 | 74 |
| Madison (Wis.) Gas | 56 | 60 |
| Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s | 97 | 100 |
| Minneapolis Gas 6s | 98 | 102 |
| Mutual of New York | 290 | 300 |
| New Amsterdam | 25 | 26 |
| New Amsterdam pf. | 63 | 63½ |
| New Amsterdam 1st 5s | 93 | 95 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 109 | 111 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 103½ | 105¼ |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 66 | 69 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 40 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 85 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 127 | 135 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 142 | 149 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 19 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s | 89 | 91 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee | 78 | 80 |
| West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee | 100 | 101 |
| Williamsburg 1st 6s | 101 | 103½ |

## TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, April 30, total transactions included 1,015,861 shares of stock, $5,982,500 bonds, with $285,500 Government and no State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

⁂

STOCKS.

| | *May 1,'97. | April 30,'98. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Miss. | $504,810 | $1,015,861 | †$511,051 |
| Banks | 25 | .... | ‡25 |
| Mining | .... | 2,000 | †2,000 |

BONDS.

| | *May 1,'97. | April 30,'98. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Mis. | $3,935,000 | $5,982,500 | †$2,047,500 |
| State | 46,000 | .... | ‡46,000 |
| Government | 224,400 | 285,500 | †61,100 |

*Five days. †Increase. ‡Decrease.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

### Stocks Advanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 1½ | Hawaiian Sugar | 7½ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 3 | Laclede Gas | 1¾ |
| Am. Sug. Refining | 7⅝ | L. E. & W. pf. | 1¼ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. pf. | 4½ | Louis. & Nash. | 1½ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 3 | Manhattan | 1⅝ |
| Brook. Un. Gas | 2½ | Met. Street Ry. | 3⅝ |
| Brook. Rap. Tr. | 1 | Michigan Central | 1 |
| Canada Southern | 1½ | Minnesota Iron | 4½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 6⅜ | Nat. Lead pf. | 2½ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 1¼ | N. J. Central | 3 |
| Chi. & Northwest | 2¼ | N. Y. Central | 1½ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy. | 2¼ | Norf. & Western pf. | 1¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1⅝ | Nor. Pacific | 1½ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 2¼ | Nor. Pac. pf. | 3⅝ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 1¼ | Pennsylvania R. R. | 2⅜ |
| Consolidated Ice | 2¼ | People's Gas, Chi. | 3⅛ |
| Consolidated Gas | 4½ | Reading 1st pf. | 1½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 2¼ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 2½ |
| Den. & Rio G. pf. | 1¼ | Union Pacific pf. | 2⅜ |
| Des M. & Ft. D. | 1⅝ | U. S. Leather pf. | 1⅝ |
| Detroit Gas | 5 | U. S. Rubber | 1½ |
| General Electric | 1⅛ | West. Un. Tel. | 1⅛ |

### Stocks Declined.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Ice pf. | 1⅝ | Illinois Steel | 1 |

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

### Bonds Advanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s | 4 | N. Y., S. & W. gen. | 2 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s. | 1⅝ | North. Pac. gen. | 1¾ |
| Brook. Rap. Trans. 5s. | 1 | Oregon Imp. Con., 5th in. pd. | 2⅝ |
| B., C. R. & N., call. tr. 5s. | 3 | St. L. & I. M. gen. | 1⅝ |
| C. & O. 6s, 1911 | 2½ | Southern Ry. 5s. | 1¼ |
| C., B. & Q. con. | 1 | Texas Pac. 2d. | 1¼ |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st. | 1 | Union Pac. 4s. | 1½ |
| Mo. Pacific con. | 2 | Wabash 1st. | 1⅝ |
| M., L. S. & W. inc. | 1 | Wabash 2d. | 1⅝ |

### Bonds Declined.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor 4s. | 1 | C., I. & L. ref. 6s. | 4 |
| Can. Southern 1st. | 1 | Erie gen. lien | 1 |
| C. & O., R. & A., 1st con | 2½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st. | 4 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s. | 1 | Knox. & Ohio 1st. | 2⅜ |
| C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s. | 2⅝ | South Car. & Ga. 1st. | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P., Term. 6s | 2 | S. P. of Ariz. 1st. | 1 |
| | | Texas Pac. 1st. | 1¼ |
| | | Wabash deb., B. | ½ |

## FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

### Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $8,808,066 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 14,786,180 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 152,528,472 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 178,628,893 |

### Exports of General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 26, 1898 | $8,818,313 |
| Week ended April 27, 1897 | 6,522,806 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 146,811,390 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 122,406,001 |

### Imports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $9,016,552 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 174,976 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 59,442,218 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 1,337,345 |

### Exports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $123,153 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 6,533,872 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 4,547,474 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 7,620,123 |

### Net Imports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $8,893,399 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 54,894,744 |

### Net Exports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | $6,358,896 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 6,282,778 |

### Imports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $96,018 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 29,434 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 965,526 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 748,848 |

### Exports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $676,988 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 970,410 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 13,932,986 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 15,639,882 |

### Net Exports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $580,970 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 940,968 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 12,967,460 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 14,891,034 |

### Total Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $9,112,570 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 204,410 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 60,407,744 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 2,086,193 |

### Total Net Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $800,141 |
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | 7,504,283 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 18,480,460 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 23,260,005 |

### Total Net Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 29, 1898 | $8,312,429 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 41,927,284 |

### Total Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 30, 1897 | $7,299,873 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 21,173,512 |

## INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

| Closing April 30. Bid. | Asked. | | Amount Outst'd'g. | Last Dividend. | | Range in 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | .. | Albany & Susquehanna | $3,520,000 | Jan., 1898 | 3½ | *186 | Feb. 3 | *183 | Jan. 4 | *186 | Feb. 3, 1898 |
| .. | .. | American Bank Note | ...... | Mar. 1, 1898 | .. | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| 100 | 140 | American Coal | 1,500,000 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 125 | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| .. | 23 | American District Telegraph | 3,844,700 | Mar. 1, 1897 | 1 | 23 | Jan. 19 | 23 | Jan. 19 | 23 | Jan. 19, 1898 |
| 11 | 12 | Ann Arbor | 3,250,000 | ........ | .. | 15 | Feb. 8 | 11 | Apr. 21 | 11 | Apr. 21, 1898 |
| 31½ | 34 | Ann Arbor pf. | 4,000,000 | ........ | .. | 40¼ | Feb. 7 | 34 | Jan. 4 | 34½ | Apr. 19, 1898 |
| 100 | 105 | Boston Air Line pf. | 1,426,000 | Oct., 1897 | 2 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Brooklyn Elevated | 13,283,600 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *7½ | Dec. 28, 1897 |
| 3¾ | 4¼ | Brunswick Co., 3d instal. paid | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | 6⅛ | Jan. 3 | 3½ | Feb. 23 | 3¾ | Apr. 19, 1898 |
| 20 | 30½ | Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | 6,000,000 | ........ | .. | 30⅛ | Jan. 6 | 25 | Mar. 12 | 25 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| 59 | 65 | Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf. | 6,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1 | 67⅝ | Jan. 8 | 65 | Jan. 21 | 66½ | Feb. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor. | 5,500,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *72 | Jan. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Capital Traction | 12,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1897 | 65c | 70 | Jan. 25 | 62 | Jan. 4 | 70 | Jan. 25, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Central Coal & Coke | 1,500,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 20⅜ | Oct. 13, 1897 |
| 11½ | 12 | Central Pacific | 68,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | ½ | *14¼ | Feb. 5 | 11 | Apr. 23 | 11 | Apr. 23, 1898 |
| 166 | .. | Chicago & Alton pf. | 3,479,500 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Chicago Gt. Western pf. B. | 7,444,190 | ........ | .. | 25⅝ | Jan. 14 | 20 | Apr. 21 | 20 | Apr. 21, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Chicago Gt. Western deb. | 12,050,500 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *75 | Dec. 27, 1897 |
| 7 | 8 | Chicago, Ind. & Louisville | 10,500,000 | ........ | .. | 10¼ | Jan. 14 | *6¾ | Apr. 4 | *6¾ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| 172 | 172½ | Chicago & Northwestern pf. | 22,367,600 | April 6, 1898 | 1¾ | *176 | Mar. 2 | 163 | Jan. 3 | *172¼ | Apr. 15, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Chicago Stock Yards | 6,500,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 102½ | May 22, 1897 |
| 71 | 78 | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 10,000,000 | April 20, 1898 | 1¼ | 87 | Feb. 1 | 77½ | Mar. 9 | 80 | Apr. 22, 1898 |
| 44 | 47 | Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf. | 5,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1896 | 1 | 50¼ | Feb. 5 | 47 | Feb. 23 | 48 | Mar. 1, 1898 |
| 167 | .. | Cleveland & Pittsburg | 11,226,050 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *167 | Dec. 23, 1897 |
| ⅛ | 1 | Col. Coal & Iron Development | 6,000,000 | ........ | .. | ⅜ | Jan. 28 | ¼ | Apr. 7 | ¼ | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| 1½ | 3 | Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf. | 500,000 | ........ | .. | 2½ | Jan. 7 | 2⅜ | Apr. 8 | 2⅜ | Apr. 8, 1898 |
| .. | 90 | Col. Fuel & Iron pf. | 20,000 | Feb. 20, 1897 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *80 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 5½ | 6 | Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. paid | 4,171,000 | ........ | .. | 7½ | Jan. 13 | 4¾ | Mar. 26 | 5 | Apr. 13, 1898 |
| 140 | 150 | Commercial Cable | 1,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *162½ | May 28, 1897 |
| 39 | 42 | Consolidation Coal | 10,259,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Mar. 4, 1898 |
| 70 | .. | Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf. | 763,500 | Aug. 2, 1897 | 6 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *70 | Dec. 31, 1897 |
| 2 | 4 | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 4½ | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| 4 | 5½ | Duluth, South Shore & At. pf. | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7⅛ | Feb. 5 | 5 | Apr. 4 | 5 | April 4, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Eastern Elevator | 1,000,000 | ........ | .. | 66 | Mar. 11 | 65¾ | Mar. 11 | 66 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| 117 | 125 | Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 8,811,400 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1¼ | *135 | Jan. 20 | *115 | Apr. 22 | *115 | Apr. 22, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 4,000,000 | April 15, 1898 | 1½ | 111 | Feb. 8 | *102¼ | Apr. 1 | *107 | April 7, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Equitable Gas | 4,000,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 260 | July 30, 1897 |
| 15¾ | 16¾ | Erie 2d pf. | 16,000,000 | ........ | .. | 21⅜ | Feb. 11 | 15½ | Apr. 22 | 16 | Apr. 23, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Erie Tel. & Tel. | 48,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Oct. 14, 1897 |
| 18 | 22 | Evansville & Terre Haute | 4,132,100 | Aug., 1893 | 7½ | 25 | Jan. 7 | *20 | Feb. 17 | *20 | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| 37 | 42 | Evansville & Terre Haute pf. | 1,284,000 | Apr. 15, 1897 | 1 | *41 | Jan. 11 | *37 | Apr. 13 | *37 | Apr. 13, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Flint & Pere Marquette | 3,298,200 | ........ | .. | 14⅛ | Feb. 14 | *9⅛ | Apr. 15 | *9⅛ | Apr. 15, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Flint & Pere Marquette pf. | 6,342,000 | Feb. 15, 1893 | 2 | 43 | Jan. 28 | .. | Mar. 26 | *27 | Mar. 26, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Fort Worth & Rio Grande | 3,108,100 | ........ | .. | 16⅞ | Jan. 31 | *14 | Jan. 22 | 16½ | Feb. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | General Electric pf. | 4,252,000 | July 1, 1893 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Mar. 22, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Gold & Stock Tel. | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 1½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *108½ | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 30 | 40 | Green Bay & Western | 2,500,000 | ........ | .. | *32½ | Feb. 24 | *30 | Jan. 7 | *32½ | Feb. 24, 1898 |
| .. | .. | H. B. Claflin Co. | 3,829,100 | April 15, 1898 | 1½ | 92½ | Feb. 10 | *91 | Feb. 24 | *91¾ | Feb. 26, 1898 |
| .. | .. | H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf. | 2,600,300 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1¼ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *94½ | Dec. 30, 1897 |
| .. | .. | H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. | 2,570,600 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *94 | Dec. 11, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Harlem | 8,646,050 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5, 1898 |
| 90 | 98 | Illinois Central leased line | 10,000,000 | Jan., 1898 | 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 18, 1898 |
| 4 | 6 | Kanawha & Michigan | 9,000,000 | ........ | .. | *6¾ | Jan. 2 | 6 | Feb. 2 | 6 | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Keely Motor | ...... | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 4½ | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| 3 | 4½ | Keokuk & Des Moines | 2,600,000 | ........ | .. | 4½ | Feb. 8 | *2½ | Jan. 26 | 4½ | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| 12 | 15 | Keokuk & Des Moines pf. | 1,524,600 | Jan. 15, 1895 | 90c | 18 | Feb. 2 | *13⅛ | Mar. 19 | *13⅛ | Mar. 19, 1898 |
| 32 | 35 | Keokuk & Western | 4,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1 | 34½ | Mar. 1 | *33 | Feb. 7 | 34½ | Mar. 1, 1898 |
| 1 | 10 | Kingston & Pembroke | 4,500,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 1 | Aug. 30, 1897 |
| .. | 182½ | Lake Shore | 49,466,400 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 3 | 194¾ | Jan. 29 | 170¾ | Jan. 4 | *183 | Apr. 19, 1898 |
| .. | 180 | Lake Shore certs. | ...... | ........ | .. | *181 | Apr. 18 | 180½ | Apr. 19 | 180½ | Apr. 19, 1898 |
| 4 | 7 | Manhattan Beach | 350,000 | ........ | .. | 5¼ | Jan. 24 | 4 | Jan. 20 | 5¼ | Jan. 24, 1898 |
| 40 | 55 | Maryland Coal pf. | 1,876,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 2 | 51 | Feb. 2 | 45 | Mar. 28 | *50 | Apr. 14, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Mergenthaler Linotype | 10,000,000 | Mar. 31, 1898 | 5 | *147 | Mar. 10 | *140 | Mar. 9 | *140 | Apr. 19, 1898 |
| 4 | 5 | Mexican Central | 47,909,100 | ........ | .. | 6¼ | Jan. 8 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21, 1898 |
| 1 | 2 | Mexican National certs. | 33,350,000 | ........ | .. | 1¼ | Feb. 5 | 1 | Feb. 10 | 1¼ | Feb. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Michigan Peninsular Car | 2,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1893 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 14 | Sept. 9, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 5,000,000 | Feb. 7, 1898 | 1 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29, 1898 |
| 78 | 81 | Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf. | 2,500,000 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 2½ | 88¼ | Feb. 15 | *80 | Apr. 11 | *80 | Apr. 20, 1898 |
| 49½ | 50½ | Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 4,000,000 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 1½ | 59¾ | Feb. 15 | 46 | Mar. 26 | 50 | Apr. 14, 1898 |
| 5 | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie | 14,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7 | Jan. 5 | 6½ | Mar. 11 | 6½ | Mar. 11, 1898 |
| 14 | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf. | 7,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | Dec. 2, 1897 |
| 25 | 28 | Mobile & Ohio | 5,320,600 | Feb. 28, 1898 | 1 | 32½ | Feb. 7 | 24¾ | Apr. 19 | 25 | Apr. 21, 1898 |
| 170 | 173 | Morris & Essex | 15,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 1½ | *175 | Jan. 14 | *167⅛ | Jan. 4 | *175 | Apr. 13, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Nash., Chat. & St. Louis | 10,000,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 58 | 83 | National Starch 1st pf. | 2,219,400 | Nov. 1, 1897 | 2 | *81 | Jan. 24 | 60 | Mar. 25 | 60 | Mar. 25, 1898 |
| 15 | 30 | National Starch 2d pf. | 1,846,800 | Jan., 1893 | 6 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27, 1898 |
| 6 | 7½ | New Central Coal | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | 8¼ | Feb. 7 | 6¼ | Apr. 15 | 6¼ | Apr. 15, 1898 |
| 11½ | 13 | N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis | 14,000,000 | ........ | .. | 15⅝ | Jan. 31 | *11⅜ | Apr. 22 | *11⅜ | Apr. 22, 1898 |
| 60 | 73 | N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf. | 5,000,000 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 2 | 76 | Jan. 31 | *67 | Jan. 22 | 73 | Feb. 23, 1898 |
| 28 | 31 | N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 11,000,000 | ........ | .. | 40¼ | Jan. 29 | 28 | Mar. 25 | *28 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New York & East River Gas | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 86 | Sept. 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | New York & East River Gas pf. | 1,671,000 | July 22, 1897 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 117¼ | Sept. 10, 1897 |
| .. | .. | New York, Lack. & West. | 10,000,000 | April, 1898 | 1¼ | *123¾ | Feb. 16 | *120 | Apr. 20 | *120 | Apr. 20, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New York Mutual Gas | 3,500,000 | Jan. 10, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *350 | Nov. 16, 1897 |
| 10 | 12 | New York, Sus. & Western | 12,451,000 | ........ | .. | 18 | Jan. 5 | 8 | Jan. 8 | *12 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| 27 | 30 | New York, Sus. & Western pf. | 12,951,100 | Nov. 1, 1893 | 1¼ | 38 | Feb. 11 | 23 | Jan. 10 | 28 | Apr. 6, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New Jersey & New York Tel. | 5,000,000 | Apr. 15, 1898 | 2½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *124 | Jan. 28, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Omaha & St. Louis | 621,900 | ........ | .. | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Ontario Mining | 15,000,000 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 75c | *3¾ | Feb. 10 | *3 | Mar. 8 | *3 | Mar. 8, 1898 |
| 66 | 69 | Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf. | 11,000,000 | April 1, 1898 | 1 | 72½ | Jan. 20 | 65½ | Mar. 29 | 67 | Apr. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Panama | 7,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1896 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *95 | Sept. 22, 1897 |
| 325 | .. | Pennsylvania Coal | 5,000,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 4 | *350 | Feb. 25 | *325 | Mar. 23 | *325 | Mar. 23, 1898 |
| ¾ | 1¼ | Peoria, Dec. & Evansville | 8,400,000 | ........ | .. | 1⅛ | Feb. 11 | ⅞ | Jan. 7 | *1 | Apr. 22, 1898 |
| 3½ | 6 | Peoria & Eastern | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 5¼ | Feb. 11 | *3 | Jan. 26 | 4 | Feb. 28, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Pierre Lorillard pf. | 2,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *115 | Sept. 29, 1897 |
| 166 | .. | Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. | 19,711,286 | Apr. 5, 1898 | 1¾ | *172 | Apr. 1 | *168 | Feb. 25 | *172 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Pittsburg & Western pf. | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 5½ | Dec. 22, 1897 |
| 1¼ | 3½ | Quicksilver | 5,708,700 | ........ | .. | 2¼ | Jan. 27 | 2 | Jan. 26 | 2 | Apr. 18, 1898 |
| 2¾ | 7 | Quicksilver pf. | 4,291,300 | 1891 | 4¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | Sept. 24, 1897 |
| 180 | .. | Rensselaer & Saratoga | 10,000,000 | Jan., 1898 | 4 | *184 | Feb. 15 | *182 | Jan. 26 | 183⅝ | Feb. 21, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Rio Grande Western | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 25 | Feb. 11 | *21½ | Jan. 11 | *22½ | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Rio Grande Western pf. | 6,500,000 | Feb. 1898 | 1¾ | 61¼ | Jan. 8 | 50½ | Mar. 15 | 54 | Apr. 6, 1898 |
| .. | 24 | St. Paul & Duluth | 4,660,207 | July 5, 1887 | 3 | 25 | Jan. 8 | 20½ | Jan. 26 | 21 | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| .. | 80 | St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 4,792,686 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 2½ | *88 | Feb. 15 | 78 | Apr. 20 | 78 | Apr. 20, 1898 |
| 71 | 71½ | St. Paul & Omaha | 21,403,293 | Feb. 21, 1898 | 2 | 79 | Feb. 11 | 65 | Mar. 12 | 68 | Apr. 21, 1898 |
| 140 | 150 | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 11,259,912 | Feb. 21, 1898 | 3½ | 155 | Feb. 28 | *148 | Jan. 5 | *148 | Mar. 25, 1898 |
| 200 | 220 | Sixth Avenue | 2,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 195 | July 19, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Standard Gas | 5,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1½ | *147 | Jan. 24 | 143½ | Jan. 21 | *147 | Jan. 22, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Standard Gas pf. | 3,721,100 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 5 | *144½ | Jan. 3 | *144½ | Jan. 22 | *144½ | Jan. 21, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Southern & Atlantic Tel. | 559,525 | April, 1898 | 2½ | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Texas Central | 2,649,400 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | July 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Texas Central pf. | 1,324,500 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *40½ | Feb. 5, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Texas Pacific Land Trust | 9,264,696 | ........ | .. | 6¼ | Jan. 8 | 5¾ | Jan. 8 | *6 | Feb. 9, 1898 |
| .. | 25 | Toledo & Ohio Central | 6,500,000 | Nov. 25, 1893 | 1 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| .. | 45 | Toledo & Ohio Central pf. | 3,708,000 | July 25, 1896 | 1¼ | *41 | Feb. 7 | *38½ | Feb. 8 | *40 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Twin City Rapid Transit | 15,010,000 | ........ | .. | 22½ | Feb. 25 | 19¾ | Apr. 4 | 19¾ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Twin City Rapid Transit pf. | 1,137,200 | Oct., 1897 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *95 | Dec. 23, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Union Ferry | 8,060,000 | Apr., 1, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 64 | July 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | United N. J. R. R. & Canal | 21,240,400 | Jan., 1898 | 2½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *215½ | Mar. 15, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Utica & Black River | 2,223,000 | Sept. 30, 1897 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 165 | Oct. 20, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Warren Railroad | 1,800,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 167 | Aug. 24, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Western Gas | 4,000,000 | Jan. 20, 1898 | 3 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17, 1898 |
| 2½ | 5 | Western Union Beef | 13,600,000 | Nov. 23, 1897 | 2 | 8 | Jan. 13 | 7½ | Jan. 5 | 8 | Apr. 18, 1898 |
| 1½ | 3 | Wisconsin Central | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | 3⅜ | Jan. 17 | 1⅜ | Mar. 22 | 1⅜ | Mar. 29, 1898 |
| 3 | 6 | Wisconsin Central pf. | 3,000,000 | ........ | .. | 8 | Jan. 17 | 5 | Feb. 5 | 5 | Feb. 5, 1898 |

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

## ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 1.—The money market was considerably easier, the American demand for gold having ceased, and gold flowing in from all quarters. The Bank of England stock of gold is estimated at £23,000,000, and the fact that the bank bid high for African gold has given the impression that it anticipates a heavy drain later.

Business on the Stock Exchange improved practically in every department, the exception being the collapse of the Bottomley group of West Australian mining shares, which resulted in nine failures. It is not unlikely that other defaulters may be declared on Tuesday. Consols led the rise on gilt-edged securities, with [illegible] went ½ to ¾ higher.

[illegible] showed distinct improvement, the chief demand here being for the better bond issues. Leading the increases were Northern Pacifics preferred, with 2⅝; New York Central 2, Northern Pacifics 1¾, Milwaukee and St. Louis 1⅝, Union Pacifics preferred 1⅝, Reading firsts 1, Norfolk and Western preferred 1, Illinois Central 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment 1, Canadian Pacifics 5, and Grand Trunk of Canada 1¼ to 3.

Argentine securities were buoyant on good traffic reports and the rise in the price of wheat.

All international securities recovered except Spanish fours, which were 1¾ lower.

## SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

### ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brunswick | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 1,000 |
| Enterprise | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 1,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | 2,000 |

### ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anaconda | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | 200 |
| Belcher | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | 500 |
| Brunswick | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 | 600 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .65 | .65 | .64 | .64 | 575 |
| Consol. Imp'rial | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 1,200 |
| Chollar | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | 200 |
| C. & Crip. Cr. | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | 2,100 |
| Gould & Curry | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | 200 |
| Mexican | .15 | .20 | .15 | .20 | 700 |
| Ophir | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 200 |
| Phamacist | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 | 2,300 |
| Potosi | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | 500 |
| Portland | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 | 100 |
| Sierra Nevada | .77 | .77 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 |
| Syndicate | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .01½ | .02¼ | .01½ | .02 | 52,000 |
| Amer. Flag | .10 | .10 | .08 | .08 | 1,400 |
| Anaconda | .32 | .40 | .31 | .40 | 6,900 |
| Anch. Lel. | .61¾ | .62 | .61½ | .61½ | 600 |
| Cr. Cr. con. | .07¾ | .08 | .07½ | .07¾ | 43,500 |
| Can. Ball. | .004 | .004¾ | .003½ | .004¼ | 73,000 |
| Elkton | .55 | .63½ | .53 | .63 | 3,200 |
| Garfield Gr. | .05½ | .06½ | .04½ | .06 | 89,800 |
| Gold Mag. | .003¾ | .005½ | .003¼ | .003¾ | 81,000 |
| Golden Fl. | .25 | .27 | .19½ | .23½ | 12,600 |
| Havana | .75 | .75½ | .75 | .75 | 1,600 |
| Isabella | .19¾ | .20½ | .19 | .20½ | 5,500 |
| Jefferson | .02½ | .03½ | .02¾ | .03½ | 46,300 |
| Justine | .03 | .04½ | .02¾ | .04½ | 51,000 |
| Lillie | .80 | .85 | .79¾ | .82 | 2,000 |
| Mt. Rosa | .11 | .12 | .11 | .11½ | 23,000 |
| Miami | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 1,500 |
| Mollie Gib. | .19¾ | .20½ | .19 | .20 | 4,500 |
| Old Gold | .003½ | .004 | .003½ | .004 | 36,000 |
| Pilgrim | .004 | .004 | .004 | .004 | 15,000 |
| Portland | .80 | .83 | .80 | .83 | 2,200 |
| Rocky M'n. | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | 7,000 |
| St. F. Car. | 2.62½ | 2.75 | 2.62½ | 2.75 | 500 |
| Sentinel | .01½ | .01½ | .005¾ | .01 | 410,000 |
| Union | .10 | .10½ | .10 | .10½ | 33,000 |
| Waldorf | .11 | .11½ | .11 | .11½ | 12,000 |
| Work | .03¾ | .03 | .02¾ | .03¾ | 82,000 |
| Yukon | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 | 1,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,001,600 |

## BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $979,575. The banks now hold $44,504,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,448,200, an increase in specie of $2,975,600, and a decrease in legal tenders of $2,674,500, a decrease in deposits of $2,712,900, and an increase in circulation of $174,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the past two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

| | April 30, '98. | April 23, '98. | May 1, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $570,198,100 | $572,646,800 | $505,831,300 |
| Specie | 158,392,800 | 155,417,200 | 87,329,800 |
| Legal tenders | 50,737,700 | 53,412,200 | 105,803,800 |
| Net deposits | 658,503,300 | 661,217,200 | 576,863,900 |
| Circulation | 14,254,200 | 14,079,900 | 15,002,200 |

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

| | April 30, '98. | April 23, '98. | May 1, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $158,392,800 | $155,417,200 | $87,329,800 |
| Legal tenders | 50,737,700 | 53,402,200 | 105,803,800 |
| Total r's've | $209,130,500 | $208,829,400 | $193,133,600 |
| Reserve required ag'st deposits | 164,625,825 | 165,304,300 | 144,215,975 |
| Excess of reserve above legal req'rements | $44,504,675 | $43,525,100 | $48,917,625 |

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | $22,364,575 | $43,991,450 | $27,183,100 |
| Jan. 15 | 25,968,775 | 52,172,525 | 32,345,550 |
| Jan. 22 | 31,275,200 | 57,067,800 | 37,678,500 |
| Jan. 29 | 35,609,450 | 59,148,250 | 39,623,400 |
| Feb. 5 | 34,781,625 | 54,540,050 | 40,182,425 |
| Feb. 12 | 32,437,050 | 51,628,225 | 36,818,875 |
| Feb. 19 | 25,088,450 | 55,865,850 | 28,627,050 |
| Feb. 26 | 22,969,325 | 57,520,975 | 24,422,150 |
| March 5 | 20,822,500 | 55,556,925 | 25,234,500 |
| March 12 | 22,721,425 | 52,883,550 | 21,443,825 |
| March 19 | 23,060,050 | 48,168,975 | 19,042,675 |
| March 26 | 33,851,475 | 48,896,750 | 18,147,425 |
| April 2 | 35,720,800 | 47,608,575 | 17,005,975 |
| April 9 | 35,036,475 | 46,170,050 | 17,981,250 |
| April 16 | 37,346,075 | 46,966,900 | 18,159,300 |
| April 23 | 43,525,100 | 49,237,900 | 20,678,675 |
| April 30 | 44,504,675 | 48,917,625 | 22,944,275 |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | $44,504,675 | [illegible] | $12,158,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 48,917,625 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 22,944,275 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 17,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

## DIVIDENDS.

### STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central of New Jersey | 1 | May 2 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 23 |
| Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter) | 1 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. | 2½ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter) | 1¼ | May 9 | Apr. 26 | May 10 |
| C., Ham. & Clevs. pf., semi-annual | 2½ | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 3 |
| Great Northern pf. (quarter) | 1½ | May 1 | Apr. 23 | May 2 |
| K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| L. E. & Western pf. (quarter) | 1¼ | May 16 | Apr. 30 | May 17 |
| Manchester & Lawrence | 5 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Nash., Chat. & St. Louis | 1 | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 3 |
| North & West Branch | 4 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Northern Pacific pf. (quarter) | 1 | June 3 | May 10 | May 20 |
| Pitts., Virginia & Charleston | 2½ | May 1 | ........ | ........ |
| Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter) | [illegible] | May 1 | Mar. 31 | May 2 |
| Rome, Wat. & Ogden. (quarter) | 1¼ | May 16 | Apr. 30 | May 17 |
| St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter) | 1½ | May 1 | Apr. 16 | May 2 |
| Sunbury, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre | 5 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |

### STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 2 |
| Columbus Street Railway | 1 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg | $1.50 | May 5 | Apr. 23 | May 6 |
| D. D., E. B'way & Battery (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 3 |
| Duquesne Traction | 3 | May 2 | Apr. 15 | May 2 |
| Glens F., S. H. & Ft. Ed. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Pittsburg Traction | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 15 | May 2 |

### BANK STOCKS.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Exchange | 3½ | May 1 | Apr. 22 | May 9 |
| Bank of New York | 8 | May 10 | ........ | ........ |
| Fourteenth Street (semi-annual) | 3 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| German Exchange (annual) | 10 | May 2 | Apr. 15 | May 2 |
| Germania (semi-annual) | 5 | May 2 | Apr. 19 | May 3 |
| Greenwich (semi-annual) | 3 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 3 |
| Nassau (semi-annual) | 4 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| National City (5 and 5 extra) | 5 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Pacific (quarter) | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 2 |

### TRUST COMPANIES.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter) | 5 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 3 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust (extra) | 5 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 3 |
| Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter) | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter) | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 2 |
| Land Title & Trust, Philadelphia | 2½ | May 2 | Apr. 18 | May 2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American District Telegraph | 1 | May 16 | May 6 | May 16 |
| American Tobacco (quarter) | 2 | May 1 | Apr. 15 | May 12 |
| American Tobacco pf. (quarter) | 2 | May 1 | Apr. 15 | May 12 |
| Boston & Montana Mining | $3 | May 20 | Apr. 8 | Apr. 29 |
| Chi. Packing & Prov. pf. | 4 | May 2 | Apr. 27 | May 2 |
| Columbus Gas | 3 | May 25 | May 10 | May 26 |
| Consolidated Ice | 1 | May17 | May 10 | May 18 |
| Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 15 | May 3 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 18 | May 3 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter) | 1 | May 16 | May 7 | May 16 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining pf. (quarter) | 1 | June 1 | May 21 | June 1 |
| Grand Rapids Gas Light | 2½ | May 20 | May 10 | May 21 |
| H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 22 | May 2 |
| H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 22 | May 2 |
| Henry R. Worthington Co. pf. (semi-annual) | 3½ | May 1 | Apr. 22 | May 3 |
| Hudson River Tel. (quarter) | 1 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 2 |
| Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter) | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| National Starch Mfg. 1st pf. | 2 | May 2 | Apr. 22 | May 3 |
| New York Security & Trust | 5 | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 2 |
| New England Tel. & Tel. | $1.50 | May 14 | Apr. 1 | May 22 |
| Pennsylvania Coal (quarter) | 4 | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 2 |
| People's Gas, Chicago, (quarter) | 1½ | May 25 | May 14 | May 26 |
| Pullman Palace Car (quarter) | $2.00 | May 16 | May 2 | May 17 |
| United Electric Securities (semi-an.) | $3.50 | May 2 | Apr. 20 | May 3 |
| United States Express | 1½ | May 16 | May 1 | May 16 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 2 | May 20 | Apr. 22 | May 18 |

## MEETINGS.

| | Books Close. | Books Open. | Date. | Nature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn) | ...... | ........ | Apr. 26 | Annual |
| Bank of America | Apr. 30 | May 3 | May 2 | Annual |
| Bank of New Amsterdam | Apr. 22 | May 6 | May 4 | Annual |
| Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. | May 4 | May 25 | May 24 | Annual |
| Canada Southern | May 2 | June 3 | June 1 | Annual |
| Central of New Jersey | Apr. 30 | May 7 | May 6 | Annual |
| Chicago Great Western | ...... | ........ | June 1 | Annual |
| Chicago & Northwestern | Apr. 30 | June 3 | June 2 | Annual |
| C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha | May 3 | June 6 | June 4 | Annual |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | Apr. 18 | May 20 | May 19 | Annual |
| Delaware & Hudson | Apr. 30 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| General Electric | Apr. 13 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| Germania Bank | ...... | ........ | May 3 | Annual |
| German Exchange Bank | ...... | ........ | May 5 | Annual |
| Harlem Lighting Company | Apr. 29 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| Hawaiian Sugar | Apr. 30 | May 12 | May 11 | Annual |
| Manhattan Electric Light | Apr. 29 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| Mexican Telephone | Apr. 21 | May 12 | May 11 | Annual |
| Mexican Central | ...... | ........ | May 4 | Annual |
| National Bank of Commerce | ...... | ........ | May 9 | Annual |
| N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. | Apr. 4 | May 5 | May 4 | Annual |
| New York & Harlem | Apr. 27 | May 18 | May 17 | Annual |
| Park Company | ...... | ........ | May 10 | Annual |
| Quincy Mining | ...... | ........ | June 1 | Annual |
| Sloss Iron & Steel | ...... | ........ | May 5 | ........ |
| Standard Gas Light Company | Apr. 29 | May 12 | May 11 | Annual |
| Twenty-third Ward Bank | May 6 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| United States Rubber Company | Apr. 22 | May 18 | May 17 | Annual |

## THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, England, May 1.—Fair but rather iregular business was done during the week. India and China were the best buyers. Considerable lines were returned, owing to insufficient limits, the minor markets giving numerous orders for small quantities. Prices were generally fairly held by heavy engagements. Yarns were rather slow, in exceptional cases ⅛ and generally 1-16 lower. Generally speaking, Lancashire was in a very healthy position. Germany reports some slackening demand, but prices are firm. French advices say yarns are strong, with a good demand.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,510,565 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.86, became 41.71 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,575,000f gold and lost 1,900,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94⅜@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—40@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges week ending April 30 | $631,653,506 |
| Balances week ending April 30 | 41,238,796 |
| Exchanges week ending April 23 | 628,188,250 |
| Balances week ending April 23 | 35,908,111 |
| Exchanges week ending April 16 | 630,947,708 |
| Balances week ending April 16 | 35,834,274 |
| Exchanges week ending April 9 | 665,828,808 |
| Balances week ending April 9 | 36,559,229 |
| Exchanges week ending April 2 | 782,961,674 |
| Balances week ending April 2 | 58,889,842 |
| Exchanges week ending March 26 | 611,838,204 |
| Balances week ending March 26 | 38,866,193 |
| Exchanges week ending March 19 | 785,675,895 |
| Balances week ending March 19 | 48,968,653 |
| Exchanges week ending March 12 | 732,221,810 |
| Balances week ending March 12 | 39,548,544 |
| Exchanges week ending March 5 | 904,747,377 |
| Balances week ending March 5 | 50,181,172 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 26 | 808,511,568 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 26 | 41,639,433 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 19 | 996,600,610 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 19 | 48,226,399 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 12 | 725,189,643 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 12 | 37,429,764 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 5 | 928,210,938 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 5 | 54,212,451 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 29 | 825,018,146 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 29 | 51,576,574 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 22 | 852,827,065 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 22 | 46,661,532 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 15 | 891,167,281 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 15 | 46,963,003 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 8 | 1,042,897,894 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 8 | 62,870,869 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 31 | 789,557,261 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 31 | 39,290,991 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 24 | 629,611,113 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 24 | 36,617,401 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 18 | 865,245,517 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 18 | 55,779,441 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 11 | 783,921,643 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 11 | 45,229,124 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 4 | 793,330,906 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 4 | 43,451,912 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 27 | 652,151,080 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 27 | 41,889,876 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 20 | 723,626,090 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 20 | 44,443,031 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 13 | 792,006,265 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 13 | 38,472,103 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 6 | 735,652,553 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 6 | 42,290,182 |
| Exchanges week ending Oct. 30 | 630,229,861 |
| Balances week ending Oct. 30 | 41,379,433 |

*Five days.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $350,000.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital ........ $200,000

Surplus and undivided profits ........ 186,227

$386,227

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford,

Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

FRANK RUSSAK, JACOB RUSSAK,

Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

RUSSAK BROTHERS,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

111 and 112 EXCHANGE COURT,

Broadway, Exchange Place, New Street

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Orders executed for the purchase or sale of Bonds and Stocks.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

38 WALL STREET.

REMOVAL.

New York House of

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,

TO

35 Nassau Street.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN T. TERRY,
HENRY B. HYDE, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING.

GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.

CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,
John Jacob Astor,
Marcellus Hartley,
Henry B. Hyde,
Eugene Delano,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Henry G. Marquand,
C. C. Cuyler,
George L. Rives,
John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,
J. Hampden Robb,
James W. Alexander,
William H. Slocum,
George Coppell,
John J. McCook,
Oliver Ames,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Clement A. Griscom,
John T. Terry,
George J. Gould,
A. J. Cassatt,
Thomas T. Eckert,
James McCreery,
Rudulph Ellis,
Henry M. Alexander,
James H. Hyde,
Charles H. Godfrey,
John W. Hunter,
James Stokes,
Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Henry C. Deming,
L. C. Weir,
Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.

W. A. NASH, Vice President.

MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,
Henry H. Cook,
Walter S. Johnston,
Joseph N. Hallock,
Edwin A. McAlpin,
Andrew Mills,
William A. Nash,
George Foster Peabody,
J. D. Probst,
Henry Steers,
George W. Quintard.
Forrest H. Parker,
Charles Scribner,
Charles L. Tiffany,
George W. White,
Percival Knauth,
Francis S. Bangs,
Francis Lynde Stetson,
Thomas A. McIntyre,
Edward E. Poor,
Anson G. McCook,
R. A. C. Smith,
Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, 1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP,
DUDLEY OLCOTT,
GEO. A. HARDIN,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,
J. W. ELLIS,
ROBERT HOE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
RICHARD MORTIMER,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
JOHN T. TERRY,
BRAYTON IVES.
D. O. MILLS,
FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
BRADLEY MARTIN,
HEBER R. BISHOP,
J. HOWARD KING,
HENRY B. PLANT,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
GEO. HENRY WARREN,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
HAMILTON SMITH,
HALEY FISKE.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

L. V. F. Randolph, Prest. John Alvin Young, Secy.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph H. Chapman,
Wm. Carpender,
Joel Francis Freeman,
Andrew H. Green,
Charles R. Henderson,
John F. Halsted,
Clifford A. Hand,
Wm. B. Isham,
W. R. T. Jones,
Martin Joost,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,
C. D. Leverich,
Leander N. Lovell,
W. H. H. Moore,
Matthias Nicoll,
L. V. F. Randolph,
Anton A. Raven,
John L. Riker,
H. H. Rogers,
Frederick Sturges,
Alfred Wagstaff.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.